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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 11

FOURTH SESSION OF THE NINTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1904

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3. Estimates for the sums required for the services of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1904. Presented 22nd April, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional paper .*

5. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1904. Presented 30th May, 1904, b Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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5*d*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1905. Presented 3rd August, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on 31st December, 1903. Presented 17th May, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid dratts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to December 31, 1903. Presented 26th May, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1903.
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9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1903. Presented 13th April, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. J. Sutherland..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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11. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. W. Paterson.. .. .. .*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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12. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

13. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.

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14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 7th April, 1904, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur..... .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1903. Presented 22nd March, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1903. Presented 27th May, 1904, by Hon. S. A. Fisher..... ...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1903.

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18. Report on Canadian Archives, 1903.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. J. Sutherland..... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

19*a*. Special Report of the Government Telegraph Service, compiled by the Department of Public Works. Presented 16th June, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

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20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 12th April, 1904, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

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21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 24th March, 1904, by Hon. J. R. Préfontaine.

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21*a*. Fourth Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1903.

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21*b*. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a List of Vessels on the registry books of Canada, on the 31st December, 1903.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 6th April, 1904, by Hon. J. R. Préfontaine.

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23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners, etc., 1903 ...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Sir William Mulock.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for the calendar year 1903. Presented 5th July, 1904, by Sir Richard Cartwright.. .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

27. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 8th July, 1904, by Hon. C. Sifton.... .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

28. Report of the North-West Mounted Police, 1903. Presented 18th April, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
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29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. J. Sutherland.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
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31. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1903. Presented 28th April, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 28th April, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1903. Presented 11th March, 1904, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1903, Presented 11th April, 1904, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick
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35. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1903. Presented 10th May, 1904, by Sir Frederick Borden.
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36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Sir William Mulock. .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

36*a*. Evidence taken before the Royal Commission to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the province of British Columbia. Presented 15th July, 1904, by Sir William Mulock.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

37. An agreement made between His Majesty the King and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, dated March 8th, 1904, varying in some respects the provisions of the agreement between His Majesty and Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and others representing the said company, a copy of which forms the Schedule to the Act, 3 Edward VII, chapter 71. Presented 11th March, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

37*a*. Proposed alterations to contract *re* Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 28th March, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

38. Statement of superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1903, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, and also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding
Not printed.

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39. Return of over-rulings by the treasury board of the auditor general's decisions between the commencement of the session of 1903 and that of 1904. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. ... . *Not printed.*

40. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1903-1904. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. ..... *Not printed.*

41. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1903. Presented 16th March, by Hon. W. S. Fielding .... *Not printed.*

42. Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Not printed.*

43. Return showing the expenditure on account of unforeseen expenses from the 1st July, 1903, to the 10th March, 1904. Presented 16th March, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. ..... *Not printed.*

44. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1903. Presented 17th March, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... ..... *Not printed.*

45. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1903. Presented 17th March, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ....*Not printed.*

46. The Award of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal. Presented 22nd March, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for sessional papers.*

Note.—This is included in 46*a*.

46*a*. Correspondence respecting the Alaska boundary, together with the award of the Alaska Boundary Tridunal. Presented 8th July, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

47. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last Return, 24th March, 1903, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 23rd March, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... .... *Not printed.*

48. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on 31st December, 1903. Presented 21st March, 1904, by the Hon. The Speaker..... *Not printed.*

49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, for a copy of the Report of Mr. McLeod, C.E., upon the continuation of the Trent Valley Canal between Rice Lake and Lake Ontario. Presented 28th March, 1904.—*Mr. Blain*.... ....*Printed for sessional papers.*

49*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1904, for copies of all engineers' reports with plans and profiles, and other particulars, showing the surveys for the southern section of the Trent Valley Canal, between Rice Lake and Lake Ontario, by the two routes, via Trenton and Port Hope; and the comparative cost by each route. Presented 2nd May, 1904.—*Mr. Blain*..*Not printed.*

50. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between 1st January and 31st December, 1903, in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the North-west Irrigation Act, chapter 35 of 61 Victoria. Presented 30th March, 1904, by Hon. C. Sifton. .. ...*Not printed.*

51. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st January and 31st December, 1903, in accordance with the provisions of subsection *(d)* of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 30th March, 1904, by Hon. C. Sifton .... *Not printed.*

52. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between 1st January and 31st December, 1903, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and its amendments. Presented 30th March, 1904, by Hon. C. Sifton ....*Not printed.*

53. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all orders in council, plans, papers and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return under such resolution. Presented 30th March, 1904, by Hon. C. Sifton .... *Not printed.*

54. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1904, showing amount of rebates of duties paid on agricultural implements from June 30th, 1901, to June 30th, 1903, to each firm exporting such machinery for the respective years. Presented 11th April, 1904.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)* ....*Not printed.*

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55. Return showing remissions of interest made under section 141, as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1903. Presented 11th April, 1904, by Hon. C. Sifton ..... *Not printed.*

56. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st of October, 1902, to the 1st October, 1903. Presented 11th April, 1904, by Hon. C. Sifton ..... *Not printed.*

57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1904, for copies of all correspondence since January 1st, 1904, between the postmaster general and the mayor of the town of Walkerton, relating to the irregularity of the mail service to the Town of Walkerton. Presented 11th April, 1904.—*Mr. Donnelly*..... *Not printed.*

58. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the several department of the civil service, during the calendar year 1903. Presented 13th April, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Not printed.*

59. Orders of the Exchequer Court, under provisions of section 55 of 50-51 Victoria, as amended by 52 Victoria, chapter 8. Presented 13th April, 1904, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick..... *Not printed.*

60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1904, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and papers, between any settlers in township 27, ranges 31 and 32, and township 28, ranges 31 and 32, and any department of the government, in reference to adding of those townships to the Doukhobor reserve. Presented 14th April, 1904.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*..... *Not printed.*

61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, for copies of all correspondence in connection with the cutting of any timber on Hope Island, in the Georgian Bay, by any person or persons during the years 1903-4. Presented 14th April, 1904.—*Mr. Bennett*..... *Not printed.*

61*a*. Supplementary return to 61. Presented 28th April, 1904..... *Not printed.*

62. Copy of order in council respecting shipment of Canadian goods in Untied States vessels via St. Michaels, with regulations and instructions issued in 1898 and subsequent years, and also correspondence respecting the issue of orders and instructions for the season of 1904. Presented 19th April, 1904, by Hon. W. Paterson..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

63. Extract from a report of the committee of the honourable the privy council, approved by the governor general on the 11th March, 1904, respecting the management and control of public and other works (3 Edward VII., c. 53), provides for the transfer by the governor in council of the management, charge and direction of any public works, or any power, duty or function with respect to any work or class of works, whether public or private, which is assigned to or vested by statute in any minister or department, to any other minister or department. Presented 20th April, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, showing the names and number of the officials in the employ of government in Canada in connection with immigration; the salaries of each; the amount of money spent in Canada in connection with immigration; the total expenditure in connection with immigration, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1903; the expenditure for advertising; and the amount of expenditure on buildings, with names of places. Presented 20th April, 1904.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

64*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, showing the names and number of all the immigration agents employed on commission by the Dominion government in Great Britain and Ireland, and in Europe, specifying the countries; also the United States. Also how much commission is paid for each immigrant to each agent; how many immigrants have been sent to Canada by each agent; how much money has been paid to each agent as commission; and how much has been allowed to each agent for expenses from 30th June, 1902, to 1st January, 1904. Presented 20th April, 1904.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

64*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, showing the names and number of all immigration agents employed on salary by the Dominion government from the 30th June, 1902, to 1st January, 1904, in Great Britain and Ireland, the United States of America and Europe; the salary paid to each agent, the amount allowed for expenses to each. Also the number of immigrants sent to Canada by each of the said agents. Presented 22nd April, 1904.—*Mr. Wilson.*
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65. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, for copies of all thermograph records of temperature taken on board Atlantic steamships since January 1st, 1903, stating:—1. Name of steamship. 2. Date when thermograph was put in chamber. 3. Date when steamer left the port. 4. Whether chamber was (*a*) cold storage; (*b*) cool air; (*c*) mechanically ventilated; (*d*) ordinary or whether the record was taken on deck, or other place where the natural temperature of the air would be registered, unexposed to the sun's rays. 5. Where practicable, in what part of the chamber the thermograph was placed. Presented 20th April, 1904.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth).*
Not printed.

65*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, for copies of all correspondence to date between the department of agriculture and the steamship companies, in regard to mechanical ventilation of ships' holds. Presented 22nd April, 1904.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth).*
Not printed.

66. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1904, showing:—1. The number of timber limits, and where located, that have been disposed of by the government since March 15, 1902, in the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. 2. The names of the purchasers in each case, and the price paid for each limit. 3. Copies of tender for each limit, and the names of the newspapers in which the advertisements appeared. Presented 22nd April, 1904.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*.....*Not printed.*

66*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, showing the number of timber limits granted in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, between the years 1878 and 1896, inclusive; and the mileage covered by said limits, together with the amount of money per mile received by the government for said timber limits. Also the number of limits that have been granted since the present government came into power, and the amount received per mile for the same. Presented 22nd April, 1904.—*Mr. McCreary*..... *Not printed.*

67. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, for copies of all petitions, memorials and correspondence respecting the half-breed allotment of scrip in Manitoba and the Territories up to date. Also copies of all reports and orders in council in connection therewith. Presented 22nd April, 1904.—*Mr. LaRivière*.....*Not printed.*

67*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, of all petitions, letters and other correspondence between the half-breeds of the Saskatchewan district and the Dominion government, relating in any way to the grievances of the said half-breeds, for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885. Also all correspondence between the Dominion government and their officials and others in the district of Saskatchewan, previous to the rebellion of 1885, relating in any way to the grievances of the said half-breeds. Presented 31st May, 1904.—*Mr. McCreary*.....*Not printed.*

67*b*. Supplementary return to 67. Presented 31st May, 1904. .....*Not printed.*

67*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, of all letters, petitions and correspondence between D. H. McDowel, Esq., M.P., and the government, relating to the payment of rebellion claims and the issue of half-breed scrip in the Saskatchewan district. Presented 10th June, 1904.—*Mr. McCreary*. .....*Not Printed.*

67*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, showing: 1. The number of allotments of 240 acres of land made to half-breeds in Manitoba, and the total acreage covered by the same, 2. The number of scrip to half-breed children in Manitoba, and the total face value of the same. 3. The number of scrip to heads of half-breed families in Manitoba, and the total face value of the same. 4. The number of scrip to original white settlers in Manitoba, and the total face value of the same. 5. The number of scrip issued in commutation of hay privileges in Manitoba, and the total face value of the same. 6. Scrip and land warrants issued for military services. 7. Scrip issued to the North-west Mounted Police. 8. Scrip issued to colonization companies; names of companies, and the face value of such scrip. 9. All other scrip issued by the department of interior; to whom, for what purpose; and respective face value of the same. 10. Number of each cash and land scrip issued to the North-west half-breeds. 11. Number and face value of all the above-described scrip outstanding on the 31st December, 1903. Presented 13th July, 1904.—*Mr. LaRivière*.....*Not Printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1904, for copies of all correspondence and agreements to date, between the government of Canada and any railway companies, in regard to ventilation of railway cars. Presented 22nd April, 1904.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth).*
Not Printed.

69. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 14th April, 1904, showing for the years 1891 to 1904, both inclusive, in detail, drawn off under separate headings: 1. Income in Canada. 2. Expenditure or disbursements in Canada, in detail. 3. Premium note account in Canada, in detail. 4. Miscellaneous in Canada, in detail. 5. Exhibit of policies in Canada, in detail. 6. Details of termination in Canada, in detail. 7. General business statement for years 1891 to 1904, both inclusive. A. Income in detail. B. Disbursements, in detail. C. Ledger assets, in detail. D. Non-ledger assets, in detail. E. Liabilities, in detail. F. Exhibits of policies. These to be drawn on under different headings as to the detail of each statement, and additions to be made, as far as it applies, to figures for the years named. Company—Mutual Reserve Life Association, formerly known as the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. Also for the last return made by this company to the insurance department at Ottawa in the year 1904. Presented (Senate) 21st April, 1904.—*Hon. Mr. Domville.*
Not Printed.

70. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1904, for copies of all correspondence had with the government of Canada respecting the amalgamation of the South Shore, United Counties, and East Richelieu Valley Railways, or any of them; of any orders in council relating to the said amalgamation, and of all correspondence referring to the appointment of a receiver to the South Shore Railway Company. Presented 25th April, 1904.—*Mr. Monk*..... ... *Not Printed.*

71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, for copies of all agreements made since January the first, 1903, between the government of Canada and any transalantic steamship companies receiving a bonus or subsidy from the government of Canada. Presented 26th April, 1904.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*..... .....*Not Printed.*

72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and other documents in possession of the government, with reference to the charges against and the dismissal of L. L. Gallagher, postmaster at Wilton, in the riding of Lennox, in the province of Ontario. Presented 29th April, 1904.—*Mr. Wilson*..... .....*Not printed.*

73. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 6th October, 1903, for all communications between the government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, any other telegraph company, the Provincial Government of Prince Edward Island, any Board of Trade in Prince Edward Island or any other province, and any representative of Prince Edward Island in the House of Commons, respecting the improvement of the telegraph service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of the Dominion. Presented (Senate) 27th April, 1904.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.... .....*Not printed.*

73*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate, dated 6th October, 1903, for all communications, between the government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the Anglo American Telegraph Company, any other telegraph company, the Provincial Government of Prince Edward Island, any Board of Trade in Prince Edward Island, or any other province, and any representative of Prince Edward Island in the House of Commons, respecting the improvement of the telegraph service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of the Dominion; and also a copy of any contract existing between the Prince Edward Island Railway and the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, regarding the use of the lines and offices of the said railway for telegraphic purposes. Presented (Senate) 31st May, 1904.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*..... ....*Not printed.*

74. Copy of an Indenture made the 29th day of July, 1903; between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and His Majesty the King, represented by the Honourable the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada. Presented 2nd May, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*

75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, for a copy of the contract between the government of Canada and the Manchester liners, in force during the season of 1903. Presented 2nd May, 1904.—*Mr. Lancaster*..... ... .*Not printed.*

76. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, for copies of all petitions, memorials, letters and other correspondence, between the Maritime Board of Trade, the Charlottetown Board of Trade, the Alberton and West Prince Board ofTrade, and the Goverment, with regard to a subsidy for a line of steamships to ply between Chatham, New Brunswick; Alberto and New London, on the north shore of Prince Edward Island; Sydney, Nova Scotia; the Magdalen Islands, and St. John's, Newfoundland. Presented 2nd May, 1904.—*Mr. Hackett*.*Not printed.*

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77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, claims, and other documents, in the possession of the government, relating to the damages sustained by the farmers of the counties of St. John and Iberville and Missisquoi, by the floods in Richelieu River. Presented 3rd May, 1904.—*Mr. Demers (St. John and Iberville)* ..... *Not printed.*

78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, showing the amount of money expended by the Dominion government on improving the navigation on the Saskatchewan River, in the North-west Territories. Presented 3rd May, 1904.—*Mr. McCreary.* ... ..*Not printed.*

79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, for copies of all correspondence since the first of March, 1903, including, reports, letters, telegrams, etc., between the government of Canada and any of its officers, or engnieers, or other persons, respecting the damage being done to the island at Toronto by the waters of Lake Ontario; also copies of any orders or instructions which have been issued respecting the works necessary or to be undertaken for the protection of the said island, and the preservation of Toronto harbour. Presented 3rd May, 1904.—*Mr. Osler. Not printed.*

80. Return to an order of of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1904, showing the names of all persons employed on the Bronte harbour improvements, in connection with the construction or repair of the pier, during the year ending 30th June, 1901, as foreman, timekeeper, labourers, or workmen of any kind. Also the several amounts paid as wages to each of such persons. And a similar return giving the like information for each of the years ending 30th June, 1902 and 1903; and for the six months ending January 1st, 1904, respectively. Presented 3rd May, 1904.—*Mr. Henderson.* ..... *Not printed.*

81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, for copies of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, petitions, memorials, documents and papers, relating to the recent appointment of Mr. Boyd to be postmaster at the village of Huntingdon, in the province of Quebec; or relating to the filling of the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late postmaster. Presented 3rd May, 1904.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax).* ..... *Not printed.*

82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, for copies of all documents, memorials, petitions, reports and correspondence, in relation to the removal of the post office at Ossekeag, or Hampton Station, in King's County, N. B., from the railway station to the store of R. H. Smith. Presented 3rd May, 1904.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria).* ..... *Not printed.*

83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1904, showing the present indebtedness of the Montreal Turnpike Trust to the Dominion government; and the sums received by the latter, as interest on bonds of said trust since 1895. Presented 3rd May, 1904.—*Mr. Monk. Not printed.*

84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, showing: 1. The quantity and value of raw cotton imported into Canada during each of the past six years; also exports of same, if any, during same term. 2. From what countries it was imported, and the amount and value from each country. 3. The quantity and quality of manufactured cotton imported into Canada during each of the past six years. 4. From what countries it was imported, and the amount in value from each country. 5. The quantity and value of manufactured cotton exported from Canada during each of the past six years. 6. To what countries it was exported. Presented 4th May, 1904.—*Mr. Thompson (Haldimand and Monck).* ..... *Not printed.*

85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1904, for: 1. Copies of the investigation held in February last, in Quebec, by the special tribunal appointed to inquire into the complaint laid by Lt.-Colonel Evanturel, commander of the 9th regiment of the active militia, against Major Ouellet, of the said regiment. 2. Of the recommendation of the commandant of the 7th military district, to the effect that the said Lt.-Colonel Evanturel be continued for a second term in the command of the said 9th regiment. 3. Of all correspondence relating to the said second prolongation of the said Lt.-Colonel Evanturel's term of command or relating to the said investigation. Presented 4th May, 1904.—*Mr. Casgrain* ..... *Not printed.*

85*a*. Supplementary return to No. 85. Presented 15th June, 1904..... *Not printed.*

86. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1904, for copies of all letters, telegrams, communications in writing and correspondence, between the government, or any department of the government, or any minister, deputy ministers, officers or other persons acting for the government, and the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, or any official or other person acting for the

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said company, respecting the enlargement of dry dock facilities on the Pacific coast. 2. All letters, telegrams, communications in writing, and correspondence between the government, or any department of the government, especially the department of public works, and the department of marine and fisheries, and N. Thompson & Company, or any member of that firm, D. G. McDonell, F. Burnett, R. Kelly, R. G. McPherson, and C. G. Johnson, or either of them, respecting the enlargement of dry dock facilities on the Pacific coast. 3. All letters, telegrams, communications in writing, and correspondence between the government, or any department of the government, or any officer acting or purporting to act for the government, and any persons whomsoever, respecting the enlargement of the dry dock facilities on the Pacific coast, or the establishment of a dry dock, or dry docks, on that coast. 4. All orders in council and other documents whatsoever respecting the matters aforesaid, or any of them. Presented 4th May, 1904.—*Mr. Haggart* ..... *Not printed.*

87. (1). Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1904, for copies of all reports, opinion, letters, and correspondence, written, sent, given or transmitted to the government, or any department or any minister, by P. V. Savard, Esq., from the date of his appointment, 14th May, 1903, (See *Hansard*, unrevised, 1904, page 235) to the 10th March, 1904, in relation to the investigation held or made by the said P. V. Savard, Esq., into the question as to how the local government of Quebec acquired the Mingan Seigniory, and what title to the property existed in the province prior to its conveyance to the Labrador Company (See *Hansard*, 1904, unrevised, page 230). Presented 5th May, 1904.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*

87. (2). Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, for copies of all orders in council, ministerial orders, or other documents appointing Mr. P. V. Savard, advocate, formerly a member of this house, to a position under the government, during the course of the years 1902, 1903, or 1904; of all correspondence relating to such appointment; and of all detailed accounts, memoranda, etc., for salary and fees as well for travelling expenses and all other expenses presented by the said P. V. Savard; and statements showing how much has been claimed by the said P. V. Savard, for such salary and expenses, and how much has been paid to him. Presented 5th May, 1904.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*

88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, giving names of all delegates sent by the government from Canada to Great Britain and Ireland, or any European country, during the year 1903; with the amount paid to each delegate by way of salary and expenses; and the nature of the duties performed by each delegate; giving districts where those duties were performed. Presented 6th May, 1904.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*.. ..... *Not printed.*

89. Return to address of the House of Commons, dated 24th March, 1904, for copies of all contracts entered into between the government of Canada and any corporation, company or person, during the past five years for the carriage of mails between any port or ports on the St. Lawrence and the United Kingdom; and copies of all such contracts for the carriage of mails, during the period aforesaid, between any port or ports in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick and the United Kingdom. Presented 9th May, 1904.—*Mr. Haggart*..... *Not printed.*

90. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, for copies of orders in council, departmental orders, or letters, defining the respective duties of the chief engineer of the department of marine and fisheries, and of the Commissioner of Lights. Presented 10th May, 1904.—*Mr. Lancaster*..... *Not printed.*

91. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1904, for copies of all orders in council, patents, deeds, documents, correspondence and papers, passed, executed, signed, delivered, sent or received, since the first of July, 1903, in connection with the grant of any land in the city of Quebec to the Ross Rifle Factory Company, or Sir Charles Ross, or any person or persons on behalf of or acting for the said Sir Charles Ross or the said company. Presented 26th May, 1904.—*Mr. Bell*..... *Not printed.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1904, for a statement showing in detail the quantity of vegetables and fruits imported from the United States and entered at the ports of Montreal and Toronto, during the years 1902 and 1903, respectively; as well as of the amount of duties collected by the government during the said two years at each one of said ports, and indicating separately the quantities and amounts for the first six months in each year. Presented 26th May, 1904.—*Mr. Monk*. ..... *Not printed.*

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93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1904, for copies of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions or other documents, from January 1st, 1901, to the present time, in connection with or in relation to the dismissal of E. A. Nash, formerly Dominion lands agent at Kamloops, B.C. ; and all correspondence, letters, telegrams or other documents in relation to his application for superannuation. Presented 26th May, 1904.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*

94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1904, for a copy of the report of Blaise Dugas, who was sent to Belgium in connection with increasing the facilities of the tobacco trade with that country, during the year 1902. Presented 27th May, 1904.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not printed.*

95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1904, showing : 1. The total expenditure in connection with the cheese-cooling rooms at Brockville and Woodstock, Ontario, up to the first of March, 1904, detailed as follows : 2. The cost of site for curing room. 3. The cost of construction of buildings. 4. The cost of machinery, fittings, etc. 5. The cost of cheese purchased. 6. The cost of hauling cheese. 7. The salaries of officials, labour, travelling expenses, etc. 8. The cost of cheese boxes, chemicals, light, telephone, cold storage, freight, and all other incidentals. 9. The amount received for sale of cheese. 10. The amount received for curing cheese. Presented 27th May, 1904.—*Mr. Taylor* ..... *Not printed.*

95a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1904, showing : 1. The total expenditure in connection with the cheese-cooling room at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, up to the first of March, 1904, detailed as follows : 2. The cost of site for curing room. 3. The cost of construction of buildings. 4. The cost of machinery, fittings, etc. 5. The cost of cheese purchased. 6. The cost of hauling cheese. 7. The salaries of officials, labour, travelling expenses, etc. 8. The cost of cheese boxes, chemicals, light, telephone, cold storage, freight, and all other incidentals. 9. The amount received for sale of cheese. 10. The amount received for curing cheese. Presented 27th May, 1904.—*Mr. Taylor*. ..... *Not printed.*

95b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1904, showing: 1. The total expenditure in connection with the cheese-cooling room in Cowansville, Quebec, up to the first of March, 1904, detailed as follows : 2. The cost of site of curing-room. 3. The cost of construction of buildings. 4. The cost of machinery, fittings, etc. 5. The cost of cheese purchased. 6. The cost of hauling cheese. 7. The salaries of officials, labour, travelling expenses, etc. 8. The cost of cheese boxes, chemicals, light, telephone, cold storage, freight, and all other incidentals. 9. The amount received for sale of cheese. 10. The amount received for curing cheese. Presented 27th May, 1904.—*Mr. Taylor. Not printed.*

96. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904, for copies of all correspondence respecting the sale, lease or rental of the Garrison Common to the city of Toronto, or to any private parties ; and also as to the acquirement of the land to be used by the permanent military forces ; together with all orders in council disposing of said Garrison Common, and acquiring the lands to be used for military purposes. Presented 30th May, 1904.—*Mr. Clarke*. .... *Not printed.*

97. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1904, for copies of all orders of council, and of all other documents and correspondence relating to the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the condition of the lobster and other Atlantic coast fisheries ; likewise of the instructions given regarding that subject ; also the reports that may have been made thereon. Presented 30th May, 1904.—*Mr. Ganong*..... *Not printed.*

98. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1904, for copies of all correspondence representations, minutes, or orders in council, appointments, instructions, papers and writings, in reference to, or in connection with, railway cattle-guards ; or in reference to, or in connection with, the selection or appointment of the cattle-guard commission, and the members thereof ; and their actions and proceedings, including the retirement of Mr. Robertson, and the appointment of Mr. F. W. Holt, C.E., as sole commissioner ; and his instructions and subsequent proceedings ; and including all interim, partial and final reports by the original or subsequent commission, between the date of the report of railway committee of the session of 1902 on the Lancaster Bill No. 3, of that session, and this date. Presented 30th May, 1904.—*Mr. Clare*..... *Not printed.*

99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1904, of the judgment and decision of the board of railway commissioners in the application of the towns of Port Arthur and Fort William for telephonic communication with stations and premises of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Presented 30th May, 1904.—*Mr. Sproule*..... .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1904, for copies of all letters, correspondence, memorials, petitions and documents, in the possession of the Government, relating to the employment, or requesting the employment, by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, or by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, of British subjects as engineers in the surveying and construction of the proposed National Transcontinental Railway; and generally, all correspondence and documents in the possession of the government, in any way complaining of, or protesting against, the employment of aliens as engineers in railway surveying or construction on the line of the proposed National Transcontinental Railway. Presented 30th May, 1904.—*Mr. Taylor*.....*Not printed.*

101. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 9th May, 1904, for copies of all correspondence between the post office department any any person, or persons, referring to the change in postmasters in charge of the post office at Irena, in the township of Matilda, in the county of Dundas. Presented 31st May, 1904.—*Mr. Taylor*.....*Not printed.*

102. Copy of the order in council appointing His Honour Judge Winchester, commissioner, to ascertain the names, nationality, nature and time of employment, remuneration and actual *bona fide* residence at the time of employment, of each person heretofore or at present employed in connection with the surveys of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; and also as to the names of all the Canadians or *bona fide* residents of Canada, who have made application for such employment, the nature of the employment applied for, and the result of such application, etc. Presented 31st May, 1904, by Sir William Mulock.....*Not printed.*

103. Return of application for registration, under the provisions of chapter 131 (R.S.C.) intituled: "An Act respecting Trade Unions." Presented 1st June, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Not printed.

104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, giving details with regard to the actual cost of construction of the Belfast and Murray Harbour branches of the Prince Edward Island Railway between Southport and Murray River, as follows: Miles clearing, and cost per mile, miles close cutting, and cost per mile; miles grubbing, and cost per mile: cubic yards solid rock excavated, rate per yard, and cost per mile: ditching rate per yard, and cost per mile: cubic yards borrowed, rate per yard and cost per mile; public crossings, cost per mile: farm crossings, cost per mile; ballast, cost per mile; fencing, cost per mile; rail fastenings, cost per mile; beam culverts, cost per mile; length of sidings in feet, and cost of same; stations, where placed, and cost of each; miles of track-laying, and cost per mile; three-foot iron pipes, how many, and cost per mile; eighteen-inch vitrified clay pipes, and cost per mile; steel trestles, length of same, and cost per mile; total cost of work to date; description and size of engine-house and turn-table; also capacity of water-tank, and where situated. Presented 6th June, 1904.—*Mr. Hackett*...*Not printed.*

104*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 31st May, 1904, giving statements in detail of the expenditures on Hillsborough Bridge and Murray Harbour Branch Railway, Prince Edward Island, contained in an amount of $1,492,525.47 stated by the minister of finance in the House of Commons on the 30th of September, 1903, to have been expended on these two works up to the 30th June, 1903. And also similar statements regarding any other expenditures, if any, up to the last mentioned date, on these works, not included in the amount so stated by the Finance Minster: 1 Expenditure on Murray Harbour Branch Railway for—(*a*) Surveys. (*b*) Legal expenses, names of persons to whom paid, and amount of each. (*c*) Land damages, names of persons to whom paid, and amount of each. (*d*) Grading and blasting. (*e*) Track-laying. (*f*) Fencing. (*g*) Equipment. (*h*) Any other expenditure, if any, not included in these headings, to make up the total expenditure up to June 30, 1903. 2. Expenditure on Hillsborough Bridge for—(*a*) Surveys. (*b*) Legal expenses, to whom paid, and amount to each. (*c*) Approaches, including land damages, to whom paid, and amount to each. (*d*) Substructures. (*e*) Superstructures. (*f* Track-laying for railway and general traffic. (*g*) Any other expenditures, if any, for the same period, not included under above headings. 3. A detailed statement, as above, showing the expenditure, up to the date of the passing of this address, of the whole or part of the amount of $1,230,000 voted for the said bridge and railway for the current year. 4. A detailed statement, as in Nos. 1 and 2, showing the estimated application of any part of the said $1,230,000, voted last session for the said railway and bridge and unexpended at the date of the passing of this address. Statements regarding railway and bridge to be given separately. Presented 26th July, 904.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Not printed.*

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104*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1904, giving a statement in detail of the expenditures on Hillsborough Bridge, Prince Edward Island, and Murray Harbour Branch Railway, Prince Edward Island, contained in an amount of $1,492,525.47, stated by the minister of finance, in *Hansard* of 1903, page 12829, to have been expended on these two works up to 30th June, 1903: Expenditure on Murray Harbour Branch: (*a*) surveys; (*b*) legal expenses, names of persons to whom paid, and amount to each; (*c*) land damages, names of persons to whom paid, and amount to each; (*d*) grading and ballasting; (*e*) track-laying; (*f*) fencing; (*g*) equipment: and any other expenditure under other headings to make up the total expenditure to June 30th, 1903. Expenditure on Hillsborough Bridge: (*a*) surveys; (*b*) cost of approaches, giving land damages, and to whom paid; (*c*) cost of substructures; (*d*) cost of superstructures; (*e*) legal expenses, to whom paid and amount to each. And also a detailed statement as above, showing the application of the sum of $1,230,000. mentioned by the minister of finance in *Hansard*, 1903, page 12829, to be expended; statements on railway and bridge separately. Presented 4th August, 1904.—*Mr. Lefurgey.*

Not printed.

105. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1904, for copies of all orders in council, documents, correspondence exchanged between the government, or any of the ministers, and any persons, regarding the Indian reserve established by 14 and 15 Victoria, chapter 106, in favour of the Iroquois Indians of Sault St. Louis and of the Lake of Two Mountains, and the exchange of that reserve for any other one or for any sum of money in favour of the said Indians. Presented 16th June, 1904.—*Mr. Léonard* ..... *Not printed.*

106. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1904, showing the earnings and expenses of operating the Pacific cable since its opening for business: 1. The number of words transmitted each way, distinguishing ordinary messages from government and press messages. 2. The gross earnings each month. 3. The total expenses incurred each month—(*a*) in repairs; (*b*) in maintenance; (*c*) in interest; (*d*) in sinking fund; (*e*) in salaries. Together with copies of all correspondence relating to any difficulties which may have arisen in Australia in connection with the working and operation of said Pacific cable. Presented (Senate) 20th May, 1904.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*

Not printed.

107. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 21st April, 1904, for copies of all correspondence and recommendations which led to the appointment of J. B. Jackson to the position of commercial agent to Leeds and Hull, England, at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and office and contingent expenses. Presented (Senate) 20th May, 1904.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*

Not printed

107*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 1st June, 1904, for a copy of the recommendation made to the executive council upon which an order was passed appointing J. B. Jackson a commercial agent in England, together with a copy of said order authorizing said appointment. Presented (Senate) 7th June, 1904.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell* ..... *Not printed.*

108. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 20th April, 1904, of copies of geological or other reports in the hands of the government, bearing upon the question of coal or other fuel supply in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, or Manitoba, with the view of devising some measure of relief from our present position. Presented (Senate) 20th May, 1904.—*Hon. Mr. McMullen* ..... *Not printed*

109. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 14th April, 1904, showing: 1. Imports of aluminum in pigs or ingots into Canada. 2. Aluminum metal manufactured in any form. 3. Oxide o aluminum. 4. Alumina. 5. Quantities by weight values. 6. Countries imported from, and ports of entry in Canada, and what countries the production of. 7. Exports of aluminum in pigs or ingots. 8. Aluminum metal manufactured in any form. 9. What countries exported to, and ports of shipment in Canada. 10. Quantities by weight values. 11. For the years 1901, 1902, and 1903. Presented (Senate) 20th May, 1904.—*Hon. Mr. Domville* ..... *Not printed.*

110. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 8th October, 1903, for a statement showing the amount of premiums of insurance against fire which have been paid each year in the city of Montreal during the last ten years, up to the 1st of July last, and also showing the amounts paid each year at Montreal during the same period by insurance companies to holders of policies, and also the names of these companies. Presented (Senate) 22nd April, 1904.—*Hon. Mr. David.*

Not printed.

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111. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, showing the number of liquor permits issued for the Yukon Territory since the date of the last return; the names of parties to whom said permits were issued; the quantities of liquor covered by each permit; the names of all parties to whom said permits were assigned (if assigned) by the original permit-holder. Presented 9th June, 1904.—*Mr. Lancaster*..... *Not printed.*

112. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1904, for copies of the letters of of resignation of the following officers of the 9th regiment of the active militia, addressed to Lt.-Colonel Evanturel: Majors Routhier and Ouellet; Captains Chabot, Belleau, Matte, Dessaint, P. T. Trudel and J. R. Trudel; Lieutenants Edm. Trudel, J. A. Beaulieu, F. H. Hallé and A. Grenier; and all correspondence between these officers and the department of militia regarding the said resignations. Presented 15th June, 1904.—*Mr. Casgrain*... ... *Not printed.*

113. Copies of the order in council appointing Major General, the Earl Dundonald, to the command of the Canadian militia, 20th May, 1902, and the order in council relieving from the command of the Canadian militia, 14th June, 1904, and also correspondence and other papers connected therewith. Presented 15th June, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Further correspondence presented 16th June, 1904, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. Also on 22nd June, 1904, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

113*a*. Further papers in connection with the removal of Major General the Earl of Dundonald from the command of the Canadian militia. Presented 29th June, 1904, by Sir Frederick Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

114. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1904, for a copy of all statements, documents and papers showing how much the government has received annually from the Quebec Central Railway Company from 1896 to 31st December, 1903: (*a*) for the passage of its trains over the Intercolonial from Harlaka to Lévis; (*b*) for the storage of its freight; (*c*) for water supplies, (*d*) for any other services. Presented 16th June, 1904.—*Mr. Morin*..... ....*Not printed.*

115. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1904, for copies of all correspondence exchanged between the department of finance and the town of Westmount, concerning the purchase of debentures of the Montreal Turnpike Trust. Presented 17th June, 1904.—*Mr. Rivet.*
Not printed.

116. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1904, for a copy of all correspondence between the post office authorities and Henry Goodrick, of Mount Royal Vale, in reference to his resignation as a post office employee. Presented 17th June, 1904.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not printed.*

117. Report from the office of the geographer of the department of the interior, relating to surveys made on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line. Presented (Senate) 17th June, 1904, by Hon. R. W. Scott..... *Not printed.*

118. Return to an address of the Senate dated 31st May, 1904, of all geological and other expert reports in the hands of the government showing the existence of petroleum at Athabaska Landing and adjoining districts; also, the names of the districts in which crude oil has been discovered, with quantities produced in 1902 and 1903 by districts, together with the total quantity for Canada. Presented (Senate) 17th June, 1904—*Hon. Mr. Poirier*.....*Not printed.*

119. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1904, for copies of the evidence taken at an investigation held into the conduct of the postmaster at Matane, P.Q., in June, 1903; of the report of the investigating officer, and all correspondence, documents and papers, in relation to the said investigation. Presented 20th June, 1904.—*Mr. Casgrain*. ... . *Not printed.*

120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1904, of the correspondence between Dr. Rutherford, chief veterinary inspector, and Dr. Gerrow, and between the latter and John Campbell, Esq., of Fair view Farm, Mariposa, Woodville P.O., in relation to the shipment of sheep to the United States, and the quarantine therein; as well as in relation to the claim made by Mr. Campbell for repayment of express charges connected therewith. Presented 22nd June, 1904.
Mr. Hughes (Victoria)..... *Not printed.*

121. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1904, for copies of all correspondence between the government and any of its officials and the secretary of the provincial board of health of Manitoba, relating to matters of quarantine, or to restrict the spread of infectious diseases, since January the 1st, 1902. Presented 22nd June, 1904.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette.)*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

122. Return to on order of the House of Commons, dated 13th June, 1904, for copies of all deeds, papers, documents, correspondence, etc., now existing in any department, and filed since the 15th of September, 1903, in relation to the contract executed in the course of last session, for the establishment of a line of steamers between Canada and France, and to the subsidy payable for the said purpose, or to any matter or subject connected with the said contract and the said subsidy; and also a copy of contract between the government and Mr. Colombier. Presented 28th June, 1904.—*Mr. Casgrain. Not printed.*

123. Return of an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1904, for copies of all petitions, memorials, letters and other correspondence, between certain fishermen and any other party or parties, relating to any of the subject-matters contained in an official letter of the honourable minister of marine and fisheries, dated the 22nd of April, 1904, with regard to the authorization of the new lobster-canning licenses on the eastern coast of Prince Edward Island. Presented 28th June, 1904.—*Mr. Lafurgey*..... *Not printed.*

124 (1.) Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th June, 1904, for copies of all correspondence with and by the government, or any department thereof, or with the officials of any department of the government, relating to applications for employment on the surveys of the proposed railway company of Canada, or the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, in relation to such applications, since the 30th May ult., up to date. Presented 28th June, 1904.—*Mr. Clarke. Not printed.*

124 (2.) Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th June, 1904, for copies of additional correspondence since the last order of the house, in the matter of the employment of engineers in railway surveying or construction on the line of the proposed National Transcontinental Railway Presented 28th June, 1904.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax.)*..... *Not printed.*

125. Protocol of the conference at Washington in May, 1898, preliminary to the appointment of a joint commission for the adjustment of questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the relations of the former with the Dominion of Canada. Presented 29th June, 1904, by *Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. ..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

126. Copy of a report of the committee of the honourable the privy council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd of June, 1904, rescinding the order in council of the 21st April, 1902, granting certain powers and priveleges to Malcolm H. Orr-Ewing, A. N. C. Treadgold and Walter Barwick. Presented 30th June, 1904, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*

127. Cases in the Privy Council on Appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada *re* representation in the House of Commons of certain Provinces of the Dominion : Between the Attorney General for the Province of New Brunswick, Appellant, and Attorney General for the Dominion of Canada, Respondent ; and between the Attorney General for the Province of Prince Edward Island, Appellant, and Attorney General for the Dominion of Canada, Respondent. Presented 4th July, 1904, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

128. Partial return to an order of the House of Commons dated 20th June, 1904, for copies of (*a*) all reports, correspondence, statements, accounts and papers, relating to seizures of binder twine since the 1st of January, 1902, and to prosecutions in respect of the charges ; (*b*) the correspondence and papers between the several departments relating to all and every such seizure and to the prosecution; of the charges ; (c) all instructions given to any person or persons in relation to such seizures or or prosecutions ; (*d*) the names, occupations and places of residence of all persons employed by or acting on behalf of the government, in relation to each of such seizures, or to the prosecution of the charges ; (*e*) a statement of all expenses, charges or fees paid to or claimed by any person or persons, in connection with such seizures or prosecutions ; and the papers connected with such payments and claims. Presented 6th July, 1904—*Mr. Clancy*..... *Not printed.*

128*a*. Supplementary return to No. 128. Presented 15th July, 1904..... *Not printed.*

129. Extracts from two reports of a committee of the honourable the privy council respecting a lease, etc., to Mr. Michael P. Davis, of Ottawa, of a certain lot of land at the Lower Sheiks Island Dam on the the Cornwall Canal. Presented 11th July, 1904, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier... ..... *Not printed.*

130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th July, 1904, for copies of correspondence and other papers respecting the extension of the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Gregory, commanding officer of the 2nd Dragoons, his subsequent resignation, &c. Presented 12th July, 1904, Sir Frederick Borden..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

130*a*. Supplementary return to No. 130. Presented 2nd August, 1904..... ....*Not printed.*

131. Orders in council passed since last session, submitted for the approval of parliament, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of chapter 34 of the Statutes of Canada, 1902, intituled: "An Act further to amend the Yukon Territory Act." Presented 12th July, 1904, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*

132. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 14th June, 1904, for a copy of all reports made since the opening of navigation to the department of the interior on the subject of the French steamer *Le Malou*, and more particularly a copy of the report of Doctor Potvin concerning this vessel. Presented (Senate) 12th July, 1904—*Hon. Mr. Landry*..... .....*Not printed.*

133. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th June, 1904, for copies of all correspondence between any department of the government of Manitoba and any department of the government of the Dominion, relating to the acquisition, selection or survey of 256,000 acres of land, earned by the former Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, now the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and to which the government of the province of Manitoba is entitled. Presented 13th July, 1904.—*Mr. Stewart*..... .....*Not printed.*

134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1904, for copies of all correspondence, accounts and statements showing the cost of the buildings at Mabou, and at other points, which are used in connection with the creamery at Mabou, C.B.; the cost of the machinery, and the rental paid by the government; the salaries paid by the government; the price paid for milk and cream by the government; the quantity of butter manufactured in each year; the cost per pound of butter in each year; the price at which such butter has been sold each year; the government charge for manufacturing and marketing. Presented 13th July, 1904.—*Mr. Bell*..... .*Not printed.*

135. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1904, showing the number of pounds of butter and cheese which have been manufactured at the Dominion Dairy Station at Nappan, N.S., in each of the last three years. Also for a statement showing the cost of such cheese and butter in each year; giving the items which enter into such total cost, and also showing the cost of manufacture and the cost of marketing per pound, by years. Presented 13th July, 1904.—*Mr. Bell*..*Not printed.*

136. Return of an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1904, giving the number of chicken-fattening stations in operation in Prince Edward Island in the years, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, respectively, giving the locations of each, and the names of manager of each, for the respective years; the expenditure in each of these stations for the years named, and the refunds made from the sale of poultry, &c., stating separately the refund from each for the different years. Presented 13th July, 1904.—*Mr. Lefurgey*..... ....*Not printed.*

137. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1904, for copies of all letters and other correspondence, between the board of trade of Alberton, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, and any other party or parties, and the government, relative to the importing of a fishing population, the construction of patent driers, and the general encouragement of the deep-sea fisheries on the north shore of Prince Edward Island. Presented 14th July, 1904.—*Mr. Hackett*..... .*Not printed.*

138. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th July, 1904, of copies of papers respecting the Canadian School of Musketry, Rockliffe, Ontario. Presented 19th July, 1904.—*Sir Frederick Borden*..... ....*Not printed*

139. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th June, 1904, for a copy of all correspondence between the government and any person, or persons, in reference to the granting of pensions to those of the Canadian South African contingents who were wounded or sufferd any disability in such service. Presented 22nd July, 1904.—*Mr. Broder*..... ....*Not printed.*

140. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th June, 1904, for copies of all contracts for public works entered into by the government, which required the contractors to pay their workmen fair wages, in accordance with the fair-wage resolution agreed upon by parliament in the session of 1900; also the amounts of money covered by these contracts. Presented 27th July, 1904.—*Mr. Smith (Vancouver)*..... .....*Not printed.*

140*a*. Supplementary return to No. 140. Presented 3rd August, 1904.... .. .. *Not printed.*

141. Correspondence and papers respecting the Canada Eastern Railway Company. Presented 29th July, 1904, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson..... .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Concluded.*

142. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1904. for copies of the commission appointing Mr. Justice Britton and other commissioners to inquire into the Treadgold and other concessions in the Yukon Territory; and of all the evidence, exhibits, papers and documents produced at the investigation held by the said commissioners, and of any report or reports made by the said commissioners. Presented 1st August, 1904.—*Mr. Casgrain.*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

143. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1904, for copies of all correspondence, documents and reports, between the government and any party or parties, relative to the question of weighing dairy products at the port of Montreal, or elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; as well as all documents, papers and letters connected with the commission appointed to investigate the same. Presented 4th August, 1904.—*Mr. Pope*..... *Not printed.*

144. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1904, for copies of all correspondence between the government of British Columbia, the canners' association, or any other person, and the minister of marine and fisheries, or any official of the government, relating to the granting of fish-trap licenses in British Columbia; also any order in council relating to the same. Presented 6th August, 1904.—*Mr Earle.* .....*Not printed.*

145. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 14th July, 1904, for a statement indicating, year by year, from the year 1901, inclusive, up to this day, the detail of the expenses incurred in the construction of the wharf at St. Alphonse of Ha! Ha! Bay. Presented (Senate) 8th August, 1904.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* ... .*Not printed.*

146. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 21st June, 1904, for: 1. A statement showing, in so many distinct columns, the names, surnames, ages, occupations of each of the sailors, from the commander down to the lowest cabin boy, who went to Germany, or who in Germany took service, on board of the *Gauss*, and who have come back to this country. 2. The number of years, months or days previously devoted to sea service by each of the sailors of the *Gauss*. 3. The names of all the signers of an alleged complaint supposed to have been addressed to the minister of marine. 4. A copy of such complaint and of every answer thereto, as well as of all correspondence relating thereto. 5. A copy of all correspondence relating to the purchase of the *Gauss*, and of the instructions given to Captain Bernier. 6. A copy of the log kept on board since the vessel has been placed under the command of Captain Bernier. Presented (Senate) 8th August, 1904.—*Hon. Mr. Landry..Not printed.*

147. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 27th June, 1904, for copies of all correspondence relating to the purchase or building of ice-breakers for use on the St. Lawrence or other Canadian waters. Presented (Senate) 8th August, 1904.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.* .....*Not printed.*

SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

OF

CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1904

No. 26—1904.] No. 865.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency,—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency, in compliance with 3 Vic., Chap. 2, Section 6, the Summary Report of the Operations of the Geological Survey Department for the calendar year ending December 31, 1903.

Respectfully submitted.

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior.

January, 1904.

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SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE OPERATIONS OF

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1903.

The Honourable Clifford Sifton, M.P.,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Summary Report on the affairs of the Geological Survey Department for the calendar year 1903. It will be found to contain an account of all the operations carried on by the Department, both at head-quarters in Ottawa and in the field. As in previous years, it has been the constant aim of the Survey to meet the expectations and requirements of the public in conformity with the provisions of the Act governing the Department, and to give an economic and practical character to all its labours.

Principal work of the Survey.

The Survey carried on, as usual, a certain amount of palæontological, zoological, botanical, ethnological and archæological investigations, for all of which it enjoys, incidentally, considerable advantages which it is desirable to utilize in the interest of science; but by far the largest proportion of our work is directed to investigating and aiding the development of the mineral resources of the country. With this end in view, the field operations each year are spread over all the provinces and most of the territories of the Dominion, while the indoor work consists of chemical, mineralogical and lithological researches, drafting and mapmaking in all branches, preparing reports, bulletins on economic materials and other special publications, the keeping of accounts, collecting and tabulating statistics of mines and works in connection with mineral products of all kinds, the care of the library and the different branches of the museum and of our large stock of maps and field instruments, photography in connection with mapmaking, the artistic drawing of fossils, supplying collections of named minerals to educational institutions, the preparation and installing of collections of samples of the economic minerals and rocks of Canada

at exhibitions, sending out the reports, maps and other publications of the Survey, an extensive correspondence, attention to visitors on departmental business, etc. The editing and proof-reading of our publications occupies much of my time and that of the secretary, Mr. Percy Selwyn, who is very proficient in this work. Mr. Selwyn has also done good service in attending to the correspondence and other office duties during my absence in Europe and in the field.

Indispensable topographical work.

In the vast unsurveyed regions of Canada, which may be rich in economic minerals and therefore require investigation by the Survey, a certain amount of topographical work is indispensable in connection with the geological researches. The field-work of the Surveyor General of the Dominion and of the Commissioners of Crown Lands of the several provinces is mainly devoted to dividing up, by straight lines, the unoccupied lands best fitted for agriculture, and consequently, the least likely to be of value for economic minerals, and these officers have no object in causing surveys to be made of the more rocky and distant sections of the country. As it is in such regions that the work of the Geological Survey requires to be carried on, we are obliged to do the topographical work *pari passu* with the geological, in order to construct proper maps for the purposes of the Department. Therefore, the officers in charge of our field parties should be proficient surveyors as well as geologists.

The geological maps resulting from the combined topographical and geological field-work of the various members of the staff are plotted and compiled during the winter in the offices at Ottawa, by the same men who make the surveys, aided by the chief draftsman and several assistants.

Extraneous assistance.

During the season just closed, less help has been obtained from geologists outside of the Department than in the two previous years. Professor Ernest Haycock of Acadia College aided Dr. Ells in working out the geology of Charlotte county in New Brunswick. Mr. J. A. Dresser investigated the relations of copper ores to their enclosing rocks in the Eastern Townships of Quebec; Mr. G. A. Young has given us a report on the petrology of Yamaska mountain and Mr. Charles Camsell has contributed gratuitously some valuable information in regard to certain rocks and minerals in Manitoba. The fine geological map of the Pictou coal-field prepared in this office and which is nearly ready for publication by the Survey, is largely due to the labours of Mr. Henry S. Poole, extending through many years of practice as a mining engineer within the area represented. Mr. Poole has, with great liberality, given me, free of charge, except for some incidental

expenses, an able practical report on this coal-field to accompany the map. We are greatly indebted to Dr. F. D. Adams, Professor of Geology at McGill University, for a very valuable report on the artesian wells and underground waters of the Island of Montreal, which also contains additions to our previous knowledge of the geology of that island. This report is the result of a number of years' observation and collecting of information on the subject, and Dr. Adams has generously presented it for the use of the public, entirely free of charge. It is accompanied by carefully prepared tables of the 'logs' or records of borings and a geological map of the island and surrounding district. Dr. Adams was assisted in the field-work and in preparing the report by Mr. O. E. LeRoy, who was afterwards, for a time, connected with the Geological Survey.

FIELD WORK.

Field-work.

The field-work is, of course, the primary and most important of the duties assigned to the Geological Survey and all our other labours are consequent upon it. The various regions for the field operations of the season 1903 had been judiciously chosen as the results have shown. The several portions of work done have proved to be those most needed to meet present requirements. All the men sent to the field were competent to carry out their instructions and the aggregate of new information on geography, geology and a variety of other useful subjects has added greatly to our knowledge of Canada. Everyone employed was advised to exercise great care and as a consequence no misfortunes or 'accidents' of any kind occurred.

In the following brief review of the work accomplished the various regions exploited are arranged, as before, in order from northwest to southeast across the continent.

Yukon district.

In the Yukon district, Mr. R. G. McConnell, without a professional assistant, completed the work which was intended to be done for the present in the Klondike gold mining area. This consisted in tracing out the boundaries of the different rock-formations on the ground and laying them down upon a contoured topographical map which he had prepared in previous years, by the aid of Mr. Frank Johnson and Mr. Joseph Keele. Mr. McConnell, while performing his geological work in this district, also kept in view the desirability of establishing a water-supply for common use in placer mining in the future, and he has prepared an elaborate statement on the subject for the information of the commissioners who were appointed by the government last summer to investigate this matter. The maintenance of a large pro-

duction of gold in this district in years to come depends principally on obtaining a better supply of water than is procurable at present. Mr. McConnell's investigations afford further evidence of the local origin of the gold of the Klondike area.

Lardeau district, B.C.

Work was begun in the Lardeau district in southern British Columbia by Professor R. W. Brock as geologist, and Mr. W. H. Boyd as topographer. The latter is engaged in constructing a map of this region. Very little had heretofore been known of the geology which appears to be of considerable interest. Promising discoveries of gold in veins have been made in the district

Peace river country.

The demand for reliable information as to the Peace river country increased considerably last year. With a view of ascertaining the true character of the land and the climate of the upper or western portion of this region, I requested Mr. James Macoun to undertake an investigation of as much as possible of the Peace river country in general, and the upper portion in particular. He was also to verify, or otherwise, the reports and opinions of others who had preceded him. Accordingly, he started as early as the season would permit, and since his return, has written a report which will be issued as soon as possible, as a special publication of the Survey, and may not appear in the Annual Report for the year, nor in the present Summary Report. Mr. Macoun was assisted by Mr. William Spreadborough.

Coal-field in Rocky Mts., near C.P.Ry.

The growing demand for a supply of coal near the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in the Rocky mountains required this Department to make a geological survey of the region around this section of the line and for a considerable distance to the southward, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, geological relations and extent of such coal seams as were already known and of discovering others. Mr. D. B. Dowling, who was instructed to undertake this work, examined into the geology of the mountains on either side of the railway from Banff Hot Springs to The Gap or on both sides of the Cascade and Bow rivers, and since his return he has commenced carving to scale a model of this section, which will show artistically in colours the geological structure and the relations of the various strata which include the coal seams. Mr. Dowling, according to instructions, also explored for coal about the head-waters of Sheep creek and this duty was carried out successfully. He was assisted throughout the season by Mr. Fred Bell of Winnipeg.

Sheep creek

International boundary of B.C.

On the International boundary, which is being located along the 49th parallel in the western mountain region between British Columbia

and the State of Washington, Dr. R. A. Daly continued a geological examination on behalf of Canada. This work extended from the boundary, as a base, to an average distance of ten miles from it. His report will be found in the present volume.

Southern Keewatin.

To the southwest of Hudson bay, in the Severn district of the Hudson's Bay Company, which forms part of the vast tract now called Keewatin. there was, up to last year, a great unsurveyed area, through which the Wenisk river flows. I requested Mr. William McInnes to undertake a combined topographical and geological survey of this large stream. This he accomplished very successfully with the aid of four Indians, but without any white assistance, and returned to Ottawa early in the autumn. The accompanying complete and concise report, in which he gives very interesting information on all subjects relating to the country traversed, demonstrates what may be accomplished in a short season by a single competent officer with a small party of aborigines.

Nagagami river.

One of the canoe-routes from Lake Superior to the Albany river crosses the height-of-land a short distance northward of Montizambert on the Canadian Pacific railway and follows the Nagagami river to its junction with the Kenogami at Mamma-wé-mattawa (The meeting of many waters). Mr. W. J. Wilson of this Department was instructed to make an instrumental survey of this route; also of the lower portion of the Kaibinakagami river as far up as the point to which I had surveyed it downward in 1889, and of the Oo-sha-a-poo-ka-tick or Ridge river as far as it could be navigated by canoes. These two streams and also the Pagwitchewan fall into the Kenogami at the same place as the Nagagami. Mr. Wilson's party was also to survey the Drowning and Little Current rivers, which flow from the west and join the Kenogami between Mamma-wé-mattawa and The Forks of the Albany. Mr. Owen O'Sullivan acted as Mr. Wilson's assistant and these two gentlemen fully carried out my instructions, accomplishing all the work described. They have plotted their surveys and are compiling a map on which they will be shown, together with parts of my own surveys of 1870, '77, '86 and '87.

Other branches of Kenogami river.

Tract behind Bruce mines.

In the country behind the Bruce mines, Mr. Theo. Denis, who had assisted Mr. Ingall there in 1902, continued the work for part of the season, assisted by Mr. Uglow. On leaving this field Mr. Denis visited the salt wells and works near Windsor, Ontario, in order to obtain some necessary information and Mr. Uglow was sent to assist Dr. Hugh Ells in finishing the Prince Edward county map-sheet.

Temagami region.

For the purpose of continuing the geological mapping of the Temagami lake region, I instructed Dr. Barlow to proceed with the survey

of the map-sheet adjoining the Temiskaming sheet, (No. 599) on the west, in which the geology would no doubt prove of much interest and where deposits of valuable minerals might reasonably be expected to exist.

Prince Edward county.

The Prince Edward county map-sheet (No. 110), most of which had been worked out by Dr. R. W. Ells, still required certain areas to be completed in Prince Edward and Hastings counties and Dr. Hugh Ells, who had previously assisted in the surveys for this sheet, was requested to do the necessary work for this purpose.

Surface geology in Quebec.

The Surface geology of the province of Quebec on both sides of the St. Lawrence between Quebec city and Montreal was not sufficiently well known and Dr. Chalmers was instructed to examine this region and collect all the information possible on this branch of its geology and also in regard to artesian borings within the same limits. He performed this duty without any assistant and his report shows that a large amount of work was accomplished.

Yamaska mountain.

The investigation of the geology and petrology of the various isolated hills of volcanic origin which stand out prominently on the level plains of the southern part of Quebec has been making progress for a number of years through the labours of several geologists. A description by Dr. J. A. Dresser of Shefford and Brome mountains was published in the Summary Report for 1901. During the past season Mr. G. A. Young was carrying on an examination of Yamaska mountain and in exchange for some aid extended to him, he has given us the short report on this mountain which is published herewith.

Copper in the Eastern Townships.

The exact mode of occurrence of the copper ores of the Eastern Townships in relation to the containing rocks, being a question of considerable economic importance in the practical geology of that region, Dr. J. A, Dresser has been engaged during the last two seasons in investigating this subject. His report, illustrated by a map, shows that the copper is confined to certain ancient volcanics to which prospecting should be confined.

New Brunswick.

Our knowledge of the geology of Charlotte county, New Brunswick, left much to be desired. Accordingly, I requested Dr. Ells to supplement it by further examination, in order to determine more certainly the boundaries of the formations and the geological ages of some of the rocks. He was assisted by Mr. R. A. A. Johnston, of this department, and Professor Ernest Haycock, of Acadia College. Dr. Ells returned before the end of the season in order to re-examine some parts of the mica, graphite and phosphate regions, before preparing bulletins for publication on these economic minerals. Messrs. Johnston

and Haycock continued the work in New Brunswick till the close of the season.

Northern Nova Scotia.

The systematic detailed geological survey was continued in the northern part of the mainland of Nova Scotia by Mr. Hugh Fletcher and two assistants. The work of the season was confined principally to Annapolis, Kings and Cumberland counties. Mr. Fletcher also aided in the completion of Mr. H. S. Poole's report and map of the Pictou coal-field which are now ready for publication. Mr. Fletcher's geological researches connected with mapping and describing the geology of Nova Scotia have now extended over twenty-eight years, most of this time having been devoted to working out the structure of the various coal-fields. His work is highly appreciated by the coal-mining community and by every miner and practical geologist in the province, all of whom have the utmost confidence in the results he has arrived at, as set forth in his reports and the numerous maps which have been constructed by him from his own surveys.

Gold in Nova Scotia.

In connection with the large output of coal which is now going on in both Nova Scotia and Vancouver island, an interesting fact is worth mentioning, namely, that the only coal which is known to occur in North America on the immediate seaboard of either the Atlantic or Pacific, belongs to Canada.

The nature and arrangement of the gold-bearing veins of Nova Scotia have been further investigated by Mr. E. R. Faribault and two assistants. During the twenty years Mr. Faribault has been engaged in this work, he has produced twenty-four plans of the gold districts of the province, of which eighteen have been already published, three are ready for publication and the remaining three are in the engraver's hands. Mr. Faribault has also published numerous reports and papers on gold veins and gold mining and milling in Nova Scotia. He appears to have arrived at correct general conclusions as to the gold veins of the province and is now preparing a concise bulletin on the subject. He has just been invited by the government of the province to go to Halifax and advise it in regard to the pending legislation for the encouragement of deep mining for gold. His work has already been of great value in developing the gold resources of Nova Scotia by giving the mining of this metal a permanent character, due to a knowledge of the true nature of the veins and the assurance of a continued supply of ore.

Hudson Bay expedition.

Mr. A. P. Low of this Department was placed in command of the Hudson Bay Expedition in the SS. *Neptune*, which was commissioned to visit the shores of Hudson bay and strait and our islands lying to

the northward of the mainland of Canada on behalf of the Departments of the Geological Survey, Marine and Fisheries and Customs. Commander Low sailed from Halifax on the 22nd of August, with a total ship's company of 43. Besides having general charge of the expedition, he was instructed to make geological notes, especially with regard to any occurrences of economic minerals at all places which had not previously been visited by a geologist and more particularly at localities which could only be reached by a sea-going vessel. He was also to make surveys, if possible, during the winter, using the ship as a base of operations, and in summer in addition to other duties he was to investigate the fisheries and do whatever work he could in natural history and botany. Mr. C. F. King, of the Geological Survey, was sent as Commander Low's assistant for geology and biology. It was expected that the expedition would spend the winter in the northwestern part of Hudson bay. Interesting and important geological information will no doubt result from this expedition.

ROCK-SLIDE AT FRANK.

Rock-slide at Frank.

On the 29th of April a rock-slide of considerable magnitude took place from the face of the mountain overlooking the town of Frank, where the southern line of the Canadian Pacific railway enters the Crows Nest Pass through the Rocky mountains. The first telegraphic news of the disaster which reached Ottawa described it as a "volcanic eruption," but those who inquired as to its nature at the office of the Survey were immediately informed that this was exceedingly unlikely and indeed almost impossible. I telegraphed to Mr. W. W. Leach, who had worked in this locality for the Survey the previous season and who was then in the vicinity, asking him to telegraph me a sufficiently full description of the phenomenon. He complied with my request, and his description was immediately placed at the disposal of the press and printed in the leading newspapers.

CLAY-SLIDE ON LIÈVRE RIVER.

Clay-slide on Lièvre river.

A land-slide in the clay of the valley of the Lièvre river having taken place at Little Rapids on the morning of Sunday, 11th October, Drs. Ells and Barlow were requested to examine it as soon as possible after its occurrence, as phenomena of this kind are of some scientific and practical importance. Dr. Ells' report on what they saw is illustrated by a sketch-map and a photographic view of the ground that was affected.

AMYGDALOID IN MANITOBA.

Amygdaloid in Manitoba.

Reference has been made to the discovery of amygdaloid rock in Manitoba by Mr. Charles Camsell. As to this subject, Mr. Camsell wrote me on the 28th of November as follows :—

'With regard to the occurrence of amygdaloid at the north end of Lake Manitoba, the beds are not very extensive and are easily covered by a claim of 1,500 feet square. Smaller areas occur to the south-east and north-west. They rise about ten feet above the general level of the plain to the east, which is low and swampy ; while on the west they seem to dip under almost horizontal beds of gypsum. The amygdaloid also seems to be nearly horizontal. The dip, if any, is towards the west. The colour is usually reddish, but sometimes it is a dark purple. The cavities near the surface are nearly always empty and lined with a coating of a white substance. Occasionally they are filled with a greenish earth or with crystals of zeolites. Small particles of copper can be seen with the microscope and some copper carbonate.

'Small areas of a jasper conglomerate are associated with the amygdaloid but their relative position is uncertain.

'About seven miles to the south-east, on Sugar island in Lake St. Martin is an outcrop of crystalline trap rock, which Mr. J. B. Tyrrell describes, and which, from his assay, contains some copper, and this rock probably has some connection with the amygdaloid. East of this are small areas of coarse-grained granite surrounded by limestone.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER AND COBALT.

Discovery of silver and cobalt.

Late in the autumn, a discovery of silver and cobalt, which appears to be important, was made by men working on the line of the Temiscaming railway at Long lake, about five miles southward of Haileybury on the west shore of Temiscaming lake. The metals occur in veins, the silver, both native and as sulphide. The locality was visited by Professor W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist of Ontario, just before it became covered by snow, and he considers the discovery to be one of much promise. The veins cut slatey rocks, apparenty belonging to the Animikie or lower Cambrian series which carries the silver ores of the Thunder Bay region. These rocks are reported to have been found also further north, around the base of the outlier of the Niagara formation which extends north-westerly from the head of the lake. If this should prove correct, there would be a prospect of finding other silver-bearing veins in this region, wherever these rocks occur.

WORK AT HEADQUARTERS.

Work at headquarters.

In the present summary of the work done by the various officers of the Department will also be found reports on that performed by the different indoor or home members of the staff, namely, as to Chemistry and Mineralogy by Dr. G. C. Hoffmann, the Mines Section by Mr. E. D. Ingall, Mapping and Engraving by Mr. C. O. Senecal, Palæontology and Zoology by Dr. J. F. Whiteaves, Vertebrate Palæontology by Mr. Lawrence M. Lambe, Botany and Ornithology by Professor John Macoun and the Library by Dr. John Thorburn.

The reports, as to both the field and home work are printed as they were written by the various officers themselves, in order that they may thus obtain full credit for their labours.

In the chemical laboratory.

The usual amount of work has been done in the chemical laboratory in connection with the examination of economic minerals collected by the officers of the staff or brought or sent in by others, but owing to the establishment of good laboratories in connection with the mining bureaus of the different provinces, the amount of assaying which we are requested to do for prospectors is limited. Mr. Donald Locke, who had been appointed to do work of this kind, resigned on the 14th of September and Mr. M. F. Connor was appointed to succeed him.

Mining statistics.

As in former years the mining section of the Department is preparing a preliminary statistical statement of the mineral production and the condition of the different branches of mining in Canada for 1903. The final details are only received from our correspondents after the close of the year and it is generally about the middle of February before the statement can be issued. This section has prepared its full report for 1902, which will be published in the course of a month or two. Besides a large amount of statistical tabulation, it contains chapters giving general information as to different economic minerals in relation to the Dominion. From this report it will be seen that Canada now produces a considerable variety of both metallic and non-metallic minerals, although it is within the recollection of many, that in the territory which now constitutes the Dominion, coal, building materials and a little iron ore were the only mineral products. At the time when the Geological Survey commenced active operations in 1843, a number of other economic minerals were known to exist, but only in small quantities. Since that time, and largely owing to the operations of the Survey and the information afforded by its reports, its museum and its showing of fine specimens of minerals at exhibitions at home and abroad, other economic minerals have been discovered in commercial quantities and more or less developed in about the follow-

Principal economic minerals of Canada.

ing order, historically: copper, coal and iron in larger quantities, lead, petroleum and natural gas, gold, iron-pyrites, gypsum, slate, cement stones, salt, mica, graphite, apatite, silver, asbestus, feldspar, nickel, zinc, corundum, chromic iron and cobalt. In addition to these, a considerable variety of marbles, granites and other ornamental rocks, gems and semi-precious stones, peat, shell-marl, ochres and other materials used as paints have been discovered in many places.

The following minerals, mentioned in alphabetical order, are those which were most frequently inquired for during the year:

Minerals enquired for during the year.

Asbestus, borax, baryte, celestite, corundum, copper ores, chromic iron, feldspar, fire-clay, fluorspar, graphite, gypsum, iron-pyrites, iron sand, kaolin, monazite, magnesite, molybdenite, natural gas, peat, pottery clay, phosphate, soapstone, silica sand, talc, vanadium, wolfram, zinc ores.

Palæontology.

In the Department of Palæontology, the reports of Dr. Whiteaves and Mr. Lawrence M. Lambe show gratifying progress. The latter has completed for publication a work on *vertebrate* fossils from the Northwest Territories, entitled 'Contributions to Canadian Palæontology,' Vol. III., (Quarto) Part II., illustrated by eight fine plates prepared by himself, which it is intended to reproduce by the Heliotype process in the same manner as the plates in his last volume on a similar subject. Professor Penhallow's paper on *Osmundites*, which was contributed to by this Department, was published during the year in Vol. XXI of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.

Zoology.

The zoological work of the year has related principally to Ornithology. Dr. Whiteaves has added a number of sets of rare eggs to the collection of the eggs of Canadian birds already in the museum. Our large collection of bird-skins has been enriched by numerous additions. Professor Macoun has nearly completed his third and last volume on Canadian Birds and this important book is eagerly awaited by ornithologists all over the continent.

Botany.

In the Botanical Division, Professor Macoun's work was confined to the lower Ottawa valley and was devoted largely to the Fungi, of which he has now found no fewer than 1,100 species in this part of Canada. The 10 new species of violets of Prince Edward Island, discovered mostly by Mr. Lawrence W. Watson when employed by the Survey, have been described by Professor Green of Washington and figured by Dr. Theo. Holm of the same city. It is proposed to publish these descriptions and figures within a short time. The descriptions and figures of the ten new species of plants from Hudson bay are also ready for publication.

REPORTS, BULLETINS, SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS, ETC., WHICH HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THE SURVEY DURING 1903.

Publications of the department in 1903.

Summary Report of the Geological Survey for the calendar year 1902, pp. 482, with 7 sections, 2 plates and 9 maps.

Part A, Vol. XV., with 9 maps, plates and sections by the geological corps.

Report on the Geology and Physical Characters of the Nastapoka Islands, Hudson Bay, Part DD, Vol. XIII., pp. 31, by A. P. Low.

Report on the Section of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Part R., Vol. XIII., pp. 67, by G. C. Hoffmann.

Section of Mines, Annual Report for 1901, Part S, Vol. XIV., pp. 160, by E. D. Ingall and J. McLeish.

Annual Report, Vol. XIII. (new series) 1900, English edition, pp. 747, with plates and maps.

Report on the Cambrian Rocks of Cape Breton, pp. 246 and 18 plates, by G. F. Matthew.

Catalogue of Canadian Birds, Part II, pp. 413, by John Macoun.

Mesozoic Fossils, Vol. I, Part V., (and last). On some additional fossils from the Vancouver Cretaceous, with a revised list of the species therefrom. Illustrated by 12 plates, by J. F. Whiteaves.

Publications in two years.

Since January 1st, 1902, the Geological Survey Department has published 26 reports, which embrace the following subjects, viz.:—Geology and Geological Surveys, Palæontology, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and Mineralogy, Mining and Metallurgy, &c. Within the same period the Department has also published 38 maps, both geological and topographical, besides 15 diagrams.

Maps.

The number of geological maps published within the calendar year 1903 was 27 and of diagrams, 15.

The 38 maps, above mentioned, are all of a superior character, both as to accuracy in what they represent and as to drawing and engraving. As mentioned in the report of the Geographer of the Department, in addition to the above, a considerable number of maps, some of them quite elaborate, are in various stages of preparation, and four of them are nearly complete. No map is engraved for the Department until sufficient field-work has been done to secure accuracy, and each new map must give enough fresh information to justify the expense of publication. In the colour-printing of geological maps, we have

Colour-printing.

greatly facilitated and cheapened the process for the production of any desired number of tints with a minimum of printings, by adopting a variety of patterns of parallel ruling in four directions and by over-printing these with different colours in various ways, after the manner of the 'three-colour system.'

PUBLICATIONS BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ON ECONOMIC MINERALS.

Publications on ecomic minerals.

The leading feature in the work of the Geological Survey throughout its whole history has been the attention paid to mining and economic minerals. The publications of the Department devoted to this subject aggregate more than 600, besides about 400 maps. These are in the form of Reports of Progress, Annual Reports, Summary Reports, Special Reports on individual minerals, on coal-fields and other mining districts, on the Mineral Wealth of British Columbia and the Mineral Resources of the province of Quebec, Bulletins on Economic Minerals, Handbooks on the same subject for use at exhibitions, full Descriptive Catalogues for the same purpose, etc., published throughout the whole existence of the Survey. A brief enumeration of these publications is given further on in the present report. In addition to issuing the various reports, etc., mentioned in this list, the principal officers of the Department have always endeavoured to keep the mineral wealth of Canada before the world by means of articles read before societies, institutes, associations, etc., or published in the scientific and technical journals, magazines and papers or in the Transactions or Proceedings of these bodies. The number of such articles has now reached more than 100, while the total number of the official publications of the Survey on economic geology, classified as above is over 600, as just stated.

Value ef exhibitions.

Another chief means adopted by the Survey for bringing the mineral resources of Canada before the people of all nations, was by making fine displays of our mineral products at the numerous International Exhibitions which have been held, beginning with that of 1851, in England, Scotland, Ireland, on the continent of Europe and in different cities in the United States of America, at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition and at exhibitions held in Canada itself. At every one of these exhibitions, which were more or less competitive, it may be truly said that the Canadian exhibit was in every way the best. Our collections were always accompanied by Descriptive Catalogues for free distribution which were themselves precise and excellent reports on the minerals of Canada. These valuable collections were on several occasions left for permanent exhibition in the cities to which they had been sent. Although special grants may have been made to

help to defray the cost of collecting, transporting, installing and exhibiting these collections, still they were always a considerable cost to the Survey, both in money and the time of its officers. It is, therefore, marvellous that such great services could have been rendered the country at such a small cost, by the above-mentioned liberal publication, by striking displays of our economic minerals at so many International Exhibitions and in the Museum at headquarters, all simultaneously with the vigorous prosecution of the examinations of mining districts and of general geological and topographical surveying over half a continent, for the most part lying in a state of nature. The comparatively rapid progress which has been made, in spite of artificial hindrances, in the development of our mineral resources, now yielding upwards of $60,000,000 a year, is due to the above efforts more than to any other cause.

Promotion of development of mineral resources.

Publications on economics.

The reports of the Survey, having always been devoted mainly to economic geology, it was not considered necessary in the past to publish many separate reports on economic minerals, but as unavoidable delays are apt to occur in the issuing of our Annual Reports, which have now become large volumes requiring maps and other illustrations, it was decided to issue, at more frequent intervals, a part of the information formerly given in these or in other reports, in the form of separate publications, under the name of Bulletins on individual minerals, mining districts, &c., as they might be required from time to time, in order to keep the information thereon as to the whole Dominion constantly up to date.

Bulletins.

During the past year, bulletins of this kinds have been completed or are being prepared on the following subjects :—

Platinum ; printed.	Pigments ; in preparation.
Zinc ; printed.	Shell Marl ; printed.
Manganese ; in press.	Mica ; ready for press.
Molybdenum and Tungsten ; ready for press.	Graphite "
	Apatite "
Nickel ; in preparation.	Peat "
Asbestus ; printed.	Geology of the Klondike Gold District ; in preparation.
Coal ; in press.	
Common Salt ; in press.	Roofing slates ; "
Infusorial Earth ; in press.	Gold in Nova Scotia. "
Corundum ; in preparation.	

Besides the above nineteen bulletins, the data are being assembled for others on the following subjects, also in reference to the whole Dominion : copper, iron, building stones, marbles, gypsum, iron-pyrites, stones suitable for making hydraulic cement, clays, bricks, tiles

and pottery, abrasives (other than corundum), petroleum and natural gas, gems, ornamental and semi-precious stones.

DOMINION OF CANADA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Dominion exhibition, Toronto.

The manager and secretary of the Dominion of Canada Exhibition, Dr. J. O. Orr, having consulted me in regard to the possibility of having the economic minerals of the country properly represented at that exhibition, which was to be held in Toronto from the 27th of August to the 12th of September, I referred the matter to yourself and the Hon. Mr. Fisher, as everything pertaining to exhibitions had been transferred to the Department of Agriculture at the close of the Paris International Exposition of 1900. In this case, however, it was decided that the Geological Survey should make a suitable display at Toronto. This conclusion was reached barely four weeks before the collection required to be installed in the exhibition building. Mr. C. W. Willimott was asked to superintend the work, and the whole matter was very successfully carried out.

Character of mineral exhibit.

Our large and representative collection proved to be one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition and attracted great attention, not only from the Canadian visitors, but it was also very favourably commented upon by distinguished strangers from Europe and the United States. There is no doubt it did much good in calling attention to the great mineral wealth of Canada. It was awarded a diploma and gold medal. After the close of the Exhibition, the manager and secretary sent me the following letter :—

Letter from the manager.

'DOMINION OF CANADA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
TORONTO, Oct. 22, 1903

'Dr. ROBERT BELL,
Geo. Survey Department,
Ottawa, Ont.

'MY DEAR DR.,—I have to thank you on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Association for the magnificent exhibit which you sent to our Exhibition. We located it adjoining the display of the Jubilee Presents. Every one was loud in their praises, and expressed their astonishment that we possessed such rich and valuable minerals.

'We cannot express too highly our appreciation to Mr. Willimott, for his devoted attention to the exhibit at our Exhibition. His arrangement of the exhibit was all that could be desired, and the information given by him to the inquiring public was greatly appreciated. Without a doubt the exhibit was a feature of the Exhibition, and the Jury on awards have awarded the Exhibit a Gold Medal and Diploma.

'I am writing the Hon. Mr. Fisher informing him of the award, as well as expressing to him our appreciation of the Exhibit.'

'Yours very truly,

'(Sgd.) J. O. ORR,

'*Manager and Secretary.*'

OTHER MATTERS.

St. Louis Exhibition.

The display of the economic minerals of the Dominion at the International Exhibition to be held at St. Louis, U.S., in 1904, in commemoration of the purchase of Louisiana by the United States, is being attended to by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. R. L. Broadbent of the Geological Survey has been attached to that department in order to collect, install and look after this part of the Canadian exhibit.

Educational collections.

The distribution of minerals and rocks to educational institutions in all parts of the Dominion has been continued this year, and the collections enumerated in Dr. Hoffmann's report, herewith have been placed where they will be of great service to students. A considerable stock of material for these collections was obtained from the best localities known by Mr. C. W. Willimott during the summer. The details of this work are given in Dr. Hoffmann's report in the present volume.

Committee on geological nomenclature.

The International Committee on geological nomenclature, composed of two members of this Survey and two from the Geological Survey of the United States, and which was referred to in the last Summary Report, held a meeting in St. Louis, Mo., in December, at which all the members, namely, Professor Van Hise and Dr. Hayes for the United States and Dr. Robert Bell and Dr. F. D. Adams for Canada, attended, and it was arranged to do some joint field-work the coming summer, in order, if possible, to agree upon certain facts as preliminary to other work.

Proposed permanent exhibit in New York.

As much of the capital for the development of the mineral wealth of Canada has heretofore come from the city of New York, and as it would be very desirable to encourage further interest in our mines from this quarter, it may be advisable, considering the small cost that would be incurred, to place a collection of our economic minerals on permanent exhibition in that city. Looking forward to the possibility of this, I conferred with Professor Bickmore of the American Museum of Natural History on the subject, and found that he was very favourably disposed to assist in this proposal. If the matter be followed up, it may result in the establishment of a valuable agency there at a very

trifling cost. A similar collection is already installed at the Imperial Institute in London under the care of Professor Dunstan, Director, and Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Agent.

UTILIZATION OF LOW-GRADE PHOSPHATE ROCK.

Low-grade phosphate rock.

Dr. Wilhelm Palmer of Stockholm, Sweden, has just patented in Canada a process for the extraction of a soluble phosphate of lime from apatite-bearing rocks of low grade, which, at ordinary prices, it would not pay to dress mechanically to such a percentage as would render them profitable to export for the manufacture of fertilizers. According to the description of this process, by means of the electrolysis of chlorate of sodium, a fresh solution of chloric or perchloric acid is obtained at the anode and of hydrate of sodium at the cathode. In a separate vessel, the apatite of the low-grade phosphatic rock, in a state of powder, is dissolved out by the chloric acid thus obtained and then precipitated by the sodium hydrate. It is claimed that the chloric acid can be recovered and used in subsequent treatments of the powdered rock. If this process can be carried on at a sufficiently low cost, it may possess promising possibilites, especially when the price of phosphatic fertilizers is higher than at present.

THE INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

International Geological Congress.

Early in March, 1903, a request was received from the secretary of the organization committee of the International Geological Congress, requesting an invitation from Canada to hold the tenth triennial Congress in 1906 in this country. After due consideration, the Hon. the Minister of the Interior obtained the consent of parliament for a grant of $25,000 towards meeting the expenses of holding the congress in Ottawa, and I was deputed by him, on behalf of the government and also as the representative of the Royal Society of Canada, to proceed to Vienna, where the ninth Congress was to be held, in order to personally extend to it Canada's invitation. This decision had been reached only in time to allow me to arrive in Vienna at the opening of the session on the 20th of August. About the same time that the above request had been forwarded to Canada, the secretary had sent to Mexico a similar request for an invitation from that country. It was not before my arrival at Vienna that I ascertained that the government of Mexico had immediately on receipt of the secretary's letter telegraphed the desired invitation and had at once sent an agent to Europe to canvas for its acceptance by the congress during the five months preceding the meeting. On the question of a choice being put to the congress, it

was found that there was a large majority in favour of going to Mexico for the meeting of 1906.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON ECONOMIC MINERALS BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

Publications on economics.

The following is a list of the principal publications bearing on Economic Minerals and Mining Districts in Canada, issued by the Geological Survey. The list comprises the subjects which have been rather fully written up or which have been the object of special investigation by the various officers of the Department. This does not by any means represent the total amount of information of a direct commercial character contained in the Reports of the Survey. Scattered through the various reports are numerous references, often important, to mineral occurrences, ores, mines, &c. Such references of this kind as appeared in the reports published previous to 1885 are entered in the "Index to Reports, 1863-1884," while each of the volumes of the New Series of Reports since 1885 contains its own index.

Reports of chemical section.

Besides these the regular annual reports of the Chemical Section are in their nature most largely economic, and of these 12 have been published since the "Geology of Canada, 1863," was issued and some 8 reports previous to that volume. The annual reports of the Mines Section of the Survey, give not only a statistical presentment of the mineral industries of Canada, but special articles are also embodied each year, giving in condensed form descriptions of Canada's economic mineral districts and resources. Of these, 16 have been issued since 1887, when this branch was inaugurated.

In addition to the above publications, there are perhaps an equal number of the Geological reports of districts mapped in the usual course of the Survey work which include information about important groups of economic mineral deposits and mining districts.

Of the maps issued, at least 100 cover specific mining districts.

Enumeration.

To sum up—the publications of the Survey on economic subjects are as follow :—

Special economic publications	75
Chemical Section Reports	20
Mines Section Reports	16
General Geological Reports, which include descriptions of mining districts, occurrences of economic minerals, &c., about	126

Bulletins prepared, in course of preparation and published to January, 1904.	18
Maps covering mining districts, about	100
Maps, geological, but of economic interest, about.	250
	605

In all about 605 publications of direct economic interest may therefore be obtained from the Geological Survey.

Canada. (General.)

No. in the List of Publications.

Canada in general.

Apatite.

126 On Canadian Apatite.—Hoffmann. Rep. of Prog., 1877–8. (14 pp.)

Reprint. Report on the Canadian phosphates considered with reference to their application to agriculture.—Brome, G., 1870. (23 pp.)

Iron ores.

96 Notes on the iron ores of Canada and their development.—Harrington. Report of Prog., 1873–4. (70 pp.)

Marl.

Reprint. Marl deposits in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—Ells, 1902. (10 pp.)

Petroleum.

63 On the Geology of Petroleum.—Hunt. Rep. of Prog., 1863–6. (30 pp.)

Salt.

63 Geology of salt deposits.—Hunt. Rep. of Prog., 1863–6. (18 pp.)

General Reports.

50 Geology of Canada.—Economic Geology and Mining prior to 1863.

167 Report of observations on some mines and minerals in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.—Willimott, Rep. of Prog., 1882–4. (28 pp.)

221 Observations on Mining Laws and Mining in Canada with suggestions for the better development of the mineral resources of the Dominion.—Coste. Vol. 1. (N.S.) Part K. (15 pp.)

Mineral statistics and mines.

* Mineral Statistics and Mines.—Annual Report of the Section of Mines of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1886 to 1902.

List of Publications Number.			List of Publications Number.		
245	Report for	1886	602	Report for	1895
272	"	1887	625	"	1896
300	"	1888	662	"	1897
301	"	1889	698	"	1898
334	"	1890	718	"	1899
335	"	1891	744	"	1900
360	"	1892	800	"	1901
572	"	1893–4	836	"	1902

Descriptive catalogue.

Descriptive catalogues of economic minerals displayed at International exhibitions. These contain descriptions of economic minerals, deposits, quantities, utilization, values, &c.

394 Paris Exhibition, 1855.

398 London International Exhibition, 1862.

402 Paris Mineral Exhibition, 1867.

405 Philadelphia International Exhibition, 1876.

406 Paris International Exhibition, 1878.

409 Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886.

413 Chicago World's Columbian Exhibition, 1893.

693 Paris Exhibition, 1900.

Handbooks, descriptive of Canada's Mineral resources; prepared for the following exhibitions, Paris, 1900; Glasgow, 1901; Cork, 1902; Wolverhampton, 1902.

Records of mines.

86 Records of Mines and Mineral Statistics. Compilation by Charles Robb, of results of statistics, &c., collected by R. Bell and E. Hartley, 1873.

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* The Annual Reports of the Section of Mines present yearly statistics (figures of production, imports and exports) and the state of the Canadian Mining Industry, as well as a large amount of technological matter relating to mining, descriptions of mines, development of mineral deposits, &c. From time to time, special articles on various mineral subjects of economic interest have been written by the officers of the Section and other members of the Geological Survey staff, as the result of personal investigation and of compilation of data from reliable sources. A list of the subjects thus written up more or less fully in the Reports of the Mines Section will be found on page 14.

Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada.—The Huronian System of Canada. Vol. V., Sect. 4, 1888.—R. Bell.

Canadian Naturalist and Geologist.—Roofing slate as a source of wealth in Canada. Vol. III, 1863.—R. Bell.

Proceedings Canadian Inst.—The Mode of Occurrence of Apatite in Canada, Ser. III, Vol. III, 1884–5.—R. Bell.

Fourteen annual reviews of the progress of mining in Canada, from 1863 to 1877, published in Monetary Times, Montreal; Engineering and Mining Journal, New York: Mining Journal, London; reports of Trade and Commerce of Montreal.—R. Bell. Mining reviews.

Sketch of the Geology of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Walling's Atlas and Gazetteer of Canada, 1875.—R. Bell.

Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia.

Coal.

69 Reports on parts of Pictou coal-field, with appendix on coals and iron ores.—Hartley and Logan, 1870. (186 pp.)

89 On the coal mines of Eastern or Sidney coal-field.—Robb, C. Rep. of Prog., 1872–3. (52 pp.)

101 Report of explorations and surveys in Cape Breton, with especial reference to coal areas.—Robb, C. Rep. of Prog., 1874–5. (100 pp.)

685 Descriptive note of the Sidney coal-field.—Fletcher, 1900. (16 pp.)

94 On the exploration and survey of the Springhill coal-field, Cumberland County.—Barlow, S. Rep. of Prog., 1873–4. (13 pp.)

94 On a portion of the coal-field of Cumberland County.—McOuat. Rep. of Prog., 1873–4. (6 pp.)

817 Coal of Cumberland County, with map of Springhill colliery.—H. Fletcher. Summary Rep., Geol. Survey, 1902.

Gold.

407 Report on the gold region of Nova Scotia.—Sterry Hunt. 1868. (48 pp.)

7 Reports on the Nova Scotia gold fields. Summary Reports 1888–1903. Numbers on list of publications: 259, 293 320, 323, 353, 355, 553, 583, 614, 644, 674, 691, 717, 762, 807.

Iron Ores.

89 On the Acadia iron ore deposits of Londonderry, Colchester County.—Selwyn. Rep. of Prog., 1872–3. (12 pp.)

Reports on economics.

69 Iron ores and coals of Pictou coal field. Appendix to the the report on part of Pictou coal field.—Hartley and Logan, 1870.

General.

243 Economic minerals of the counties of Guysboro', Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester and Halifax.—Fletcher and Faribault. Vol. II. (N.S.) Part P. (16 pp.)

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OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Klondike District, Yukon Territory.

Mr. R. G. McConnell.

Klondike district. The principal work of the season consisted of a somewhat detailed examination of the geology and mining resources of the Klondike region; but before proceeding there, a short trip was made to Frank, Alberta, with Mr. Brock, for the purpose of examining into the causes of the disastrous land-slide which occurred at that place in April. A short report on the slide, with maps and illustrations, was prepared before leaving for the field.

Field work. I left Ottawa for Dawson on June 12, and arrived there on June the 24th. The three months open season remaining was spent altogether in the Klondike gold fields, with the exception of a few days occupied in a trip to the coal-field recently opened up on Coal creek, and in a hurried examination of the Ogilvie range, at the head of Rock creek.

A preliminary examination of the Klondike gold fields was made by the writer in 1899, and a report of it published the following winter. It is intended to re-write this report during the coming winter and to add to it the additional information acquired since. It is unnecessary

therefore in this summary to give any detailed description of the district or do more than refer to some of the changed conditions.

Production of Klondike gold field.

The gold production of the Yukon Territory since the discovery of the Klondike gold fields in 1896, is valued by the Mines Section of the Department, at nearly $96,000,000. The production by years is as follows :—

1896	$ 300,000
1897	2,500,000
1898	10,000,000
1899	16,000,000
1900	22,275,000
1901	18,000,000
1902	14,500,000
1903	12,250,000
	$ 95,825,000

Condition of camp.

The whole of this great amount, with the exception of about $1,000,000, credited to the smaller camps, was obtained from the various Klondike creeks and benches, and principally from Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker and Dominion creeks, and the Bonanza benches. The dwindling production since 1900, in spite of the increasing use of machinery, is largely due to the gradual exhaustion of the phenomenally rich spots on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks, and on some of the Bonanza benches. and does not mark a corresponding decline in the mining industry of the region. The number of creek claims worked, and the amount of gravel handled, have increased rather than diminished in recent years, but the average grade of the gravel mined is much lower. Very few claims, if any, on the more important creeks are being abandoned even when completely worked over, as there is a general expectation that most of them will pay to be re-worked, especially if a water-supply system is established, and some of them are being re-worked under present conditions. Worked-out claims on the richer portions of Eldorado creek are worth from $10,000 to $15,000 apiece.

High level gravels.

The high level gravels, so far as placer mining is concerned, show greater signs of exhaustion than the creek gravels. Work has almost stopped on some of the principal Bonanza hills and the number of men employed is steadily decreasing. These gravels are much deeper than the creek gravels, usually ranging in this respect from 50 feet to 150 feet, and only the lower three to five feet over part of the area covered, is rich enough to work by the ordinary methods. They are

well situated for hydraulicking, but the scarcity of local water prevents the general adoption of this method.

Old creeks restaked.

No new creeks of importance have been discovered since 1899, although in some cases creeks and portions of creeks, which had been staked and partially or wholly abandoned, on account of the low grade of the gravels, are now being worked. This has occurred in the case of All Gold creek, a tributary of Flat creek. The valley of this creek was staked in the early days of the camp from head to mouth; a few holes were sunk to bed rock, but as no particularly rich spots were discovered, the claims were all, or nearly all, abandoned. They have been re-staked during the last two seasons and pay gravel has been found at a number of points. The longest pay-stretch, so far discovered, occurs near the mouth of the creek, where several adjoining claims are being worked. The pay is light, none of the claims yielding much more than good wages and some scarcely that.

All Gold creek.

All Gold creek heads with Dominion and Hunker creeks, but flows in the opposite direction towards the Flat creek depression, and it is the only creek draining the eastern and northeastern slopes of the Klondike hills on which gold in paying quantities has so far been discovered. The general character of the valley and of the gravels conform to the general type. The White channel gravels occur in considerable volume on the left limit, along the lower portion of the valley, and are overlaid near the mouth of the creek, as is the case on Bonanza and Hunker creeks, by rounded river gravels. They rest on a bench of varying width, cut into the side of the valley at an elevation of from 150 to 250 feet above the present creek-bottom, the elevation increasing, as usual, towards the mouth of the valley. The White channel gravels of All Gold creek have not, so far, yielded gold in paying quantities. Fair prospects are reported from a couple of places, but on account of the scarcity of water for sluicing purposes, practically no work has been done.

Lower Dominion.

The lower part of Dominion creek, like All Gold creek, was largely abandoned after the first rush, but is now, particularly between the mouths of Gold Run and Sulphur creeks, one of the busiest localities in the Klondike. The valley of Dominion creek from Jansen creek down to the mouth, is very wide, the flats along this portion averaging from a third to half a mile in width. The pay streak in these wide flats was difficult to find, and it required the patient and systematic prospecting of several seasons to define it along the valley. The gravels are not high grade in the Eldorado meaning of the word, but most of the claims yield fair returns when carefully worked. The depth to bed-rock averages about 35 feet.

The gravels on the lower part of Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Run creeks differ from the ordinary creek gravels of the district. They consist of a deposit of white silicious gravels in the lower part and flat yellow gravels above. The latter represents the wash of the stream at present, but the former probably belongs to the period of the high-level White channel gravels. At first sight it appears peculiar to find these gravels on Bonanza, Hunker and other creeks, occupying high benches, while on Dominion and Sulphur creeks they underlie the present valley flats, but the apparent anomaly admits of an easy explanation. Their elevated position on Bonanza and Hunker creeks has been explained in former reports as being due to an elevation of the country, which gave the streams increased grades and enabled them to cut deep, steep-sided secondary valleys in the floors of their old channels. Both Bonanza and Hunker creeks discharge almost directly into the Yukon, the master stream of the district, and they were affected immediately by the deepening of the Yukon valley. Dominion creek, on the other hand, empties into Indian river, many miles above the junction of the latter with the Yukon. Indian river is itself a comparatively small stream, and the increased cutting power which it acquired in common with the other streams after the elevation of the country, has been expended in the lower portion of the valley and has not, so far, materially affected the upper portion. A secondary valley, in places narrowed to a canyon, is traceable from the mouth of the Indian river upstream to a point above Quartz creek, where it merges with the older valley. The wide flats which form the bottom of the valley of the main stream, and of the large tributaries like Dominion creek, above this point, correspond therefore, in a general way, to the old valleys of Bonanza and Hunker creeks, now represented by high benches, and not to the present valley bottoms. The white gravels on Dominion creek are comparatively thin, seldom exceeding 15 feet in thickness and at places are absent altogether.

Lower Dominion gravels.

Other creeks.

The pay-streak on Lower Dominion commences at Gold Run creek and is apparently a continuation of the pay-streak of that creek, as no paying claims have so far been discovered above the mouth of Gold Run for several miles. The pay-streak has been traced down the valley almost to the mouth of Australia creek.

The great reduction in the cost of mining, which has given value to these comparatively low grade gravels, is due not to any radical change in the methods of mining, so far as the laying out of the work is concerned, but to the great cheapening of freight rates up the creeks since the construction of the government roads and to the general introduction of machinery. The ordinary equipment of a mine on Dominion

Cost of mining.

creek costs from $5,000 to $8,000 on the ground, and consists of a 35 to 50 H.P. boiler for furnishing power, a hoist and self-dumping bucket, worked by an 8 to 10 H.P. engine, a centrifugal pump, with a six-inch discharge for elevating water for sluicing, driven by an engine usually of about 15 H.P. and a small Worthington pump with a three-inch discharge and a one-inch nozzle for thawing, or a set of points when the thawing is done by steam. The operating expenses of an ordinary plant, with one shift and night thawing, amounts to about $100 per day, and from 50 to 60 cubic yards of material are mined and sluiced daily. The cost of handling a cubic yard of gravel has been reduced nearly one-half since 1899.

Two methods.

The two methods of mining commonly employed in the Klondike, viz., by open cut, or by hoisting and drifting, are described in the Summary Report for 1899. These methods are still generally employed, the principal change being in the substitution of machinery for hand labour. In a few cases, however, attempts have been made, more or less successfully, to introduce cheaper methods. A dredge, originally intended for work on the Lewis river, has been operating on Bonanza creek for the last three seasons. The work done has shown that when the gravels are completely thawed out, they can be mined very cheaply by dredging, but when frost is encountered, thawing, as in the other methods must be resorted to. In dredging also the bed-rock is not seen, and there is always some uncertainty in regard to the completeness of the recovery of the gold. Where the bed-rock is hard and blocky, the gold often sinks down along the jointage and bedding planes to a depth of 4 or 5 feet, and some of it must almost necessarily be left behind. In soft bed-rock, on the other hand, the recovery of the gold is probably nearly complete.

Dredging.

Steam shovels.

Steam shovels are employed on several claims in the district, and where the conditions are suitable, they handle the gravels and certain kinds of bed-rock cheaply and effectively. The overlying muck requires to be sluiced off in the ordinary way, and the gravels must be thawed out before good work can be done.

Cheap mining.

Another attempt at cheap mining in the creeks introduces the hydraulicking principle, but it is still only in the experimental stage. On Gold Run creek two claims have been equipped with long China pumps and bucket elevators. The pumps and elevators, each about 70 feet in height, rest in a sump, excavated 12 to 14 feet in bed-rock. The gravels are washed into the sump by a stream of water under small pressure, and are carried up by the bucket elevator and dumped into the sluice boxes. The China pump elevates the water used in hydraulicking and it serves again to wash the gravels. It is proposed

to mine a number of the claims on Gold Run creek by this method if the two experimental plants prove successful.

Hydraulicking.

The high level, White channel gravels along Bonanza and Hunker creeks, are still largely worked by the expensive sinking and drifting method, and until an adequate water-supply system is established, this is the only possible method on the majority of the hills. A number of attemps to hydraulic these gravels have been made, both with gravity water and water pumped up from the creeks. The pumping method has been generally unsuccessful, and can only pay when the gravels are extremely rich, owing to the high price of fuel. Where cheap gravity water is obtainable, however, the results have been very good. The Anglo-Klondike Company, under the management of Mr. Coffee, has been operating successfully for the past two seasons two small hydraulic plants, one on Fox gulch and the other above Boulder creek. The water is flumed and siphoned from a point on Boulder creek about three miles above its mouth. A supply of about 200 inches is available for a few weeks in spring and autumn, and is delivered under a head of nearly 200 feet. In Mr. Coffee's report to his company for 1902, it is stated that in a run of 22 days, 29,000 cubic yards were sluiced and that the actual hydraulicking cost was under 15 cents per cubic yard. The total operating expenses, including cost of plant and cleaning bed-rock, amounted to 35 cents per cubic yard, or $1.96 per square yard of bed-rock. In the same report it is stated that the average cost of mining and sluicing by the ordinary drifting method amounted to $5.85 per square yard of bed-rock, or nearly three times as much.

The demonstration of the feasibility of hydraulicking successfully the frozen hill gravel is important, but under present circumstances can only be taken advantage of to a very limited extent, as the available local supply of gravity water is small and intermittent and is only obtainable at a few points.

Volume of White channel gravels.

The White channel gravels have a total volume on Bonanza creek and its tributaries of approximately 250,000,000 cubic yards, and on Hunker creek and its tributaries of 200,000,000 cubic yards. They are everywhere more or less auriferous, and sufficient work has already been done to prove that a large proportion, at least, of the whole deposit would pay to hydraulic if water could be obtained at reasonable rates. The present price of water delivered on the hills is $7 per sluice-head per hour on Lovett gulch, and $8 to $9 further up the valley, and even at these rates some work is possible. These gravels are very favourably situated for hydraulicking, as they rest on comparatively narrow benches, cut into the sides of the valley, at elevations of from 150 to 300 feet above the present valley bottom.

Quartz mining.

Quartz mining in the district has so far made little progress, although a great many claims have been staked and some development work has been done. Quartz veins occur everywhere but are usually small and non-persistent, and the values are very irregular. The large veins from 6 to 10 feet in width which are occasionally found are usually lenticular in shape and soon narrow-in, along the strike. The veins often carry more or less feldspar, and in some respects resemble the pegmatites.

Violet group.

Some work was done during the past season on a claim in the Violet group, situated on the summit of the ridge separating Eldorado creek from Ophir creek, a tributary of Indian river. The workings consist of a short open cut and a couple of shafts. The open cut follows a quartz vein 5 to 6 feet in width, broken by a number of small faults. The vein strikes with the enclosing schists in a south-easterly direction, but dips across them. A shaft has been sunk a short distance north of the vein to intercept it in depth, and it is intended to continue it down to a depth of 150 feet. The quartz contains considerable iron pyrites and near the surface weathers to a rusty colour. Some galena is also present. The gold values are variable, but are stated to average from $10 to $11 per ton.

Lepine creek.

A visit was made during the season to Lepine creek, north of the Klondike, where a large number of claims have been staked on a band of sericite schist, the ordinary country rock of the district. Only one claim was worked during the past season. This claim is situated south of the deep valley of Ruiter creek, a tributary of Lepine creek. The schists here are traversed by a wide dyke, probably an acid andesite and both schists and dyke-rock are completely decomposed to a depth of at least 15 feet. This decomposed material constitutes the ore. A tramway, half a mile in length, has been built, and the ore is trammed down to Ruiter creek and treated in a small cyanide plant. The result of the season's operations is not known. A number of specimens were collected, which are being assayed.*

Ore in Ogilvie range.

Considerable prospecting was done during the season in the Ogilvie range, north-east of Dawson, and a number of claims were located on Rock creek, a tributary of the Klondike, and on Spotted Fawn creek, a tributary of Twelve-mile river, but only a few of these were examined. The rocks on the south-westerly slope of this range consist of cherts, dark slates, shales and quartzites, with occasional bands of tuffs and green schists, a succession very similar to that on the Upper MacMillan river. Areas of igneous rocks also occur, principally syenites and diorites, and on the North Fork of Spotted Fawn creek exposures of an interesting leucite rock were found.

* The results will appear as an appendix to this volume.

A marked feature of the range is the peculiar forms of the mountains in an area of syenite porphyry, which extends from Spotted Fawn creek northward across Twelve-mile river. This rock is strongly jointed vertically, and weathers into ruinous, wedge-shaped ridges, surmounted by lines of sharp pinnacles and lofty tower-shaped peaks. The pillared character of the region is so remarkable that the prospectors have given it the name of the tombstone country. Sculpture of mountains.

A number of claims have been staked in this syenite area, principally in small, irregularly shaped inclusions of altered slate. No veins were seen. The inclusions contain varying quantities of pyrite and weather to a rusty colour on the surface. They are reported to carry gold. A small vein, a few inches in width, carrying galena and pyrite, occurs on the North Fork of Spotted Fawn creek, in a porphyry dyke cutting slates and quartzites. The vein is too small to be of value. None of the prospects examined appeared promising, but they show that the region is metalliferous to some extent and may therefore contain deposits of value.

Various efforts have been made since the Klondike gold fields were discovered to utilize the lignite seams in the vicinity. A long, narrow area of lignite-bearing rocks, probably of Tertiary age, occurs along the base of the Ogilvie range, and has been traced from the Klondike river, in a north-westerly direction, to a point beyond Cliff creek, a distance of over 60 miles. The streams draining this portion of the Ogilvie range cross the lignite area on their way to the Yukon, and on most of them outcrops of lignite coal are found. Some mining has been done on Rock creek and on Cliff creek, a small stream entering the Yukon from the east a few miles below Forty-mile river, but work is now stopped at both places. Lignite.

During the past season considerable work has been done at Coal creek by the Coal Creek Coal Mining Company. The seam worked occurs on the South Fork of Coal creek at an elevation of 960 feet above the Yukon, and the workings are connected with the Yukon by a narrow-gauge railway, eleven miles and three-quarters in length. Lignite mining on Coal creek.

The seam worked, varies in thickness from 4 to 11 feet, and is overlaid by 3 inches of clay, followed by 12 feet of moderately hard sandstone. The floor consists of 6 feet of clay, resting on 16 feet of sandstone, below which is a band of black shale. The seam dips to the south-east at an angle of 45 degrees for a distance of 210 feet from the surface, and then bends round and dips to the south-west. The principal working consists of an incline 490 feet in length. The lignite is hauled to the Yukon over a narrow-gauge railway just completed,

and taken up the river to Dawson, a distance of about 50 miles on barges. Bunkers of 500 tons capacity are in course of construction at the mine and at the river.

The coal from this seam is of good quality, and is very similar to the Cliff creek coal, an analysis of which is published in the 1901 Summary Report. It is pure for a lignite, and has been used with satisfactory results, both for steam and heating purposes. It is sold at Dawson at $16 per ton. The price of spruce wood—the usual fuel—is generally $7 to $8 per cord at Dawson, and $8 to $15 on the creeks.

Lignite on Ruby creek.

A second lignite area occurs south of the Klondike on Indian river. A small seam outcropping on Ruby creek, a tributary of Indian river, was worked to some extent during the winter of 1902, but has since been abandoned. At the time of my visit the tunnel had fallen in, and nothing could be learned in regard to either the character or size of the seam.

The Lardeau District, B.C.

Mr. R. W. Brock.

INTRODUCTION.

Lardeau district, B.C.

The month of May and the first half of June were occupied in examining the Frank landslide, writing a report thereon, and laying down the geological lines on the Boundary creek topographical sheet, which had just been completed, so that it was not until June 18 that I set out for the ordinary field-work. I was accompanied by Mr. W. H. Boyd, of this office, who again took charge of the topographical branch of the work. Our instructions were to commence the explorations of the district lying north of that embraced in the West Kootenay map-sheet, recently issued by this survey. The area covered by this new map-sheet, which may be referred to as the Lardeau sheet, is that lying between Schroeder creek, the head of Slocan lake, and the mouth of Mosquito creek, on the south; Albert canyon on the north; the divide between Kootenay lake and Duncan river and the Upper Columbia waters on the east, and the divide between Columbia and Okanogan waters on the west. Our instructions were to confine the work as far as practicable to the southern half of the sheet. Since the triangulation of the West Kootenay sheet was carried north from a short base near the southern portion of that district, it would not bear further extension northwards, so it was deemed advisable to commence the survey of the new sheet at Revelstoke on the main line

of the C.P.R., thus tying on with surveys of the railway belt made by the Dominion Lands Branch.

Revelstoke. Base line used.

Revelstoke was accordingly selected as the basis of operations for the season. A tangent of five miles on the Arrowhead branch of the C.P.R. near Revelstoke which had been measured by the Dominion Lands Branch, was used as a base, and from this the triangulation of the mountains was commenced. The triangulation was carried on to Arrowhead on Upper Arrow lake, and across to Fish river. A micrometer survey was made of the east shore of Upper Arrow lake to St. Leon Springs, there tying on to the survey of the Columbia from the International boundary line, which had been made during the exploration of the west Kootenay sheet. Returning, a log-survey was made of the west shore from St. Leon to Arrowhead. From the Revelstoke Arrowhead triangulation a strip of country about 20 miles wide was surveyed south-eastward to the end of Trout lake. The boundaries of this area are Boyd creek on Fish river and the Lardeau Duncan Divide, on the north-east, and the Trout and Arrow Lake Divide on the south-west. Included in this area are the North-east Arm of Upper Arrow lake, the district about Camborne, the district about Ferguson and Ten-mile, and the Trout Lake district. The new district of Poplar creek on Lardeau river, which sprang into importance on account of the gold discoveries made there this summer, was also examined.

The season was exceptionally unfavourable for field-work. The winter snow did not melt on the higher ground until late in July. This, with the broken weather, made it impossible to carry out the work on the peaks till the end of July, August was also a wet month and on the 4th of September work on the loftier ranges was stopped by fresh snow-falls which continued during the month. On Sept. 19, on account of the unfavourable weather, field-work was abandoned, and preparations were made for returning to Ottawa. During almost half of this short season the weather made effective field-work impossible.

Physiography.

Physiography.

The district lies in one of the most rugged and picturesque portions of the Selkirk mountains. Huge, massive mountains, culminating in lofty craggy peaks, supporting numerous glaciers and perpetual snow-fields, are seperated by steep-walled, narrow valleys. The mountains

Note.—The bearings in this report, unless otherwise stated, are magnetic. The local variation of the compass may be taken as about 25 degrees east.

Altitudes.

are in an early stage of their life history, and are therefore thoroughly Alpine in character. The altitude of the mountains gradually increases going northward and eastward from the head of Upper Arrow lake, from rather more than 8,000 feet to perhaps 11,000, north and east of the Duncan river. West of the Columbia river the country is also rugged, individual peaks reaching 9,000 feet. Though the Columbia valley is usually taken as the dividing line between the Selkirks and Gold Ranges, it is probable that in structure and time of formation, the range just west of the upper part of Upper Arrow lake will be found to correspond to the Selkirks, its position being explained by an arrangement of the ranges *en echelon*, like those of the Rockies.

Two main valleys.

There are two main longitudinal valleys in this part of the country, which have in general a north and south trend. These are the Columbia and Arrow Lake valley in the west, and the Duncan-Kootenay valley in the east. The valleys tributary to these, in the district examined, depend for their direction largely upon the local structural features of the rocks. The rocks are mostly stratified or schistose, folded in general along north-west and south-east axes, with a vertical system of master-joints at right angles to the direction of folding. Conforming to this structure, the valleys are north-west and south-east, or at right angles to this, except where influenced by local peculiarities. One of the most important of these valleys is that of Fish river and its continuation—the North-east Arm of Upper Arrow lake, which comes in from the north, cutting across the strike of the rocks. The chief valley of the district is that of Trout lake and Lardeau river, which following with considerable exactness the strike of the rock, forms a natural highway between the North-east Arm and the Duncan-Kootenay valley. A similar north-west and south-east valley, farther south, forms a pass between Nakusp on the Upper Arrow lake and the head of Slocan lake.

Character of valleys.

The smaller valleys are deep, narrow and V-shaped; the larger steep-walled and U-shaped. The gradient of the lower part of the valley is usually steep for a few miles, trenched into a canyon near its mouth by the occupying stream. The middle portion has a moderate slope, while at the extreme head it rises steeply to a funnel-shaped basin or a park-like amphitheatre. These valleys dissect the district into a number of mountain ridges, having in general a north-west-south-east trend, with

Montains.

offsetting ridges at right angles. These mountains are big, blocky masses terminating in rugged, narrow, serrated ridges whose even sky-line is relieved in detail by numerous pinnacles and spires. This even sky-line suggestive of a dissected peneplain, which is a striking feature

in a panoramic view from almost any peak, is remarkable in so mountainous a district. It seems to be due to sameness in physical and structural conditions of the rocks over a wide area, with perhaps planation by the Cordillerian ice-sheet. Where the country rock is granite or limestone, the mountains are loftier and the sky-line becomes uneven. A thin band of limestone (known locally as the "limedike") is a conspicuous feature in the topography. It forms wedge-shaped ridges which rise precipitously above the surrounding country, and weather into castellated and fantastic forms resembling the famous Dolomites of the Alps. It formerly was the divide between streams draining into the Duncan and Lardeau rivers, but many of these have now sawn through it by a headward growth. The ridges do not taper off gradually as they approach the valley, but run steeply down to the valley level. The ends of the ridges running into the larger valley have all been truncated.

The Columbia valley is a mile and a half wide from Revelstoke to the head of Arrow lake, and very flat. The river with numerous islands and sloughs winds back and forth between the basis of the mountains. When in flood, large areas of the valley are under water. The head of the lake is silted up with material brought down by the river. The shores of Arrow lake rise somewhat precipitously, especially in the east, for the first few hundred feet, where a rock-terrace of varying width occurs. Above this, the slopes are again steep. The mountain slope on the north of the North-east Arm is precipitous. The head of the Arm is silted up by Fish river; in high water its delta is flooded so that high-water and low-water maps of the head of the Arm differ very materially. The Trout lake-Lardeau valley from Beaton, rises about 1,000 feet in the first three and a half miles. From the first lake to Trout lake its slope is so gentle that the divide between Staubert creek and Trout creek can only be detected by the flow of the water. Trout lake, which occupied the central stretch of the valley is a fiord-like body of water about 18 miles long with an average width of about half a mile. The head of the lake has a straight gravelly beach. Along the west side, the beach is continuous to Five-mile creek. The shores for the rest of its length are precipitous except where tributary streams enter. There fans project out into the lake. The valley which is remarkably straight, contracts near the lower end of the lake, from which the Lardeau river issues through a rock channel. The lower part of the Lardeau valley has a low gradient. Numerous soundings were taken of Trout lake, which proved the bed to be flat transversly, and basin-shaped longitudinally. The shores run down at an angle of about 45 deg. The depth of the

Trout lake valley.

main body of the lake is about 700 feet, the deepest point, nearly opposite Eight-mile creek, being 765 feet. At the head, the bed drops rapidly, but toward the outlet it gradually rises; in the narrows it varies from 120 to 200 feet, and is 96 feet deep at the outlet. Its depth is thus greater than any found in the Arrow lakes or in Kootenay lake, though not so great as that of Slocan lake.

The deepest point ascertained in the North-west Arm of Upper Arrow lake was 550 feet—about a quarter of a mile east of Whiskey point.

Water-powers.

Since most of the valleys are hanging, with respect to the valleys they are tributary to, the streams occupying them usually debouch through canyons, at the heads of which are waterfalls. Thus the district is plentifully supplied with water powers for local purposes. On Fish river and Lardeau creek this feature is accentuated by bands of hard rock near the mouths. Thus, while the valley of Fish river is wide and flat above Camborne, between this town and its mouth it is constricted to a narrow gorge with steep gradient. A band of silicous rocks through which it cuts is a contributory cause of this. The smaller valleys are occupied by mountain torrents, the large by lakes or large swift-flowing brooks or rivers. Owing to the heavy precipitation, particularly as snow during the winter months, the brooks are well supplied with water during the greater part of the year.

GLACIERS AND GLACIATION.

Glaciation.

While the topographical features of the district are manifestly due to the erosion of a region of uplift by river action, there is abundant evidence that the resulting features have been modified by the action of ice. The tops of the ridges have been beveled off, cirques and basins scooped out. The larger valleys where ice could act, have been changed from V-shaped valleys to steep-walled U-shaped ones, the ends of the ridges truncated so that they rise abruptly from the valleys like gigantic cut-banks. The beds of these valleys have been scoured and deepened, so that the tributary valleys lie above as hanging valleys. Transported boulders are scattered over the mountain sides and on the ridges; rock surfaces are scored, fluted and striated. All the higher mountains carry numerous snowfields and glaciers, on the southern exposures as well as on the more protected. Some of the glaciers and snow-fields are several miles wide. The distance to which the glaciers descend depends upon the size of the snow-field, the declivity, exposure, and like factors; but few, if any, get below 6,100 feet, and most of them terminate at about 7,000. From the small terminal moraines in some cases lying beyond the end of the ice, it is

to be inferred that the glaciers have retreated rapidly. This conclusion receives support from evidence that the lower parts of the valleys were recently occupied by ice. Thus Pool Creek valley must have been occupied by a glacier as far as Camp creek at no remote period. The valley is U-shaped with steep walls (50° and 55° respectively), and although some tributaries enter it and snow-slides are numerous, little debris has as yet accumulated in this part of the valley. One tributary stream runs across the valley to join Pool creek over a bed of boulders 10 or 12 feet above the level of the valley, but this raised bed is only a few feet wide. The glaciers have, however, retreated little during the last few years. In one case trees were found growing close to the end of the glacier. The present glaciers are therefore merely remnants of large valley glaciers. In the country to the north and east these glaciers are still of large dimensions. Though comparatively small, the glaciers of this district have considerable thickness. Some are one hundred or more feet thick, even at their lower terminals. They are traversed by numerous crevasses, which makes travel over them somewhat dangerous. In summer, at least, their movement is rapid for the streams which issue from them are charged, especially during the day, with rock-meal from abrasion, and the grinding down of their ground moraines. At the head of Bear creek, where a glacier from Pool ridge discharges over a precipice, each day while we were camped there, the thunder of ice-masses breaking away from the end of the glacier would be heard, so that the movement of this ice-mass must have been a considerable number of feet per day. At night the movement seems to be somewhat arrested. These valley glaciers have produced rock basins and cirques at the head of the streams, but in slates and schists these are usually not well preserved, unless the glacier has only recently vacated them, the stream altering their forms to funnel-shaped basins. For this reason, if for no other, well-formed cirques are less common than in granitic rocks. While some of the glacial phenomena are accounted for by the action of local glaciers, many of the observed facts can only be explained by the action of a large ice-sheet travelling southward, which covered the whole country with the possible exception of some of the higher peaks. Evidences of this ice-sheet which Dr. Dawson has called the Cordilleran glacier, are to be found all over southern British Columbia. The local glaciers may be considered as relics of this former ice-sheet. The direction of the lower part of the ice mass was controlled by that of the larger valleys which it filled. It flowed southward through them. In theses the striation is therefore parallel to the sides of the valley. The upper part of the mass, however, was only slightly effected by the topography, so that the striation produced by it on the high ridges and peaks give the general

Movement of the glaciers.

Cordilleran ice sheet.

course of its movement. On Sproat mountain, which is 8,000 feet high, and which is cut on all sides by deep valleys, the rocks are beautifully fluted and polished by ice flowing in bearing of 123° as proved by several of the criteria for recognizing the direction of ice movements. Crossing the ridge at the head of Mohawk creek, at an elevation of over 7,000 feet, the glacial striæ run 127° and 137°. These also, from the local topography, could not have been produced by local glaciers. Boulders of a porphyritic granite which occurs about 20 miles north, are found here and at about the same elevation on the Pool-Lardeau Creek divide. The direction of movement of the Cordilleran glacier in this district, therefore, corresponds closely to that observed for it in other parts of southern British Columbia, where the average direction is about S. 30° East (Astr.).

There is strong evidence of the important effects of abrasion by this ice-mass. Some of this evidence has already been referred to in describing the fiord-like character of the larger valleys, the production of high-hanging valleys etc. A characteristic result is the production of lake basins. The Trout lake Lardeau valley contains three of these, that of Trout lake being the most important. Trout lake, as we have seen, is 765 feet deep, has a rock lip, and there is a rock divide above its head. There is no evidence of important faulting here, but every indication that the valley bottom is a huge 'dug out.' The 'lime dikes' are much more precipitous on their southern faces than on their northern, that is, on their southern face the slates have been much more heavily eroded. There are no differences in the character or attitudes of the beds to explain this fact, which is most readily accounted for by the plucking action of the Cordilleran glacier. A pot-hole occurs in the rocks on the south-west shore of the lake below American creek, which has probably been produced by an englacial stream.

Terraces.

A little boulder clay occurs under the gravels at Arrowhead. Terraces of silt and gravel occur at a few protected points, particularly along the Lardeau river valley. The highest one observed was at an elevation of about 3,000 feet They are not so numerous, nor do they reach the elevation of the terraces in the more southerly and less rugged parts of British Columbia, but this is easily explained by the character of the country and the greater erosion.

VEGETATION.

Timber.

The larger valleys and mountain sides are, or have been, well forested with valuable timber. Pine, hemlock, Douglas fir and giant cedar and tamarac, are the most important trees from an economic standpoint. The boles are of large diameter and are straight and tall.

In the smaller valleys, and at points, in the larger, the numerous snow-slides have cut swathes through the timber. In some places they keep the mountain sides and valley bottoms swept bare. The timber line has an altitude of about 7,500 feet in favourable locations, but usually the accumulations of snow, snow-slides, etc., prevent timber from growing in any quantity much above 6,000 feet, and in many places less than this. Except where snow-slides cut away the timber, allowing a rank growth of grass and mountain weeds there is no horse-feed at the lower levels. Higher up where timber grows in park-like clumps, and above timber-line, the feed is usually excellent. Under-growth is dense in the timber up to about 5,000 feet. Owing to the heavy precipitation, forest fires have not done as great damage to the timber here as in some other parts of British Columbia. The destruction by forest fires might in part be prevented were it not for the apathy of the people toward the loss of this valuable resource. Unfortunately, many regard this mode of deforestation with approval as aiding prospecting. Electric storms are, however, an important source of fires. While camped on Arrow lake, four separate fires were started within a radius of 8 miles in an arc of 80 degrees, by one thunder storm. Had it not been succeeded by a couple of days' rain, much valuable timber would have been destroyed. On several occasions I have seen bad fires started in this way in the mountains—sometimes by electric storms that were unaccompanied by any rain. Most of the valuable timber has been appropriated on Upper Arrow lake and its tributary valleys and on Fish river and Trout lake valleys. Saw-mills are in operation at Arrowhead, Comaplix, Trout Lake City, and a couple of large mills to saw lumber for export are in course of construction at Arrowhead. Timber for mining purposes can usually be obtained in abundance on the spot, unless, of course, the location is above timber-line. Above timber-line, heather and alpine flowers grow in great luxuriance. Some successful experiments in the cultivation of fruit and other crops have been made in the Lardeau-Trout lake and Arrow lake valleys.

Electric storm a source of forest fires.

Rocks of the district.

GENERAL GEOLOGY.

The district is largely made up of sedimentary rocks. These consist of dark slate, with some bands of dark carbonaceous limestone and marls, sandstones, conglomerates, tuffs and rocks formed by the metamorphism of these, as phyllites, micaceous, hornblendic, garnetiferous, schists; spotted, and pyritiferous phyllites, talcose schists, calc-schists and crystalline limestones. But eruptive rocks are also important. Green diorite and gabbro-porphyrite rocks occur, usually nearly or quite parallel to the bedding of the sedimentary rocks. Bands of

greenish chloritic schists which represent these rocks in a squeezed condition are abundant. Dykes of a light greenish, yellow-weathering, porphyritic rock occur through a long belt of country, and granite intrusions occur to the north and south-west of the district, while in places, aplitic and pegmatitic dykes proceeding from them are very numerous.

THE STRATIFED ROCKS.

The shales are dark, more or less carbonaceous rocks, in places somewhat calcareous and merging into carbonaceous marls. They are thinly fissile, with the cleavage parallel to the bedding. In places they are sufficiently massive and cleavable to form roofing-slates. More commonly they are found altered by dynamic, and in places by contact metamorphism to phyllites and schists. The phyllites are usually dark to lead-coloured rocks, the incipient development of mica giving them a glossy or nacreous appearance. A graphitoid phyllite is not uncommon, especially near ore-deposits. At some points, particularly approaching the belt characterized by the 'lime-dykes', cubes of pyrite are plentifully developed, giving the rock a spotted, porphyritic appearance. In places these cubes are one inch in diameter. On Trout lake road a thin coating of quartz is deposited around these cubes. Sometimes thin lamellae of quartz are intercalated through the phyllites. At some points the crystalization is more advanced, and glossy sericite schists result. Hornblendic schists with the hornblende in thin needles, and garnetiferous schists are also produced. The schists become coarsely crystalline and gneissose only near the granite contact and where the rocks are much cut up by aplite and pegmatite dikes. The marly bands when metamorphose produce graphitoid lime-schists, hornblendic schists and light-colored calc-schists. Some belts, particularly near the lime-dyke zone, are characterized by light-coloured yellowish and reddish, flecked, soft, friable schists, sometimes with an unctuous, talo-like feel. Small cubes of pyrite, often altered to brownish limonite, are frequently scattered through the rocks.

Interbanded with the slates are a number of limestone beds. When weathered, these are usually dark carbonaceous blocky rocks. On the Beaton-Trout lake wagon road, a couple of miles from Beaton, (at the north-west corner post of the Albert D. mineral claim) several dark limestone bands occur in the dark slates. These contain numerous poorly preserved fossil remains. They are sometimes represented by scattered calcite nodules. Those that have preserved some of their original forms appear to be fragments of crinoid stems. Near the head of Murray brook a limestone band contains rings with dark centres,

Fossils.

which also appear to be crinoid joints. These are the only fossil remains so far found in the district.

When metamorphosed, the limestone becomes white and crystallized. Some of these bands form pure, white, fine-grained marble, in hand specimens at least, resembling the fine qualities of marble used for artistic purposes. The limestone beds which vary in thickness from a few inches to several hundred feet, are distributed somewhat sparingly through the slates and phyllites, except in certain zones. They are more abundant along the north-eastern portion of the district examined, where the thickest bed forms the well-known lime-dykes. The limestone of the lime dykes is mostly white and crystalline, but some less altered portions are drab or dark-coloured. In some portions it is replaced partly or wholly by white silica, and quartz stringers form a network through it. These outstanding on account of weathering, make it possible to scale the precipitous peaks which would otherwise be quite inaccessible. As is common in limestone, waterways have been dissolved in it, forming caverns, natural bridges, winze and tunnel-like openings in which dog-tooth and nail-head spar, concretionary limonite and large masses of concentric, radiated arragonite are developed. The arragonite is of beautiful shades of honey-yellow, green and buish green, and can be obtained in masses as large as 1½ x 1 foot. The slates, phyllites and schists are also silicified in places, and have quartz veins, lenses and stringers developed in them. At several points along the mineralized belts, massive quartzites occur. On the north slope of Silver Cup mountain, where several wide and continuous bands occur, the field evidence points to their being silicified slates. On the Netty L. wagon road, at the Mabee Tunnel, an ovoid mass, twenty feet or more long, of a dark siliceous rock occurs, round which the slates are wrapped. Rocks like it in appearance, but in long bands, occur on Gainer creek and other points, but these rocks appear to be indurated sandstones. The bare, dome-shaped hill, north of the head of the North-east Arm consists of a band of highly silíceous rock. A somewhat similar rock occurs on the Ferguson road above Trout Lake City. The field evidence rather points to their formation through impregnation and replacement of the country rock with silica, but the microscope indicates a clastic origin.

Marble.

Arragonite.

Quartzite.

On the north-east shore of Trout lake, near Eight-mile creek, severals beds of conglomerate occur, interbanded with the slate, one over ten feet thick. The angular to rounded pebbles, which range from 2½ inches in size, are of white and rose quartz, and slate, in an argillaceous matrix. Some are elongated, like portions of a squeezed and broken quartz vein. A similar rock along the strike of these beds outcrops on the Trout lake—Beaton wagon road.

Conglomerate.

Chloritic schists.

Green fissile and fine-grained greyish schists are largely developed in the sedimentary rocks almost everywhere in the district. At most points their perfect foliation parallel to the dip of the sedimentary rock gives them a resemblance to stratified rocks, but they possess a much greater specific gravity than the latter. The thickness of the same bed varies when followed along the strike, and a large band is apt to divide into several smaller ones with phyllites between. At several points, as at the head of Menhinick creek and Murray creek, similar rocks are produced by the alteration of dykes of a basic eruptive, which are often intercalated in the stratified series. These schists are therefore in all probability altered eruptive rocks.

ERUPTIVE ROCKS.

Gabbro porphyrites.

At a number of points, dykes and masses of green rocks occur concerning whose eruptive origin there can be no doubt. In the present summary, they will be referred to simply as greenstones. At the head of Menhinick creek the greenstone is a heavy mottled gabbro with long green pyroxene crystals, plagioclase and a dark brown mineral with good cleavage. On the ridge between Gainer creek and Cariboo creek, dykes of a somewhat similar rock occur which fork and send tongues out into the slates, altered near the contact; although in general the dykes conform in direction to the dip and strike of the formation. The greenstone at the head of Murray brook is more dioritic in appearance, consisting of hornblende, biotite, plagioclase and some pyrite.

Diabase schist.

In almost all, if not all of the mineralized zones, a green, yellow-weathering rock occurs. Frequently it is schistose, somewhat resembling the chlorite schists, but differing in colour, in the occasional development of serpertine, and in its characteristic weather crust. Sometimes it remains more or less massive and, if large, shows a marked porphyritic texture in the centre of the band, while the borders remain fine-grained. While conforming closely to the dip and strike of the enclosing rocks, it does not always follow them. From its weathering and its high content in lime it is usually called a dolomite, but there is no question that it is an eruptive rock, occurring in the form of sheets and dykes. Its texture alone, where unaltered by mashing, would be sufficient to prove this, were no other evidence obtainable. Microscopic examination points to its having been a diabase, but it now consists of a mixture of quartz, sericite, serpentine and carbonates. It will be referred to as diabase schist.

Granite.

The granite which extends along the south-western edge of the area examined is a rather fine-grained, light-coloured, acid granite, consisting

of quartz, white to slightly reddish orthoclase, white plagioclase, sometimes altered to epidote, and a small quantity of a coloured constituent, which is sometimes biotite and sometimes hornblende. It is full of little cavities formed by contraction on cooling (miarolitic structure). Fine-grained aplite dykes and coarse quartzose pegmatites are abundant in many localities near the granite mass. Coarse-grained porphyritic granodiorite (tonalite, the Nelson granite of the West Kootenay sheet) occurs up Fish river to the north, and numerous glacial erratics of it are scattered over the Lardeau district.

AGES OF THE ROCKS.

The geological ages of the rocks which have been described, could not be definitely determined by the work done this summer. The oldest rocks are those of the sedimentary series. They contain fossiliferous bands which, however, are useless for determining the horizon of the rocks. They are almost certainly palaeozoic and probably about carboniferous. No doubt they correspond to the Slocan series of the West Kootenay district. The greenstones, and therefore, in all probability the chloritic schists, are later than these, but there is no evidence as to their exact age. The diabase schist is newer than the green schists. The granite, I think, belongs to the same intrusion as the Valhalla of the West Kootenay sheet. If so, it is a comparatively late rock, possibly Cretaceous or Tertiary. The only definite evidence regarding its age obtainable this summer, was that it is later than any other Lardeau formation, and it is a very fresh-looking rock.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROCKS.

Distribution of the rocks.

The distribution of the rocks can be referred to only briefly in this preliminary report. At Revelstoke the rocks consist of schists, gneisses, impure crystalline limestones, pegmatites, granites, etc. That is, the sedimentary series is much cut up by granitic intrusive rocks and is highly metamorphosed. The same holds true on the Columbia river and upper part of Upper Arrow lake. Masses of granite and their dykes, many of them between beds of the stratified rock, are numerous. A large mass of granite occurs at Saw-mill point, extending southward to near Halcyon. The main body of granite occurs between Arrow lake and Trout lake, forming the greater part of the Lardeau-Arrow lake divide. It extends south-eastward over the Trout lake slope forming the heads of the tributary brooks, and about Rock creek comes within a mile or so of the lake. From hence its contact is more southerly, so that at Poplar creek it is found about 10 miles up the

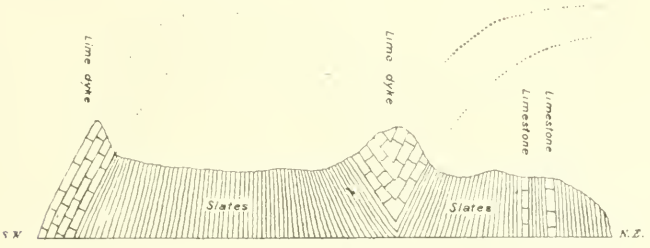
brook from the Lardeau valley. Further south it appears to attain even larger dimensions. The Trout Lake valley, the North-east Arm and the country between Fish river and the Columbia, are largely made up of the dark slates and phyllites with some limestone bands and a little of the greenstone and green schists. The strike of the beds is about 280°, so that these rocks extend as long bands about north-west and south-east across the district. Between the north-east arm and Camborne an important band of the green schists crosses the Trout lake-Ferguson wagon road and the south-west face of Silver Cup mountain. They are also important on the Lardeau river. At Camborne and for a little distance north is a band of slates and phyllites, with dykes of the diabase schist. This band extends south-easterly across the country, crossing Beatrice mountain at the head of Mohawk creek, over Nettie L. mountain, and over the north-east slope and summit of Silver Cup mountain. It crosses the Lardeau river about Tenderfoot creek, and continues through Poplar creek. Northeast of this band, the green schists are again developed, giving place a little farther north-east to the lime-dyke series which consists of a mixture of slates, phyllites, schists, and some greenstone dykes. Some dykes of diabase schist and important limestone bands also occur. This series, easily traceable on account of the way in which the heavy band of limestone withstands weathering, can easily be followed across the whole length of the district in a direction of about 285 degrees. This formation is met with a short distance up Gainer creek, at the head of the North Fork of Lardeau creek, and the heads of Pool and Lexington creeks.

ATTITUDE OF THE ROCKS AND STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT.

Geological structure.

Since there is a close resemblance between the stratified rocks across the district, except in the degree of metamorphism they have undergone, since the greenstone and green schist bands are not always continuous and uniformally interbanded with the stratified rocks, and since there are few well-marked horizons, it is difficult to make out the structure of the district. In the greater part of the district the rocks are tightly folded along axes running approximately 280°. The axes pitch northward in the northern part of the district. At many points they are compound folds, the main arch consisting of a number of anticline and syncline folds (anticlinorium). This structure is further complicated by the intrusion of eruptives and at a few points at least, by faulting. In the northern part of the district near the Columbia the folds are more open. Mount Cartier and the mountains along this range appear to be on the summit of an anticlinorium, the rocks

dipping north-westward on the Columbia slope, and at a comparatively low angle north-eastward on the eastern slope. Around the Northeast Arm the beds are much disturbed by granite intrusion and consequent minor faulting. Throughout the rest of the district the strike is remarkably uniform. (between 250 and 300 deg. but mostly 280, which is about the average of all readings) and the dip pretty constantly northward at a high angle, except where influenced by minor folding. Trout lake valley appears to be on the south-westerly limb of a large, slightly overturned anticline. The conglomorate seen here, which might form a key horizon for working out the structure, was not seen elsewhere. At the head of Gainer creek the structure is revealed by the lime-dykes. The first (most south-westerly) dyke is formed by the outcropping of a limestone band in the southwest limb of an appressed anticline. A subordinate anticline and syncline with the anticlinal arch eroded, the syncline still remaining, forms the second dyke as shown in the following diagram. Folding and faulting.



SECTION ON RANGE EAST OF PORCUPINE CREEK SHEWING LIME DYKES

A few miles to the south-east, on the ridge east of Cariboo creek, the the minor fold is a syncline and the major anticline is slightly overturned so that the limestone band dips a trifle northward.

The north-western limb of this great fold probably occurs away to the northwest of the West Fork of the Duncan, where a range appears to be composed of limestone. A second structural feature of great regularity and importance is the jointing at right angles to the strike, which with the bedding planes, cuts the rocks into rectangular blocks. These two structural features determine the chief topographical lines. Importance of jointing planes.

LANDSLIDES.

On the 28th of February, 1903, a mass of rock broke away from a precipitous bluff on the northwest side of the Northeast Arm, about two miles from Arrowhead. The base of the break is about 4,470 feet above sea, or 3,050 above the lake. The top of the break is about Arrowhead rockslide.

900 feet (estimated) above the base, or 3,900 above the lake. The width of the mass was estimated at about 300 feet and the average thickness perhaps 30 feet. It is probable therefore that at least 600,000 tons of rock broke away. It fell against the side of a funnel-shaped depression in the rock, out of which it ran as a narrow stream down a steep draw to the lake, which is here very deep. A small fan was formed at the base of the draw. The lake was frozen at the time, but the sliding rock of course broke the ice, and caused a wave which was estimated by the officers of the steamer *Kootenay*, to be about 6 ft. high. The tug *Revelstoke* was thrown up on shore and drawn back three times by the waves, and the hulk of the old steamer *Nakusp*, which lay sunk at Arrowhead, was tossed about for a few moments on top of the waves before sinking once more. Had it not been for the shoulder of rock which broke the fall of the slide rock, the wave would probably have been destructive in its violence. The rock composing the bluff consists of phyllite, striking approximately east and west and dipping, where the break occurred, at an angle of 50 deg. north. The rocks have a strong east and west jointing with a dip of 60 deg. south. Along the dip of the rock and the dip of the joint planes, the mass broke away in a zig-zag line, leaving an almost perpendicular face (considerably over 80 deg.). Behind this steep face are several open joints which will probably occasion further slides of small dimensions. As the rock-mass broke away largely across the beds, the Arrowhead slide would be classified as a Bergsturz like the great Frank rock-slide. Compared with the latter, the Arrowhead slide is of course diminutive. The causes of the slide were wholly natural. The rock-mass was in a state of unstable equilibrium, dissected by divisional planes, along which it was easily separated. The ties binding it to the shoulder of the mountain were gradually snapped by the action of atmospheric agencies, perhaps assisted by the earthquake tremor of 1901, until finally they were unable to bear the additional weight of the winter snow and the mass broke away along these divisional planes. Landslips have occurred in several other points in the district examined.

Attractions for tourists.

The grandeur of the scenery, the ease of access, the opportunity for mountain climbing, hunting and fishing, and of becoming acquainted with the characters of a western mining camp, should attract tourists and other visitors to the Lardeau. Fair hotels and transportation facilities already exist.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The Lardeau country has been recognized as a mineral district for some time. Claims were located near Comaplix on the Northeast

Geological Survey of Canada

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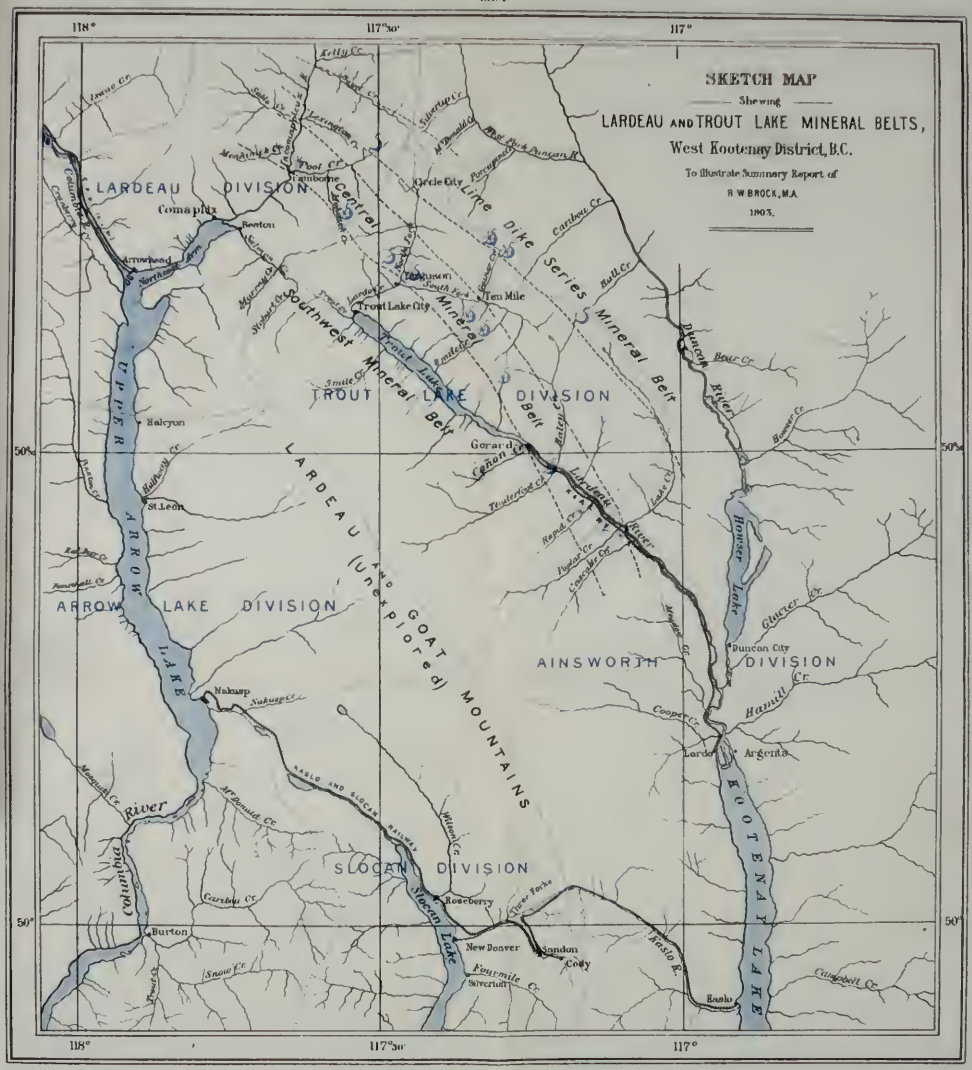
1904


SKETCH MAP
Shewing
LARDEAU AND TROUT LAKE MINERAL BELTS,
West Kootenay District, B.C.
To illustrate Summary Report of
R.W. BROCK, M.A.
1903.
LARDEAU DIVISION
TROUT LAKE DIVISION
ARROW LAKE DIVISION
AINSWORTH DIVISION
SLOCAN DIVISION
Central Mineral Belt
Little Dike Series Mineral Belt
Southwest Mineral Belt
LARDEAU AND (unexplored) GOAT MOUNTAINS
ARROW LAKE
KOOTENAY LAKE
Columbia River
Trout Lake City
Ten Mile
Camborne
Comaplix
Beaton
Arrowhead
Halcyon
St. Leon
Nakusp
Burton
Gerard
Roseberry
New Denver
Silverton
Sandon
Cody
Argenta
Duncan City
Lardo
Reeds
Howser Lakes
Circle City
Carnbow Cr.
Bear Cr.
Bell Cr.
Glacier Cr.
Hamill Cr.
Cooper Cr.
Campbell Cr.
Caribou Cr.
Snow Cr.
Fourmile Cr.
Slocan Lake
Slocan River
Arrow Lake
Kootenay Lake
Kootenay R.
Duncan R.
Lardeau R.
Trout Lake
Upper Arrow Lake
Columbia R.
Goat R.
Incomappleux R.
Illecillewaet R.
Lardeau Creek
Trout Creek
Ten Mile Creek
Lemon Creek
Fifteen Mile Creek
Five Mile Creek
Ten Mile Creek
Beaton Creek
Arrowhead
Northern Light
Monte Cristo
Hydraulic
Lardeau Mineral Belt
Trout Lake Mineral Belt

Arm as far back as 1888, and the Lardeau itself was prospected and staked ten years ago. From that time on, prospecting has continued and the development and opening up of the district have gone slowly forward. But the district has not received as careful attention from either prospectors or mining men as its mineral indications would warrant. Several causes have contributed to this. The rugged nature of the country, its isolation and consequent distance from smelters have made it impossible to handle anything but the richest ores; prospectors decided that it was a silver-lead district only, and searched for nothing else; the depression in the silver-lead markets had a strong retarding influence on the young undeveloped district; many claim owners in view of the high assays obtainable and regardless of the great cost of mining and transporting the ore, held their claims at prices that were prohibitive in an undeveloped district where so many natural difficulties had to be overcome. However, the district is now easily accessible and, in many parts, well opened up with roads and trails which greatly facilitate prospecting. A number of claims are now opened up and provided with the means for handling ore, and in some cases, treating it on the spot. With the successful operation of these and the recent discoveries of rich gold ores on Poplar creek the past summer, it is to be anticipated that the district will soon receive more careful attention from both prospectors and mining men. Developement of the district.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Lardeau district can be entered from the Upper Arrow lake or from Kootenay lake, the steamer connecting with the Arrowhead branch of the C.P.R. and the Arrow lake steamers run to Comaplix and Beaton at the head of Northeast Arm. From these points wagon roads, with stage lines, run to Camborne, the centre of the Fish river camp. From Beaton, a wagon road also extends to Trout Lake city at the head of Trout lake, and from thence a wagon road runs up Lardeau creek to Ferguson and Ten Mile. Stage lines operate between Beaton, Trout lake and Ferguson. A steamer connects Trout Lake city with Gerrard at the foot of the lake. From the latter, a branch line of the C.P.R. connects Lasdo, at the head of Kootenay lake, whence steamers run daily to Kaslo and Nelson. From these main lines of travel trails, run up the principle creeks. Routes of travel.

Mining Geology.

Fish River Camp.

This camp, situated on the lower part of Fish river, was located as a silver-lead camp, but at present the principle development is confined to gold leads. The ores occur in two zones. Camborne is situated on the south-western edge of one of these which extends north-westward up Menhinick creek and south-eastward across Pool and Mohawk creeks, over Great Northern mountain to Ferguson camp. Its extension south-eastward from the latter camp will be referred to later.

Mineral belts. This zone consists of a somewhat narrow belt of slate and phyllites cut by the greyish-green, yellow-weathering diabase-schist lying between somewhat broad bands of the green schist. In width and continuance this zone is somewhat irregular, owing to the nature of the green schist already alluded to, which may divide it into a number of subordinate bands, but in general it is easily traceable across the country. Farther to the north, at the head of Pool and Lexington creeks, and on Boyd, Kellie, McRae, Bullard and McDougal creeks is the lime-dyke series—the second mineralized zone. This runs with considerable regularity south-eastward. The green schists, so far observed, contain no ore bodies. A long line of claims has been staked all along the lime dyke series. The ores so far found are mostly galena with some blende, tetrahedrite, a little copper and iron pyrites, with quartz, calcite, siderite, and some sericite as gangue. Some of the ores carry high silver values, but some, as the Alma, on Pool creek, are large, low-grade ore bodies. Many of these claims have been crown-granted and are now lying idle. Little work of any kind was being done on this belt during the past season, attention being largely confined to the more southerely zone.

Eva gold lead. Claims were located some time ago on this belt for silver-lead. In 1900 an in experienced prospector discovered a quartz vein with some specks of galena on the lower slope of Lexington mountain, between Pool creek and Fish river, which he staked as a silver-lead claim. Assays revealed a high gold content, and a number of gold claims were staked on this lead. The Imperial Development Syndicate, Limited, of Nelson, was formed to take over and work some of these claims, under the management of Mr. A. H. Gracie. After some development, the Eva group was sold to the Calumet and B.C. Gold Mines, Limited. The Imperial Syndicate is now exploiting the Cholla group.

The main lead has been followed from Fish river south-eastward over the shoulder of Lexington mountain for about a mile, and it probably extends to Pool creek.

Eva Group.

On this group, now being operated by the Calumet and B.C. Gold Mines, Limited, the greatest amount of work on the lead has been done. The lead here consists of two veins, lying in and along two fault planes, connected by numerous cross-veins and stringers. The direction of the lead is about 120°, cutting the formation at a low angle. At the camp level the confining faults are 175 feet apart, and dip 80° away from one another. Since they are converging upwards, at No. 6 tunnel, 500 feet above, they are closer together, being 90 feet apart. Below, at No. 3 tunnel, the west fault changes its dip eastward. The country rocks are spotted phyllites, cut by the yellow weathering diabase schist. The veins are of quartz, carrying siderite and sulphides, the latter usually in small quantities only, together with free gold. The sulphides consist of pyrite, sometimes crystallized in the form of cubes, and pyritohedra, a little galena and zinc blende. In the Eva shaft the sulphides, especially pyrite, are present in quantity. The veins vary in width from a few inches to many feet. Gouge along the faults has usually confined the ore-bearing solutions within these planes and the crushed country rock between them, so that the veins occur along these lines and in the country rock between them. The southerly vein is called No. 1, the northerly No. 2. Large masses of quartz may be developed, especially where cross-veins join No. 1 and No. 2 veins. The cross-veins have not been observed to extend through No. 1 and No. 2 out into the country rock. In places the lead is of solid vein matter, sometimes banded, and with divisional planes parallel to the walls or to the stratification of the country rock. Sometimes the veins hold inclusions of the country rock, more or less replaced or mineralized by vein matter; in other places the quartz is deposited in bands between the lines of stratification. The rock between No. 1 and No. 2 veins and the cross veins, is itself often somewhat mineralized with quartz and pyrite, assaying perhaps $2.50 per ton. Slight faults subsequent to the vein formation, sometimes interrupt the continuity of the vein. Gold may be panned from the quartz almost everywhere, but the values are not evenly distributed. At No. 5 tunnel the vein and the cross vein, which form a small cliff with 50 feet exposed, are said to run $90 per ton. The quartz in the winze between No. 5 and No. 3 tunnels is said to sample $73 and the dump $50. Gold occurs, visible to the naked eye, in solid

Eva mine.

Vein minerals

Distribution of values.

quartz, in seams in the quartz and along the selvage of a vein. Generally it is in small scales and nuggets; sometimes scattered thickly through the quartz in particles as fine as needle points. It is often concentrated along the walls of a vein, or round the inclusions. As the walls and inclusions are often highly carbonaceous, the carbon may be responsible for the enrichment. The veins are usually of higher grade where a cross vein joins. Zinc blende is said to be a good indicator of values. The pyrite in the Highland Mary shaft is said to carry as high as $2,000 per ton. Galena may or may not carry gold values.

About 2,200 feet of development work has been done on the claim. Of this 500 ft. has been done on No. 2 vein; the rest consisting of tunnels, winzes, shafts and cross-cuts to No. 2 vein, has been done on No. 1.

The lower tunnel is about 1,000 feet below the Highland Mary shaft and 1,000 feet above the river valley, down to which the vein has been followed, proving its continuance in depth. An aerial tram was being constructed from the lower tunnel to raise the ore over a shoulder of the hill and convey it 4,200 feet to a stamp mill, which has been built on the north side of Pool creek above Camborne. The mill is well-constructed and well-equipped with ten stamps, resting on a graded rock foundation. The machinery is to be operated by three Pelton wheels run by water, drawn by a flume from Pool creek, giving a 400 feet head. The mill was almost completed when visited by me in August, and is now running, so that the values carried by the run of mine will soon be determined. The operations connected with the Eva group are being carried on under the superintendence of Mr. John Knox, jr., M.E.

Stamp mill.

The Oyster–Criterion Group.

This group of claims, operated by the Ophir-Lade Mining Syndicate, Limited, is situated southeast of the Eva group on the extension of the same lode. As on the Eva group, the lode consists of a belt of fractured country rock, containing several well-defined veins, one of which is probably the Eva No. 2. The yellow-weathering diabase schist which characterizes the Eva lead, is in evidence here also. As in the Eva, while the veins are partly fissure-fillings, replacement of the country rock by vein material has also been important. The country rock, which is mostly lead-gray carbonaceous phyllite, may be seen in all stages of alteration to solid vein-matter. Quartz is developed between laminae of the phyllites. This vein material then eats into

Oyster-criterion mine.

the rock-forming cloud-like masses and the grains of the rock gradually lose their identity. Finally they are completely changed to vein matter, though often with nuclei of the phyllite remaining. In places therefore the lead may consist of a mass of reticulating veinlets of quartz with phyllite inclusions between. The gold is often concentrated around these inclusions, which are frequently somewhat graphitoid: consequently the mottled parts of the vein are often rich. The gold may be visible to the eye, sometimes in rather coarse nuggets, and almost all, if not all, of the vein will pan gold. What has been said of the distribution of gold values in the Eva appears to hold good here. In the Criterion shaft the vein with some phyllite inclusions is 15 feet wide. The Criterion tunnel runs in a northerly direction for 135 feet, when a galena vein, five feet wide is encountered, which strikes 43 degrees. The tunnel then follows the galena vein. This vein lies between two slips, with gouge and slickensided walls. In about 65 feet along the galena lode, the Criterion quartz vein is encountered striking 261 degrees, angle 65 degrees north. The galena vein, here narrowed down to about 1 foot, cuts through the quartz vein and faults it, the eastern limb being encountered 15 ft. farther in. The gouge on the walls of the galena vein continues unbroken through the quartz. The eastern limb of the quartz vein strikes 90 degrees, and dips at an angle of about 38 deg., so that the galena vein fault was not a simple slip, but the movement was a rotary one. A cross cut on the quartz vein 4 to 5 feet wide is said to sample $80 to the ton. About 60 feet beyond the quartz vein, the faults which the galena vein has been following, diverge, the easterly one running 60 deg. while the westerly turns to 18 degrees. The galena vein and the tunnel follow the latter. Three hundred and fifty feet in from the cross-cut the galena vein encounters an east and west fault with a dip of 80 degrees south, which cuts it off completely. A little farther in a second fault is met with. At 525 feet, a quartz vein several feet wide was encountered in the tunnel, striking 295 deg., angle, 80 deg. south. This is believed to be Eva No. 2 vein.

Veins and faults.

In all about 1,600 feet of work has been done on the Oyster, Criterion Group at the time it was visited. The galena vein contains galena, blende, copper and iron pyrites, largely developed, in a quartz gangue. A thin film of a silver-bearing mineral like argentite was also noticed. This vein is said to carry about $10 in gold, beside silver values. From the way in which the two quartz veins are striking they should intersect on the Oyster claim. Near their intersection it is possible that cross veins and other veins may be encountered, and reasoning from analogy, where the veins intersect increased

Contents of vein.

values may be expected, as in the Eva where the intersection of veins favourably affects the gold content. An aerial tramway has been constructed from the mine to a stamp mill erected on the south bank of Pool creek behind the town of Camborne, 3,500 feet from the mine and 1,500 below it. The mill is a ten-stamp one, to be operated by water-power obtained from Pool creek. The mill, under construction at the time of my visit, is to be well equipped with crushers, vanners, and all the necessary machinery for a gold mill. A compressor to supply power for drills at the mine was also to be installed at the mill. The Oyster-Criterion operations were being carried on under the direction of Mr. James Lade.

Camborne Group.

Camborne group.

This group, situated on Menhinick creek on the west side of Fish river, a short distance above Camborne, has been operated by the Northwestern Development Syndicate: the chief work has been done on the Goldfinch claim, about 1,600 feet above the mouth of the creek. There are several veins of quartz in phyllites that strike 150 deg., angle 60 deg. north, or toward the Eva mine. This mine is often said to be on the western continuation of the Eva lode, since, if the latter crosses the river, this is about where it should be found, but this statement does not admit of direct proof. Be this as it may, it lies in the same mineral zone. The vein, however, so far as seen, does not possess great regularity, thereby making exploitation more difficult. The values are not evenly distributed. In some places, the ore is of exceptional richness, specimens being obtained that are full of coarse gold: at other points values are low. The ore consists of white, sometimes watery, quartz with a sprinkling of galena, blende, pyrite and chalcopyrite. The yellow, apparently very pure gold, occurs with the sulphides, particularly alongside the blende, though often with the galena, and also scattered through the quartz. Many of the richest specimens are in contact with the phyllites, and one was seen in which an inclusion of phyllite was itself impregnated with gold. The ten-stamp mill at the mouth of Menhinick creek, connected with the mine by an aerial tram, is operated by water power from Menhinick creek, and has treated some ore, but it was not in operation when visited. The vein-matter as mined was put through the mill—apparently diluting the rich ore with a large amount of lean material. Although no concentrating was done, the extraction is said to have been 90 per cent of the values, showing that these ores are amenable to stamp-mill treatment, and that most of the gold is free. The operations so far conducted on this group, however, do not afford a basis on which to estimate the values of the gold ores of Fish river camp.

Nature of ore.

Other Occurrences.

Quartz veins occur on a number of other claims. The Cholla group is being developed by the Imperial syndicate. The veins sometimes stand up like stone fences above the softer phyllites. On the Copper Dollar and the Kingston very large masses of quartz occur which, though of low grade, should be of economic importance if they contain the values they are credited with. At the Beatrice, on the divide between Mohawk creek and the North Fork of Lardeau creek, about six or seven miles from Camborne and five thousand feet above it, is a promising looking vein of quartz, one and a half to four feet wide, heavily mineralized with medium to very fine grained galena and light brown zinc blende intimately mixed, a considerable quantity of very fine grained tetrahedrite and pyrite in bands through the ore. The ore is said to carry three to eight dollars in gold, up to 280 ounces of silver, and 20 per cent lead. A shipment of 280 tons rawhided to Ferguson is said to have yielded a substantial profit, notwithstanding the long haul. A second similar vein and a quartz vein containing free gold with a little of the sulphides also occur. About 300 feet of work has been done on these veins, but the main operation has been the running of two tunnels from the north base of the hill to eventually tap the silver-lead and quartz veins at depth. Beatrice and other claims.

The country rocks are slate and phyllite so carbonaceous as to blacken everything they come in contact with, striking about 296 degrees, angle 65 degrees north, but much contorted, rolled and slickensided. In the same basin are several quartz veins which may be auriferous.

SUMMARY.

The foregoing description will illustrate the character of Fish river camp. Two classes of ores occur—silver-lead ores carrying a small gold value, and gold quartz ores carrying very small quantities of the sulphides found in the silver-lead ores. Evidence regarding the relative ages of these two classes of veins is not conclusive. The galena vein on the Criterion is evidently newer than the Criterion quartz vein. On the other hand, it is cut off by a fault parallel to that occupied by the Eva No. 2 vein. These faults are likely to have been formed at the same time. If this is so, the Eva No. 2 must be later than the galena vein; that is, some of the gold veins may be older and some newer than the silver-lead vein. In this case they may all have been formed during one long continued period of mineralization, but during different stages, the mineralizing solutions changing somewhat in composition. Further information is necessary before these points can be Two classes of ore.

settled. Little development has been done on the silver-lead veins, though some are promising-looking. The work already done on the quartz veins has shown a considerable tonnage of ore, much being of good grade. The veins have been shown to have continuity both horizontally and vertically. At the deepest point at which it has been seen in the valleys, and at the deepest point below the actual surface of the ground yet reached (100 feet on the Criterion, probably deeper on the Eva) the character of the ore remains unchanged. The two new stamp mills will soon demonstrate whether the whole or the greater part of the vein-matter can be profitably treated. If so, the future of the camp is assured. But even if only the richer portions of the veins can be treated; if they mill as high as they are said to sample, careful management, judgment, and the close study of the ore, may be expected to be attended by at least a fair measure of success. From the character of the deposits it is evident that there always exists a possibility of striking rich pockets, and that further veins may be encountered, thereby adding to the prospects of the district.

Prospective tonnage of ore.

FERGUSON CAMP.

Ferguson mountain.

Ferguson is the mining centre of Lardeau creek. The mineral zone from Camborne crosses to the Lardeau slope from the Beatrice, and continues over Great Northern mountain, over the spur of Ferguson mountain, between the forks of Lardeau creek and up the north slope of Silver Cup mountain to its summit. On this belt, numerous claims have been located. Three of these will be described as illustrative of this section. The most important mining operations yet carried on in the Lardeau district are those in connection with the Nettie L. and Silver Cup mines, conducted by two English companies, the Great Western Mines, Limited and the Silver Cup Mines, Limited, with Mr. George Attwood, M. E., consulting engineer, and Mr. Donald G. Forbes, general manager.

NETTIE L. MINE.

Nettie L. mine.

The Nettie L. is situated on a spur of Ferguson mountain in the neighbourhood of 5,100 feet above sea or 2,100 above the town. A wagon road about two miles long connects it with Five-mile on the south fork of Lardeau creek.

The country rocks are carbonaceous phyllites and slates. The silicious rocks already referred to occur in the neighborhood, also dykes of the diabase. The average strike of the rocks is about 280 deg. but it varies somewhat on account of folding. There seems to have

been developed locally a small canoe-shaped syncline, whose symmetry is disturbed by faulting. While the westerly strike and high-angle northerly dip are most commonly seen, locally any strike and dip may be found according to the position of the point in the fold.

About 6,000 feet of work has been done on this property, principally on the Nettie L. and Ajax claims. Three main ore bodies have been opened up, known as the Main lead, the Cross lead and the Big Quartz vein. The lowest level on the Nettie L. starts in as a cross-cut tunnel southward across the formation, and 300 feet below the uppermost working. It cuts across the big 40-feet quartz-lead which strikes southeast, and continues to the main lead, about 670 feet in. It then follows the main lead eastward about 800 feet. At the end of this drift the quartz lead has come in contact with the main lead. This level is connected through to the upper workings on the lead. The quartz lead cuts across the formation, and the main lead while nearly following the strike of the rocks, is independent of their bedding. The walls of the main lead are sometimes slips. Stringers run off into the country rock which is fractured and traversed by slips. There are two levels above this lower one. On the surface, near the upper tunnel, the cross vein coming in from the southeast, turns to 321 degrees and then round to 2 degrees, which course it is following when cut off by the slip, forming the south wall of the main lead. In the second level it is still cut by the main lead, but in the lower workings, it is said to angle round and become parallel to or join the main lead. Its relationship to the bedding of the rock could not be solved beyond doubt, on account of the fracturing and slipping in the rock, but it appeared to be cutting the formation. On the other hand, its course would suggest that it occurred between the beds forming the end of the canoe-shaped synclinal basin. To the east on the Ajax, at the east end of the drift, ore occurs in seams and reticulating veins following the strike of the rocks. The strike is eastward with a northerly dip, but followed eastward, the beds successively bend northward with a westerly dip; that is, we have here the eastern end of a synclinal basin. Successive portions of the ore following the beds turn northward from their original course. The occurrence of ore on the axes of folds—miniature saddle reefs or saddle reefs inverted—is not an uncommon feature in the minor folds of the Lardeau district. This folding is accompanied by a certain amount of slipping and faulting. The cross lead, as its attitude suggests, may possibly represent ore occupying a similar position at the western end of the fold, but more work will have to be done between the Ajax and Nettie L. before this can be proved. So far the evidence is rather unfavour-

Lower workings.

Upper workings.

Inverted saddle veins.

able to such a theory. The ore consists of quartz, usually heavily mineralized with tetrahedrite, galena, blende, and some copper and iron pyrites. Where weathered, wire silver is sometimes found. Occasionally the various minerals occur as separate bands in the ore. Sometimes the tetrahedrite surrounds masses of blende, and veins and veinlets of copper pyrites traverse the tetrahedrite, so that the order of development of the minerals has been—blende, tetrahedrite, copper pyrites and galena. Calcite and sericite occur in the quartz gangue. The vein material may form a wide solid mass or may occur as numerous reticulating veins and stringers in the rock. While mostly occurring in and about fissures, it may be deposited between the beds. Replacement of the country rock by vein material has taken place, so that all stages of development may be met from a few stringers of quartz to a complete network, and finally the whole rock may be replaced by ore. The rock is usually highly carbonaceous near the ores. Besides silver and lead values, the ores carry some gold. Gold is found in the tetrahedrite and, in the Ajax tunnel, quartz with blende, pyrite and a little galena is said to run $100 in gold. Some assays are said to have run as high as 20 ozs. in gold. About 2,300 tons of ore have been shipped, said to have returned over $121,000 net. The average values are said to be:—Gold, 13 oz.; silver, 149·6 oz.; lead, 26·9 per cent. The ore retains its character and values at the greatest depth yet attained, 300 feet.

Values of the ore.

Shipments were discontinued in June, pending the completion of an 8,000-feet tramway from the mines to the silver mill, under construction at Five-mile, to treat this and the Silver Cup ore. Up to the present time, on account of the long haul by wagon to Trout lake, and the cost of shipping to the smelter at Nelson or Trail, only the higher grade ore could be handled, and a dump of about 4,000 tons of second grade ore is now ready for the mill. It is expected that this and the ore from the large quartz vein can be successfully handled under the new conditions. About 50 men were being employed at the mine. The mine is equipped with an air compressor, etc.

SILVER CUP MINE.

The Silver Cup Group consists of nine claims situated on the north slope of Silver Cup mountain, south of the South Fork of Lardeau creek, about 5 or 6 miles from Ferguson, and at an elevation of rather more than 6,500 feet above sea. About 5,000 feet of work has been done, mostly on the Silver Cup and Sunshine claims. The country rock consists of carbonaceous slates with the usual strike and dip, and dykes of the yellow-weathering diabase schist, which sometimes cut the

Silver cup mine.

slates although generally about parallel to them. The ore occurs in two leads, striking nearly parallel to the formation. The northern lead is called the Silver Cup lead and the southern, the Blind lead, as it is not exposed on the surface. Between the two leads are cross fissures, one of which makes a large body of ore. The ore body usually consists of a number of veins of quartz parallel or nearly parallel to the formation, with a network of cross veins. The ore is localized in chutes, lenticular in form, both horizontally and vertically. Some of these are of large size, one continuous slope being 275 feet long. The chute on the cross vein is 7 feet wide. The chutes occur where cross fissures meet the lead, especially those from the foot wall of the Blind lead and the hanging wall of the Silver Cup. The ground is traversed by numerous slips running in all directions. Some form apparent walls to the lead, but vein matter is usually found beyond them. So far the ore is confined to the slates, though the diabase schist is mineralized with pyrite and one dyke is close to the hanging wall and another close to the foot wall. Ore chutes.

The character of the ore is similar to that of the Nettie L. Tetrahedrite has been taken out in blocks as large as 18 inches in diameter. Some of the best tetrahedrite has been found at the bottom of the winze in the lowest workings—600 ft. below the highest—showing that the values are not due to mere superficial alteration and enrichment of the vein, but are continuous to a considerable depth at least. Besides the silver and lead values (172 oz. silver and 23 per cent lead) the ore carries $12 per ton in gold. The pyrite in the vein seems to be the chief gold-carrier, but only in quantity when it is accompanied by a little galena. On the upper Sunshine workings pyritic ore with a little galena, not at all resembling a silver ore, runs 175 oz. in silver besides $20 in gold per ton. Up to the present the cost of mining and smelting has been about $50 per ton, so that only the richer ore could be shipped. A dump of about 4,000 tons of second grade ore has accumulated at the mine, which yields by repeated sampling 60 oz. silver and $8 or $9 per ton gold. It is estimated that the new mill at Five-mile will reduce the cost of mining and extraction to about $10 per ton. If these expectations are realized, not only will the dump yield handsome profits, but large masses of mineralized rock containing stringers of quartz and net-works of quartz veins will become ore. Character of the ore. Cost of mining and treatment.

An aerial tramway about 8,000 feet long connects the mine with the South Fork wagon road at Eight-mile creek, about 3,000 ft. below. This tram is used to ship ore and to bring up mine timber, wood and supplies; even the boiler, air compressor and hoist were brought up on it. A second tramway, 15,000 feet long, is being constructed from the mill

to a point on the first to convey ore to the mill. A third tram is to be constructed from the highest working of the mine to the upper terminal of the first tramway.

THE SILVER MILL AT FIVE-MILE.

Mill at Five-mile.

The mill in course of construction to treat the Nettie L. and Silver Cup ores is located at Five-mile on the South Fork of Lardeau creek, about a mile and a quarter above Ferguson. The mill is 216½ ft. long by 76½ ft. wide, or 95½ feet. with the retorting furnaces and stack. It is being built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. All the timber used for the mill, houses, offices, etc., is being cut and dressed in a sawmill on the grounds. The machinery is being installed in two symmetrical units, so that ore from each mine may be treated separately throughout the whole process. As this is the first silver mill erected in this district, a brief description of it will be given. The ore is delivered from the respective mines into separate grizzlies through which the fine ore passes to bins, while the coarse rolls to the crushing floor, where there are two Blake crushers. The ore is then fed automatically into two stamp mills of ten 1000-pound stamps each, operated by a 75 h.p. induction motor. The pulp from the mortars is automatically sampled and passed to two sets of Spitzkasten hydraulic sizers, the coarse pulp going to four 10-ft. Dodds riffled buddles; the fines to four vanners. The sulphides are then dried on a drying floor, whence they are delivered by elevators and screw feeds to 2 Howell-White revolving roasting furnaces, at the same time being automatically mixed with salt delivered from the salt grinders. The lead driven off by the roasting may be recovered if desired. The ore is then conveyed to a cooling floor, and afterwards dumped into ten 5-foot amalgamating tanks, through the bottom of which steam is injected to assist in amalgamation. The charge is next run to five 8-ft. settling tanks. After leaving the settlers it is strained, the quicksilver being elevated and run back to the mercury tank supplying the amalgamating pans, and the amalgam taken to the retort-room, where there are two amalgam furnaces. The quicksilver driven off from the furnace is elevated and returned to the mercury tank. Provision may be made for saving the copper if sufficient quantity is present. The power plant, in a separate building, is supplied with two Pelton wheels, electric generators, transformers, etc. The power is supplied by water brought by a 3,700-ft. flume from Lardeau creek, and delivered at the power house under 145-feet head.

Treatment of the ore.

THE TRIUNE MINE.

The Triune mine is situated a short distance south-east of the Silver Cup, only a small ridge and the head of a gulch separating them. In elevation, it is about 1,000 feet higher than the Silver Cup terminal. It is one of the most picturesquely situated mines in British Columbia. The tunnels run into the face of a cliff under a small glacier, a rope being used to assist in the ascent to the lower tunnel. The upper tunnel is reached through an up-raise from the lower. A considerable amount of work has been done; the lower tunnel has been driven in 300 feet, the upper tunnel 150 or more; the total amount of work done aggregating possibly 1,200 lineal feet. Triune mine.

The country rock is slate with a strike of 272 feet and a dip of 70 degrees north, but suffering local disturbances. With it occur a large number of dykes of the diabase schist. The main lead is a strong vein of somewhat variable width, in places as much as 8 feet wide, but usually not exceeding 4 feet. It is found in the slate with a diabase dyke near the foot wall, the vein sometimes even traversing the dyke. A second parallel vein occurs in a band of slates on the south side of the dyke, with the dyke as a sort of a hanging wall. The lead consists of solid mineralized quartz or stringers and veinlets of quartz reticulating through the country rock. Hence there are often small horses with veinlets running through them. As the ore is not abundant on the surface of the lower working, it evidently occurs in the form of chutes, as on the Silver Cup. In other respects it is similar in character to the Silver Cup. The upper part of the vein is possibly somewhat richer in grey copper than the lower, but it is also richer in blende and poorer in lead, which is the reverse of what might be expected if much enrichment by surface waters had taken place. The first-class ore is stated to carry $12 to $18 in gold: over 200 oz. in silver and 30 per cent of lead to the ton. The following information regarding the distribution of values through the minerals of the ore was furnished by Mr. Dunn, the superintendent at the mine:— Two veins.

The pyrite will assay $20 in gold per ton. On the surface where the ore is oxidized to 'carbonates' the gold value amounts to $50 per ton. Pure galena will assay $200 per ton in value of all the metals.

A condition rather uncommon for this latitude is found in the upper workings of the mine, that is approaching the bed of the glacier. The ground is here saturated with water in the form of ice. The temperature must remain below freezing the year round, for in midsummer the ground remains frozen and the walls are coated with frost crystals. The water travels downward by melting and freezing, for if a tunnel Conditions due to frost.

is not in use, it fills almost to the top with ice, and stalactites and stalagmites and pillars of ice are formed. When the frozen ore is taken out of the mine and melts, it is stated that it loses 50 per cent in weight, and is reduced to a slime, difficult to handle. Snow-slides have made a permanent camp impossible, so that the mine has not been operated in winter. Snow-slides also overturned the tramway, more than a mile and a half long, which was put up last year to connect the mine with the wagon road. These disadvantages attendant upon its unique situation, have made an ore carrying less than $100 to count as of second grade. Notwithstanding, it is estimated that at the close of the present season, the output of the mine will have reached a total of $40,000. It might be mentioned in passing that a dyke of diabase near the Triune cabin is somewhat heavily mineralized with quartz, siderite, galena, copper, etc. The Triune is situated on the south-eastern continuation of the mineral belt on which the Silver Cup is situated, and it is quite probable that it is on the same general lead. As the Triune is at a higher elevation and the dip is northward, the lead outcrops farther south than at the Silver Cup. It is not to be inferred that ore is necessarily developed throughout the whole distance, for it has already been stated that it is localized in chutes. This mineral belt extends over Silver Cup mountain, the Cromwell and other claims being situated on it. It probably runs along the range past the upper part of American, and Haskins creeks, but on account of the snow it was impossible to trace it up. A number of quartz veins occur on this mountain, some showing free gold. Some quartz stringers occur containing feldspar as if they were an acid facies of pegmatite.

Triune a probable extension of Silver Cup.

Gold veins on Silver Cup mountain.

A number of other claims are situated on this belt in the neighbourhood of Ferguson, but they have not had as much development, and their description would add nothing new regarding the character of the ore and conditions of mineralization.

Lime-dyke mineral belt.

The lime-dyke series of rocks forming a belt along the head-waters of the tributaries of the Lardeau, and West Fork of the Duncan, is well mineralized, but on account of the altitude and distance from transportation, development has necessarily been slow. Were it not for the metamorphism which some of the rocks have undergone, and the prominence of limestone, there is little difference between the rocks and ores of this belt and those of the mineral belt just described. They contain numerous diabase and porphyrite dykes and sheets ; bands of the green schist are also met with. The rocks are compressed into folds, so that while the strike is fairly constant, the dip varies from north to south. The possible influence of the folding upon the ore bodies should be borne in mind in exploiting the ores of this

district. Somewhat auriferous silver-lead ores, and siderite-bearding quartz veins are found in this belt also.

Badshot claim.

The Badshot, one of the best known groups of claims, is situated on the west side of Gainer creek in the south base of the first "lime-dyke." The veins occur in the "dyke." The bluish limestone is shot through with veins and stringers of quartz and somewhat ferruginous calcite, generally having a low dip northward. The Badshot vein, several feet wide, dips into the mountain at an angle of about 28 deg. north. Its outcrop along the side of the dyke is plainly visible. The vein matter consists of somewhat decomposed calcite, quartz, galena, and tetrahedrite. An incline shaft, about 70 feet deep, has been sunk in the vein. A galena vein 18 inches in width and said to run $5 in gold, 225 oz. in silver, and 75 per cent lead, has also been opened up. Galena and tetrahedrite were the only metallic minerals seen in this ore.

Some ore was shipped during the summer from the Mohican, opposite the Badshot on the east side of Gainer creek. On the Ophir-Lade group situated in this belt, the quartzose ore is said to carry high values in free gold.

TROUT LAKE DISTRICT.

Trout lake mineral belt.

Some mineralization has taken place in the Trout lake valley. Quartz veins somewhat mineralized, occur near the Beaton wagon road. A rather strong vein of mineralized quartz occurs on the Lake shore below Abrahamson creek. On the mountain slopes southwest of the valley, isolated groups of claims have been staked, practically along the whole length of the valley, some of them furnishing very promising-looking samples. From the position and number of these locations, this may be considered to form a third mineral belt. That the locations have not been more numerous may perhaps be explained by the difficulties in the way of prospecting, due to the vegetation and to lack of facilities for getting supplies into this part of the district. The Lucky Boy claim on the shoulder of the hill south of Trout creek, about three miles from Trout Lake city, is being developed and is shipping some ore. Several open cuts and one or two inclines have been run on the main vein, which varies from a few inches to several feet wide. In the main stope it pitches south-westward at rather a high angle. But for the most part it is almost horizontal, with perhaps a slight south-westerley dip, cutting almost at right angles the formation, (schist or altered silicified phyllites), which dips north-eastward at an angle of about 85 degrees. There are several parallel fissures which are not so well mineralized. Some inclusions of country rock occur in

Lucky Boy mine.

these and there is evidence of replacement. The quartz is somewhat drusy, and the ore often occupies these druses or occurs scattered through the quartz, in kidney or almond-shaped masses, or as small veinlets. The ore consists of galena, tetrahedrite, zinc-blende, calcopyrite, pyrite and a little native silver. On the surface it weathers to lead and copper carbonates. On the Horse Fly, adjoining the Lucky Boy, the ore occurs in limestone. On the Ruffed Grouse, Copper Chief and Willow Grouse claims, some distance above the Lucky Boy, the same minerals occur. The sulphides reticulate through the quartz as if formed later, or collected by concentration, so that in places it resembles brecciated ore, with the fragments cemented by sulphide. Pyrite is here more plentiful, and masses of pyrrhotite and some molybdenite also occur. The relationship of the metallic minerals to one another is interesting. The galena is found both in and surrounding tetrahedrite; the blende encloses both. Chalcopyrite encloses and forms veins in the foregoing, and pyrite and galena form the matrix for the others. The order of development would seem to be: galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite, galena, blende, but from the way in which the chalcopyrite surrounds and eats into the tetrahedrite, it looks as if it was formed by alteration of the latter, and from the frequency with which it occurs as a thin seam between tetrahedrite and pyrite, as if the action of the iron sulphide on the tetrahedrite might have induced this reaction. The practical bearing of this lies in the fact that since the tetrahedrite was one of the first formed minerals, there is firmer ground for our belief that the rich mineral will continue at depth. Work was progressing on the Ethel on the north-west side of Glacier creek.

Tetrahedrite.

Some good showings of ore are said to occur on claims up Five-Mile and Canyon creeks, but the season was too short to enable a trip to be made to them. Some ore was being packed to Trout lake from the American mine at the head of American creek, a claim located on the central mineral belt. The claims on the Trout lake district enjoy the great advantage of being near transportation facilities, permitting a lower grade ore to be shipped. The cost of freight and smelting ore delivered on Trout lake is from $16 to $18 per ton.

THE POPLAR CREEK DISTRICT.

Poplar creek district.

The basin of the Lardeau river, below Trout lake, is now usually referred to as Poplar creek district, since the excitement and rush into the district this summer was caused by discoveries about the mouth of Poplar creek. The district is not altogether new to prospectors; some of the most highly-prized claims, such as the Goldsmith,

were staked ten years ago and abandoned, and some prospectors have been at work ever since. When the construction of the railway from Lardo to Trout lake was decided upon, the district received renewed attention. The Lucky Jack, situated on the railway line, which has been responsible for the greatest part of the enthusiasm over the district this summer, was located in 1900 by Aug. Buffalo, and abandoned after two assessments had been done. Another claim, now well spoken of, is the Dominion at the mouth of Cascade creek, the first creek below Poplar, which was located by the same prospector, the same year, and is still held by him. But until recently, the Lardeau was regarded as purely a silver-lead district. Yet gold has been known to occur here for several years, but not until this summer did the public become agitated over the fact. In 1898 H. Rodgers and Henry Schmidt located the North Star and other claims on the north side of Rapid creek, the first creek above Poplar, about 800 feet above the Lardeau valley. It was located on account of a showing of galena, but was soon found to be auriferous. About 60 feet of work has been done on it every year since. In 1901 John Winquist located the Spy Glass, about 12 miles up Poplar creek, which, it is said assayed $120 in gold, besides high silver value. In 1901 Marquis and Gilbert located the Ochre and Ophir claims on the north side of Poplar creek about a mile from the mouth, and 640 feet above the Lardeau valley. In 1902 Marquis located Gold Park, adjoining these claims, and on it last June specimens containing visible gold were found. These were exhibited in Kaslo soon after and started the rush to the district which has resulted in the discovery of numerous quartz-veins yielding exceptionally rich specimens of native gold. All of the ground about the mouth of Poplar creek has been staked, some of it many times over and locations have been made from the second crossing below Cascade creek to beyond Tenderfoot creek. A town is springing up at the mouth of Poplar creek.

First gold discoveries.

The rocks of this lower part of the Lardeau basin are similar to those found in the upper, and consist of greenstone and green schists, slates and phyllites, with a few limestone bands and dykes of the yellow-weathering diabase and schist formed by its deformation. The greenstone seems to be more heavily developed here than above, and the diabase dykes to be larger and more numerous. But time did not permit of making a detailed examination of the whole district. The veins occur on a belt of slates and dykes which crosses the Lardeau river from the north-west, above Tenderfoot creek, and extends south-westward, nearly parallel to the river, across Rapid, Poplar and Cascade creeks. On account of the snow the Silver Cup belt could

Rocks of Lardeau basin.

not be followed south-east across the Silver Cup mountain, but there is little doubt that the Poplar creek belt is its south-eastern continuation. This supposition is based on the character of the rocks and ores, the strike of the rocks and the position of the belt relative to other formations. Thus the lime-dyke series is seen up Lake creek, showing the rocks to be angling toward the river. In Rapid creek, boulders of a conglomerate similar to that found in Trout lake, afford pretty good evidence that this band is to be found up Rapid creek, that is, it has crossed the valley and is now away to the south-west. The veins are similar in character to those of Fish river and Silver Cup mountain already described, except that at Poplar creek arsenopyrite is occasionally found. But the introduction of a new mineral at a particular point in a mineral belt is no rare thing. In this part of the belt veins are very numerous. In some places they form a net work They usually conform to two principal directions. One set runs about 290 degrees, that is, almost parallel to the formation, though the dip may vary, and the second set cross-cuts the formation running nearly north and south. The claims which had received most attention up to the time of my visit were the Lucky Jack, Swede group (Goldsmith), Gold Park, on Poplar creek; North Star on Rapid creek, the Maggie May and Handy groups near the railway at Tenderfoot.

Poplar creek belt is continuation of central belt.

Principal claims.

LUCKY JACK.

Lucky Jack mine.

The Lucky Jack is situated on the west side of the railway about a quarter of a mile below Poplar creek crossing. The main vein is exposed in the hillside about 100 yards from the track, standing out like a wall from the more easily weathered country rock. The country rock is a rusty-weathering greyish schist which proved on examination to be the diabase-like rock in a squeezed condition. It is more or less impregnated with pyrite in small grain and veinlets. The vein is of quartz, two to five feet wide, averaging perhaps three feet, standing almost vertical and with a strike of 338 degrees. A number of other veins occur on the property but most of these have the westerly strike. The quartz is milky to watery white, carrying a little arsenopyrite, galena, and pyrite with, in places, very coarse free gold, liberally splashed through it, in bunches, masses, fibers and plates. The gold occurs in the pure quartz, in the sulphides, surrounding sulphides and inclusions of country rock or along the walls. Fine gold also occurs in the vein, as in the tunnel which is being run in on the vein, quartz which contains no visible gold is said to pan well. This vein has afforded many magnificent specimens of native gold, some of the finest ever found in the province. One specimen which we photographed was about 2 feet long

Free gold specimens.

and 1½ feet high and consisted of quartz with coarse gold liberally scattered throughout the entire mass. The owners estimate that specimens containing about $2,000 in gold have been taken from the vein. The values are not evenly distributed; in a large part of the vein no gold is visible though it is said to pan well. The occurrence of sulphides and inclusions of the country rock appear to be favourable indicators of values. Probably the intersection of cross veins will also cause an increase in value. The arsenopyrite is said to assay as high as 325 ounces in gold. Even with the eye a large quantity of free gold can be detected in the arsenopyrite. A tunnel had been started on the vein, and as far as it had gone the character of the vein remained unchanged.

SWEDES' GROUP.

On the south-east shoulder of the mountain, between Poplar creek and the river, about 1,400 feet above the valley, are the Gold Hill and Goldsmith claims, known as the Swedes' group, and just east of these is the Crown King. Goldsmith claim.

A large number of quartz veins occur on these claims having a course of about 285 degrees and varying from a few inches to six feet in width. A number of cross veins are also found. They are mineralized here and there with spathic iron, weathering to limonite, galena and pyrite. At many points they will pan gold. On the Goldsmith claim on Poplar creek slope a quartz vein 18 inches wide dipping slightly southward occurs in pyritized slates. It is almost parallel to the slates but strikes a few degrees more northerly. The richest specimens yet found at Poplar creek were taken from a point on this vein but at the time of visit the spot was covered up to avoid the necessity of maintaining a guard. One specimen obtained here was said to weigh five pounds, of which two and a half pounds was estimated to be gold. North-east of this vein, in a dike of the porphyry a galena vein, which varies from two inches to a foot in width, was exposed for about fifteen feet. A shallow hole has been sunk which shows it to be widening from eight inches at the surface. It is heavily mineralized with galena and some blend, copper and iron pyrites. It is stated to carry high values assaying as much as $5,000, mostly in gold. The galena weathers to white sulphates and carbonates leaving free gold.

On the Crown King, veins are also numerous. For some little distance a vein occurs every few feet. The country rock itself appears to carry gold values. The owners had started to dig in what appeared to be some weathered diabase schist, but this earthy material was found to Crown King.

pan well. Some stringers of quartz one-eighth of an inch to two inches in width occur in it containing a little galena. A pan of this quartz and decomposed rock matter was washed and a large quantity of fine gold and a number of nuggets were recovered.

GOLD PARK GROUP.

Gold Park.

The Gold Park group is situated on the north side of Poplar creek, opposite the Swedes' group and about 640 feet above the town. Several quartz veins occur from a few inches to several feet in width carrying the usual minerals and at some points, as below the trail on the Ophir, crystals of arsenopyrite half an inch long. The course of the veins is usually westerly. The country rock is slate on the north and the rusty-weathering schist on the south. Veins occur in both, but the main lead seems to be in the schist. Near the veins the country rock is impregnated with pyrite and arsenopyrite. Free gold has been found in the veins, in fact it was specimens from this group that started the first rush to the camp.

NORTH STAR GROUP.

Rapid creek claims.

This group is situated north of Rapid creek about 800 feet above Lardeau valley. The country rock consists of thin bands of slates with the usual dip and strike between dykes and sheets of diabase and greenstone. Several veins occur, some striking with and some cutting across the formation. Those striking with the formation may cut across the dip of the rocks and in places cut both dip and strike. The quartz is in places well mineralized with the sulphides. About 300 feet of work has been done. At the greatest depth attained the character of the vein was the same as on the surface. The result of development on the Maggie May and Handy groups near Tenderfoot creek is said to be very encouraging.

SPYGLASS GROUP.

Spyglass claim.

About twelve miles up Poplar creek and 3,400 feet above the town, Winquist has located the Spyglass claim on a lead which occurs under conditions somewhat different from those already described. It occurs in a band of slates included within the granite. Ascending the creek a band of granite about a mile wide is crossed before coming to the Spyglass cabin. The claim lies about 800 feet above the cabin in a band of slate. The main mass of granite lies about 1,000 feet to the west. The slate is altered to glossy mica schist and is cut by tongues of

granite and pegmatite. The lead lies in the schist between two of these, striking with the formation, 308 degrees, angle 43 degrees west. The lead consists of a band of quartz from two to three feet wide distributed through and between the laminae of the schists, and replacing them. A great deal of pyrite occurs in the rock and ledge matter. The quartz is somewhat cavernous, and crystals are developed. Within the lead is a pay-streak six to twelve inches wide, heavily mineralized with blende, tetrahedrite, galena, copper and iron pyrites, native silver and probable argentite. Free gold is reported to have been found. The ore runs very high in silver, and, it is said, in gold. Beautiful specimens impregnated with native silver may be obtained from this mine.

PLACER MINING.

Experiment in placer mining.

A number of placer claims have been located on the Lardeau river. A bar below Poplar creek and above Cascade creek, on the north side of the river, 2,600 feet long and 400 feet wide, has been taken up by Messrs. Stead, Gilmore and Moyer, who have commenced operations. Their hydraulic plant consists of a Krough centrifugal dredging pump, operated by a 45 h. p. Case traction engine, and nine sluice boxes provided with riffles, false bottoms cocoanut matting, etc. On account of the coldness of the water, mercury is not used and satisfactory results are obtained without it. The pump has an intake of eight inches and will handle boulders two-thirds this size. The nominal capacity for twelve men working a ten-hour shift is 500 yards. Work was only commencing and surface rootlets and large boulders were causing some difficulty, but with a pit provided with a grizzly for the intake pipe and a device to intercept the roots, it was expected that these sources of annoyance would be removed. Several pans of dirt from different parts of the bar were washed, which yielded good colours from the size of a pinhead down. Tests made by the company have led them to suppose that the gravel will run from 75 to 80 cents per yard and some $1.25. The results of this experiment are being looked forward to with interest, as, if successful, it will lead to a great deal more placer mining being done.

Encouraging outlook.

Regarding the degree of success which may attend operations in Poplar creek district, nothing very definite can as yet be said. This discovery of gold is an important one. The veins are numerous and strong, are persistent horizontally and there is good ground for believing, persistent also in depth. In places some of the veins are of exceptional richness. As deep as they have been tested the character of the ore remains unchanged. One most encouraging feature is the extent of mineralized rock and the values that can be obtained from

rock containing only small stringers of quartz, such as that mentioned on the Crown King. Another is the comparatively uniform distribution of values in veins like the galena vein on the Goldsmith. In many respects the ore reminds one of that of the Cariboo at Camp McKinney, which has been operated with good results for many years. A large quantity of what should be good pay ore is exposed on the surface, and some very rich spots occur; but information was not available on which to base an estimate of the run of the mine. The values are not and cannot be expected to be uniformly distributed and what effect the leaner ore will have on mill runs has to be ascertained by actual tests. The prospects are that some of the veins will yield very satisfactory returns. The district as a whole is worth and will no doubt receive careful exploitation. But the success of mining enterprises depends not only on the amount and value of the ore, but upon the business management. It is manifestly unfair to expect a mine to pay satisfactory dividends on over-capitalization of any kind, and it is to be hoped that the promising properties in this district will not be handicapped at the outset by mistakes of this kind.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Mining belts.

Mineral occurs throughout the length of the Lardeau district, principally along three belts, a south-western zone on the south-west side of the valley and toward the granite contact, a central zone stretching from the north-west of Camborne to southeast of Poplar, its south-eastern limit not yet determined, and the lime-dyke zone stretching south-eastward from Fish river across the head of Lexington and Pool creeks and along and near the Lardeau-Duncan Divide, its north-western and south-eastern limit not yet determined. Some mineralization occurs outside these zones, but these constitute the main lines of mineralization. The ores occur in the sedimentary rocks, viz., slates, phylites and limestone, and in the rusty-weathering diabase schist, but no important mineralization was observed in the green schists, or irruptive rocks, except in a few individual cases. The mineral-bearing zones are characterized and may be recognized by dykes of the yellow-weathering diabase (the larger more coarsely crystalline dykes do not produce this yellow coating so readily) which divide the sedimentary rocks into bands of varying width. The veins occur along, near, and in the dykes. The veins have two principal directions, approximately parallel to the strike of the rocks, and nearly at right angles to it. They are usually almost vertical, but vary in the direction of their dip. They are of a composite fissure type. Their direction is largely determined by that of fissuring, but besides fissure filling there has been consider-

able replacement of the country rock. In places, to some extent, the bedding planes of the rocks have also been utilized for the deposition of ore. The veins have been formed by aqueous mineralizing solutions which have apparently brought up their load of mineral matter from below. The character of the ore is not directly dependent upon the nature of the country rock. Small horses and inclusions of country rock are often numerous in the leads. The relationship of the dykes to the deposits seems to have been largely physical—determining the direction and circulation of the ore-bearing solutions, though perhaps the iron and carbonates of the dykes may have been reached chemically with the ore bearing solution. The veins may have a connection with the granite intrusion as some of the quartz veins have characters resembling those of the acid series of pègmatite dykes. The magma from with these pegmatites were formed became more acidic and aqueous as distance from the parent granite was gained, and the gaugue of the veins is often rich in feldspar and sericite as well as in quartz. According to mineral contents, the veins can be roughly divided into two groups, the silver-lead veins, rich in metallic sulphides, and the gold veins, poorer in these sulphides. Except in this one respect the veins are very similar. The silver-lead veins carry gold values and are sometimes rich in gold. The relationship between the two classes of veins is not clear: they may be of the same age and may have been formed by the same processes. On the Criterion, a galena vein is younger than one quartz vein, but may be older than a second: there is some ground for the opinion that they are closely related and they may have been formed during the same general period of mineralization. The vein-stone is quartz with some calcite, siderite, feldspar and a little sericite. The metallic contents, are galena, blende, tetrahedrite, copper and iron pyrites, arsenopyrite, argentite, native silver and gold. The veins are found on the highest summits and in the deepest valleys. The largest number of locations have been made at the higher elevations, probably on account of the better exposures. On the lower slopes and in the valleys the difficulty of prospecting is greatly increased by wash and vegetation. Mining in such locations however, can be carried on at a lower cost. The values are not evenly distributed, but are localised in chutes. They are often concentrated round carbonaceous rock inclusions and along carbonaceous wall-rock and sometimes in it. Some sulphides, particularly zinc blende, are often a good indication of values. Chutes are generally located at the intersection of veins. Other indicators of values will no doubt be found when further development has been done. A particular effort should be made to find, if possible, a key for recognizing pay quartz by the naked eye where the values are in fine gold. The indications are

Mode of formation of the veins.

Vein minerals.

Distribution of values.

that values will continue in depth; they are unchanged to the deepest level reached in the Silver Cup; the richest mineral, tetrahedrite, is one of the first formed, and blind leads, which cannot have been affected by surface enrichment, carry ore as well as outcropping leads; and the horizontal veins have the same characters as the vertical ones.

GROUND STILL OPEN FOR PROSPECTING.

Where to prospect.

Although all the ground at Poplar creek itself is staked, there is still a great deal of promising territory to be prospected for gold. The same belt is mostly open for prospecting north-west of Poplar creek to Silver Cup mountain. On Silver Cup mountain and between it and Camborne there is still some free ground. Anywhere along this belt, gold may be found. Free gold was discovered this autumn on the Winslow, north-west of the head of Seven-mile creek. While it is not certain that the whole length of this belt is auriferous, it is worth examination. The belt south-east of Poplar creek is little known, but may prove auriferous. The south-west belt between the valley and the granite contact is mostly open for prospecting. Some promising silver-lead ore containing gold values, has already been found in this belt. The lime-dyke belt may also be prospected for gold. Numerous quartz veins similar to those in the gold camps occur in it, under similar conditions and it is altogether probable that some of them are gold-bearing. The Ophir-Lade group is said to contain rich free gold ore.

Quartz veins and some galena veins occur between Fish river, the Columbia and Revelstoke, but little is known of this district. The quartz veins seen by the writer appeared rather lean and no free gold was detected. Still, a closer examination is necessary before this part of the country can be pronounced barren and, so far as known, prospecting may be attended with success.

OTHER ECONOMIC MINERALS.

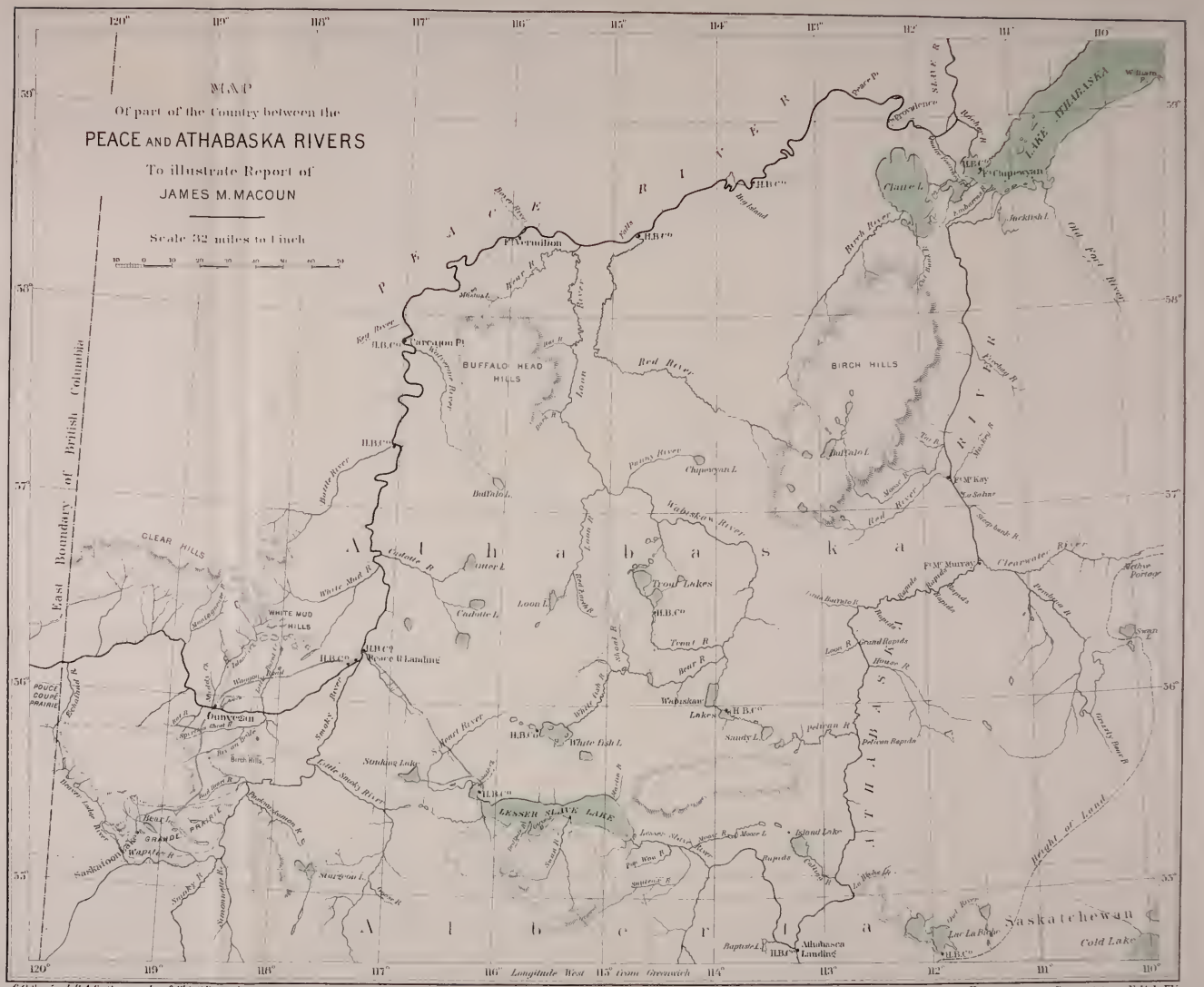
Iceland spar.

On a dump of the You-Know-Me claim at Whiskey point, on the North-east Arm of Upper Arrow lake a small piece of calcite so clear and unchecked as to belong to the Iceland spar variety was picked up. If a quantity of this clear unchecked calcite could be found it would be a most valuable discovery. Iceland spar is in great demand for optical purposes and the present supply of the world is practically exhausted.

Asbestus.

Some fibrous serpentine occurs on Silver mountain apparently in altered porphyrite. Some fibers are 2 inches long but rather brittle.

Geological Survey of Canada
ROBERT BELL M.D.D.Sc (cantab), LL.D, F.R.S, ACTING DIRECTOR



C.O. Senécal, B.A.Sc. Geographer & Chief Draughtsman.

To accompany Parts A.A and E, Vol. XV.

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Should pliable fibres be found, the cost of transportation is still too great to make a deposit of asbestus in this locality of present commercial value.

Fine specimens of clear quartz crystals are found on the Towser claim below the Silver Cup mine, showing the usual prism and pyramids and the right hand trapezohedron.

Thanks are due to the prospectors and mining men generally for the kind assistance rendered in prosecuting the work. Among those to whom we are particularly indebted are Mr. Cory Menhinick, Mr. A. H. Gracie, Mr. John Knox, Jr., Messrs. Jas. and V. Lade, Messrs. Green and Wilkie, provincial land surveyors, Mr. Geo. Attwood, Mr. Donald G. Forbes, Mr. Barclay Crilly, and many others. Acknowledgements.

Peace River Country.

Mr. J. M. Macoun.

Pursuant to your instructions, I left Ottawa on the 4th of May, and travelling by the usual routes reached Edmonton on the 11th. I was joined there by Mr. William Spreadborough, who acted as my assistant during the summer, and together we drove to Athabasca Landing, where we remained until May 23, when we were enabled to take passage on a Hudson's Bay Company's York boat bound for Lesser Slave lake. After a short delay on the lake, caused by the ice not yet having broken up, we reached the trading post at the head of the lake on June 2. Horses and wagons having been hired there, we drove to Peace River Landing, where I expected to be able to buy horses, but finding none for sale, I was very glad to hire a pack-train for the season, at a reasonable rate, and by this means I was enabled to traverse a wide extent of country, and during the summer I visited every piece of open prairie of more than 5,000 acres in extent and examined every piece of cultivated land in the Peace river region. Report on Peace river country.

A small steamer, owned by the Roman Catholic mission, went down to Vermilion in June, and, taking passage on this boat, I was enabled to see the river-valley from Peace River Landing to Vermilion and my stay at the latter was sufficiently long to permit of my examining the country for fifty miles around that place. As my full report will be published in advance of this summary statement, none but the briefest reference to the results of my season's work will be necessary. I found the valley of the Peace river all that it has been reported to be, but the cultivatable area in the valley itself is so small that it is not worth considering in a report on the whole region. On the upper Full report published.

Peace river plateau, which is from 800 to 1,000 feet above the river and from 2,300 to 2,500 above the sea, the only part that is likely to be touched by a railway for many years, is about 7,000,000 acres of prairie or bluffy country. The wooded parts differ hardly at all from the prairie, as regards soil. This is, almost everywhere, a rich black loam resting on an impervious clay subsoil. This soil is of great fertility but of varying depth. Its fertility is shown by the analysis made of it by Prof. Frank T. Shutt of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. He reports: 'It was found to have a very slightly acid reaction. Tested for alkali, only traces of common salt were found, though careful search for injurious sodium and magnesium compounds was made. A qualitative examination for lime, showed that the soil was by no means deficient in this element. A partial analysis of the air-dried sample furnished the following data:

Character of soil.

	Per cent.
Moisture	3·44
Organic and volatile matter	11·82
Nitrogen	·471

We have in these results ample and emphatic evidence as to the richness of this soil in humus compounds and nitrogen, equalling in these respects much of the fertile prairie soil of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Time has not allowed any determination of the potash and phosphoric acid, but in judging from past experience with soils of a similar humus and nitrogen content, this soil in all probability is well supplied with these constituents.' The country south of the Peace river, including Grande Prairie, is probably a little warmer than that to the north of the river between Dunvegan and Peace River Landing.

Cattle-raising.

The whole of the upper country is well suited for cattle-raising during the summer, as the ground is covered with luxuriant grasses and other fodder plants, but the winters are long and hay for about four months must be made.

Timber available for house-building.

Though the greater part of the country has been burnt over, there is still an abundance of poplar and spruce for house-building and fencing purposes, and of course, for fire-wood, but there is no timber suitable for railway construction, except for ties.

In the vicinity of Vermilion, the climate is much better than in the upper Peace river region. This is due chiefly to the fact that the country is about 1,500 feet lower than the Grande Prairie and the district about Dunvegan. Wheat ripens here in about three years out of five and barley and oats are seldom touched by frost. The soil too is better suited for continued cultivation, for though somewhat lighter

than that described above, it is of great depth and very fertile. A large mill operated by the Hudson's Bay Company furnishes a market for wheat which is at present wanting in the upper country, the surplus flour ground at Vermilion being sent down the river for the northern trade.

A careful study of the vegetation was made during the season and upon that some of my conclusions are based. Collections of plants, birds, insects and small mammals were made, which constitute a pretty complete representation of the flora and fauna of the region. Mr. Spreadborough, who has been with me for so many years, proved, as usual, an efficient assistant. Conclusions based on study of vegetation.

From Lesser Slave lake I returned to Ottawa in the autumn by the route followed in going out in the spring.

ON THE COAL BASINS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, SHEEP CREEK AND CASCADE TROUGHS NORTHWARD TO THE PANTHER RIVER.

D. B. Dowling.

Mr. Dowling devoted the early part of the year to writing a report on the coal deposits of the Souris river in Assiniboia. His field-work for the past summer was not commenced till the beginning of June. He writes: I left Ottawa June 3, calling at Winnipeg for Mr. Fred. C. Bell, my assistant for the season. As the horses to be used had been wintered on a ranch near Blairmore, we went to that place first. The rivers being all very high and many of the bridges gone, I found we would be obliged to send the horses north by the roads through the settlements, and cross the Old Man river at McLeod. Our point of departure with loaded pack train was Okotocks, a station on Sheep creek, on the McLeod branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, twenty-six miles south of Calgary. A rough wagon road is built up this valley through the foot-hills to Mr. Lineham's lumber camp, just outside the first range of mountains. Pack trails, which we were able to follow, run from this point into the mountains. Sheep creek.

Through the foot-hills the valley widens gradually to the east, and it appears to be pre-glacial. The present stream cuts through wide terraces and near the mountains it runs in a gorge excavated through shales. On the road, about five miles west of Okotocks, large erratic blocks of quartzite appear on the smooth surface and the absence of eastern drift is noted. Near Lineham P.O., coal has been mined for local use, from a seam exposed on the bank of the south branch of Sheep creek. Another outcrop was noticed in Tp. 19, R. 4, on the hillside west of Maccabee creek, which appears to be on the west Coal seams in foothills.

side of an anticline, and may represent the same seam or coal horizon. The coal from this mine has been examined by Dr. Hoffmann, and as it proves to be a good quality of coking coal, Dr. Hoffmann's analysis and his remarks upon it are added here :

'Coal from the Sheep creek coal mines, south fork of Sheep creek, section 2, township 20, range 3, west of the fifth initial meridian, district of Alberta, North-west Territory. Seam said to average about four feet in thickness. Geological position, Cretaceous. Received from Mr. H. Gruner.

Analysis of coal.

'Structure, for the most part very fine, lamellar, with occasional interstratified, more or less disconnected, lenticular layers of dense, pitch-black, highly lustrous coal ; compact ; in parts shows traces of slickensides ; hard and firm ; does not soil the fingers ; is, here and there, intersected by thin plates of calcite ; colour, black ; lustre, on the whole, resinous ; fracture, uneven, occasionally more or less conchoidal ; colour of powder, blackish brown ; it communicates a very pale brownish-yellow colour to a boiling solution of caustic potash.

'A proximate analysis, by fast coking, gave :—

Hygroscopic water	3·08
Volatile combustible matter	39·37
Fixed carbon	54·50
Ash	3·05
	100·00
Coke, per cent	57·55

Ratio of volatile combustible matter to fixed carbon, 1 : 1·38.

'It yields by fast coking a firm compact coke. The gases evolved during coking burnt with a yellow, luminous, smoky flame. The ash has a brownish-yellow colour ; exposed to a bright red heat it does not become agglutinated ; at a most intense red heat it becomes more or less fritted.

Coking coal.

'Experiments have been made on a large scale in the preparation of coke from the above coal, employing a Coppée's coke oven, and with very encouraging results, the product being of excellent quality. The sample sent for examination has a steel-gray colour and bright lustre ; is hard and dense and apparently capable of supporting a considerable pressure without crumbling and may be regarded as a most useful metallurgical fuel. It was found to contain : moisture, 0·17 per cent, ash, 10·70 per cent.'

Other seams, which I did not see, have since been reported by Mr. John Lineham as having been opened near the river in the canyon in Tp. 19, R. 5, nearer the mountains. These are of a much higher grade of coal and a sample from near Lineham's upper lumber camp, probably in section 19, said to have come from a ten feet seam, unfor-

tunately contains a large per cent of ash, but this may not hold good for the whole seam. It is otherwise an excellent fuel and may be classed with the anthracite coals. Dr. Hoffmann's analysis is as follows :—

An analysis by fast coking gave :—

Hygroscopic water	0·53
Volatile combustible matter	14·99
Fixed carbon	64·55
Ash (grayish white)	19·93
	100·00

It yielded by slow coking, a non-coherent ; by fast coking, a compact, firm, coherent coke.

Ratio of volatile combustible matter to fixed carbon, 1 : 4·31.

West of this, the beds all slope toward the mountains and the rocks seem to form an ascending series. Above the coal-bearing rocks there is a thick group of coarse sandstones with beds of conglomerate, followed by beds of dark, nearly black, shale. These rocks dip sharply to the west and cross the river in a band about a mile wide, at the eastern edge of Tp. 19, R. 5. They are followed by sandstones, perhaps 2,000 feet thick, and then by a gray shale which extends up the river through the canyon to a point beyond the lumber camp. These latter rocks appear very much like the Pièrre shales of the plains, and, as the foot-hills here are capped by a sandstone formation, it would seem that some of the Laramie rocks might be found near the foot of the mountains.

First range of mountains.

There is some local disturbance in the shales near the contact with the limestone of the Rocky mountains but they pass beneath the latter and the section here has the appearance of that given by Mr. McConnell for the gap on the Bow and Ghost rivers. That is, the limestone, after the great Rocky mountain uplift, has been shoved to the eastward over the cretaceous rocks. The limestone dips toward the west, but at the centre of the range there is a sharp dip down, so that they are nearly vertical, and then there is a break, the rocks on the west side being at first nearly horizontal and finally dipping under the cretaceous of the trough of the head waters of Sheep creek. The lower part of the outer face of the mountains is of a shaly limestone, probably Devonian or Silurian, capped by thick-bedded limestones of the Devono-Carboniferous. The sketch below will better illustrate this.

The Cretaceous rocks exposed here are a continuation northward of the wide basin on the Highwood river behind the Livingstone range.

SECTION 1.

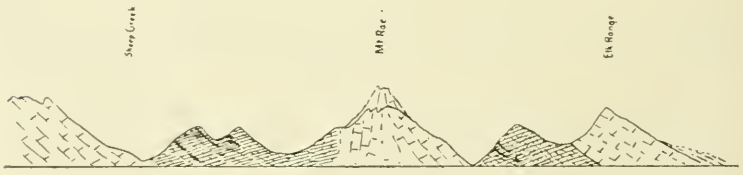
Through the first range from east to west.

Cretaceous area in mountains.

This, when followed north is mapped by Dr. Dawson as being divided into two distinct basins by the Misty range. In the southern part, it is probably a sharp anticlinal fold with a syncline of Cretaceous rocks on either hand, but northward towards the Elbow valley, several breaks occur in this fold and it loses its simple structure. Northward from the Elbow river the crown of the anticline is broken by faults and the western limb of the fold is shoved over the eastern and comes in contact with the Cretaceous. Another fault, west of the main one, brings up another block forming Tombstone mountain and several small areas of reddish rocks which look like remnants of the Cretaceous, but are of small extent. The valley in which the Elbow river flows owes its origin to a fault which runs east and west through the first range from the vicinity of Tombstone mountain and on either side of this it seems evident that there is a change in the structural form of the Cretaceous areas.

On Storm creek the structure probably changes in much the same way as on Sheep creek. On the stream flowing north towards the Kananaskis the beds are in a monoclinal ridge with the limestone of the Elk range overriding them. From the summit on the Elbow river a sharp synclinal fold is seen to develop toward the south and some folds in the Sheep creek area, about the centre, suggest the same formation. The diagram, Sec. 2, represents a sketch-section through these ranges looking from the north.

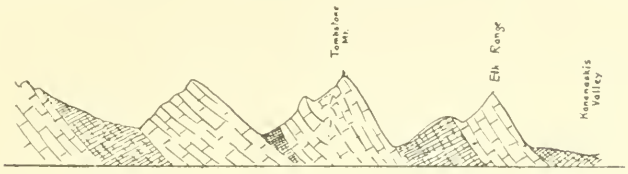
Sections through mountains.



SECTION 2.

Sheep creek to the Kananaskis.

The fault-blocks north of the Elbow river, viewed from the north, would have somewhat the appearance suggested in the next figure.



Section 3.

North of Elbow river.

In the above diagrams the Cretaceous rocks are shaded darker than the limestone.

The coal seam that has been opened up is perhaps the lowest in the series. It is on the south-western side of the valley and near the eastern edge of the Cretaceous. The pack-trail that comes over the summit from Mist creek follows along the north side of a ravine running down to Sheep creek and in the bed of this stream float coal was discovered and traced up to the seam.

Anthracitic coal.

A short tunnel was put in on what proved to be a seam of about nine feet in thickness. It dips 50° to the S. W. The lower part measures six feet of bright coal, but the upper part is very much crushed and falls to dust. This character, however, is found to vary very much in the mines to the north, and crushed portions of the seams are expected. An analysis of samples from the tunnel was made by Dr. Hoffmann and shows the coal to be lower in fixed carbon than true anthracite. Dr. Hoffmann's analysis is appended.

'Memo.—*Re* sample of fuel from a seam on the south branch of Sheep creek, section 11, township 17, range 7 west of the 5th initial meridian, district of Alberta, N.W.T., collected by Mr. D. B. Dowling, 1903.

The sample of the fuel, a semi-anthracite (in common parlance anthracite), examined, gave, by fast coking, as follows :

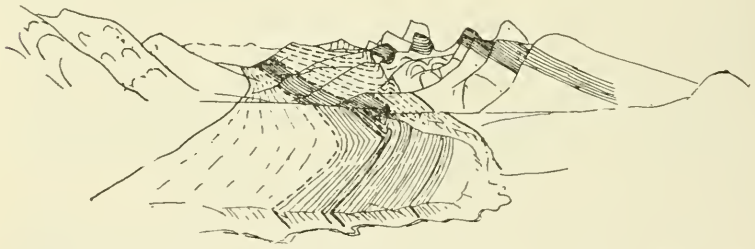
Hygroscopic water	1.30
Volatile combustible matter	11.14
Fixed carbon	77.13
Ash, white	10.43
	100·00
Coke, non-coherent	87.56

Ratio of volatile combustible matter to fixed carbon, 1 : 6·92.

Cascade Coal Basin.

Cascade coal basin on Bow river.

The continuation of the Sheep creek coal areas northward is supposed to join the coal measures which cross the Kananaskis and to form part of the Cascade trough. The connection was not traced up this summer, but the Cretaceous probably occurs high up in the ranges. South of the Bow river the Cretaceous rocks are in an elevated plateau, partly dissected into ridges running east and west from the limestone which is pushed up against it on the west. This has been brought up by a combination of sharp folds along a line of weakness, at which faulting has also taken place. The amount of throw has not been sufficient to allow of an overlap of the limestone upon the Cretaceous, as in the sections north of the Elbow river. The west-to-east displacement has been taken up, however, by folding and in the hills south of The Gap, by a bending-up of the Cretaceous beds as well. The synclinal form which was accepted by Dr. Dawson as being the structure for the whole trough is true for the extreme ends only, or for the southern part and that north of the Cascade mountain, which will be mentioned further on. For a long distance north from The Gap the bend in the beds is not part of a complete fold. The sketch here reproduced is intended to illustrate roughly that part of the basin extending from the bend in the Cascade river at Cascade mountain, southward to the Cretaceous plateau near the Kananaskis.



Sketch of Cascade Coal Basin looking South from Cascade Mountain

Folding in mountains.

The beds to the south are seen to be nearly horizontal, but near the fault-contact they are bent or brushed up. Between The Gap and Canmore, most of the folding has taken place in the limestone, so that less displacement was necessary in the Cretaceous. From the Three Sisters mountain just south of Canmore, to the north end of Rundle mountain, the folding in the limestone on the west side of the fault is in sharp, almost vertical, waves and indicates a greater east and west displacement and probably greater pressure. The effect on the Cretaceous rocks is a steepening of the slope at which they dip and also a

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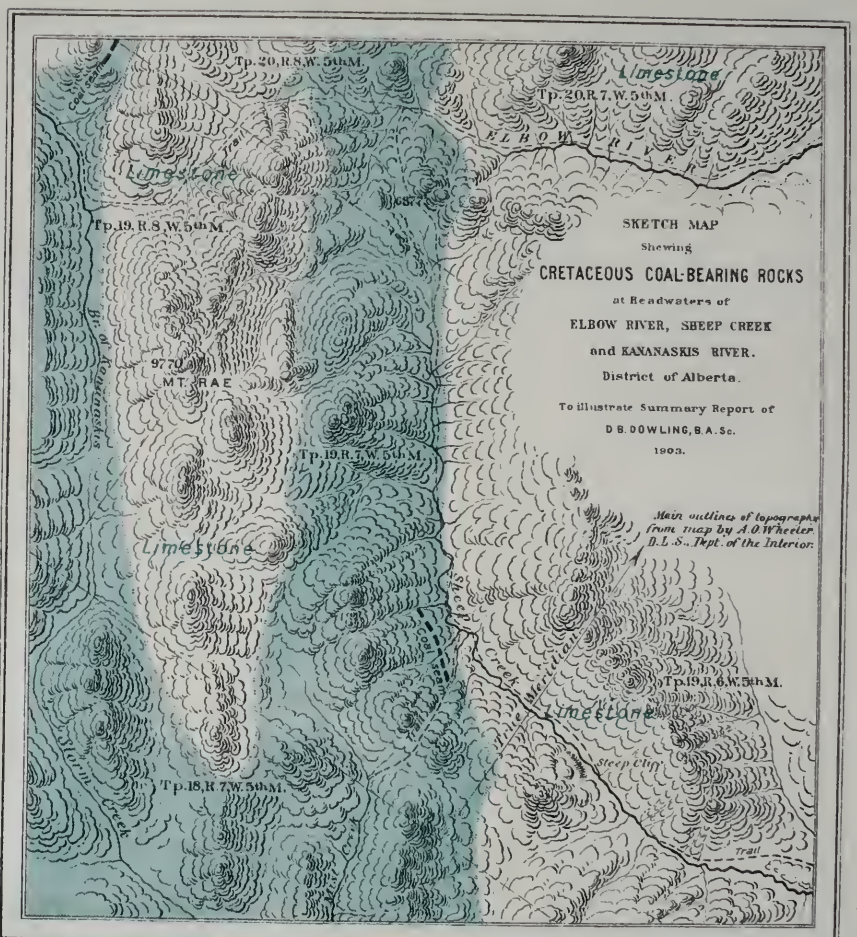

Drawn for photolithography by O. E. Prud'homme.

To accompany Part A.A. Vol. XV

Scale of miles and chains

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series of foldings which run diagonally along the bedding planes downward towards the south. The southern limit of the area in which these folds are developed and the dip increased is defined by a line running from the edge of the Bow river, a mile below the Canmore mine, to the base of the slope at the Three Sisters.

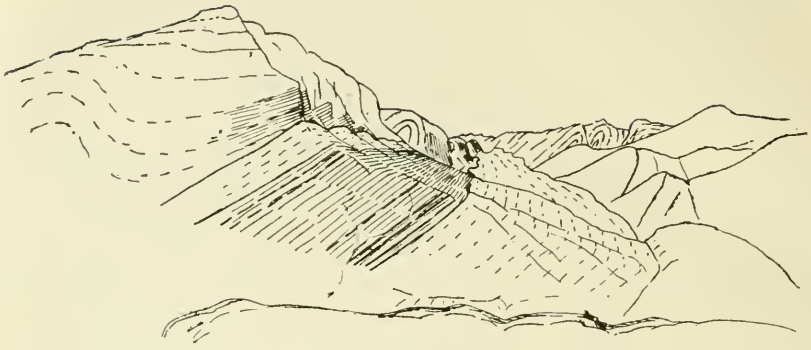
Mining operations prove that the coal often pinches out along the line of the minor folds, where they have become flattened by the pressure. The bends in the seams near the eastern edge of this area are in longer waves and form saddles and troughs which are mined out in the general operations, the coal being merely more crushed or the seam thinner. At the Canmore mines a tunnel, which is being put in at a mile south of the town, runs in on an almost horizontal seam; but this is found to turn up sharply to the vertical and come to the surface. To the west of this, the beds are again dipping down and some of the seams in the mine may represent a return downward of the western part of this wave.

From Canmore to Anthracite there are no exposures of coal, but it would seem that the Cretaceous rocks form a continuous series, as the succession of beds in both places is similar and the dip about the same. There is, however, a change in conditions that has an important bearing on the character of the coal. An extra pressure has been induced in a part enclosed within a fold which runs at an easy slope downward to the south from a point north of the mine. A change in the general strike of the beds is also inaugurated here, and the cause of this fold is connected in some way with this bending of the plane and also with the fact that here is the point of maximum downthrow.

Anthracite in a fold of the beds.

The mining operations have been confined to the inner side of this fold and it is probable that the coal, when followed south along the strike, may after the fold is passed, return to the character of that at Canmore.

The denudation of the valley by the Bow river has removed a great thickness of strata below the bed of the stream and it seems impossible to follow the fold in the southern part of the mine; but to the north, where the trough is shallow, prospecting shafts show a bending of the upper part of the western side to the west, thus indicating a tendency to turn down again. As this point is some distance from the Cascade river, there appears to be a good chance of finding all the seams again and tracing them northward to the banks of the stream where the first mining was done. The anthracitic character would in this part probably be lessened.



Sketch of Cascade Mountain Coal Area.

Cascade coal basin north of Bow river.

Northward from the bend in the Cascade river, the limestone series is pushed up along a fairly straight line of break, which seems to have followed very near the plane of bedding of the upper part of the Cretaceous. The Devonian beds have been brought up to an elevation of about 7,000 feet in the eastern face of Cascade mountain, but they become gradually lower along the contact toward the north. A block of six or eight miles of the coal-bearing rocks remains in the slope of the mountain, but north of this there is a return to the trough form, as at the southern end on Mist creek, and the fold in the mountain to the west is quite plain. The coal rocks are in this part all denuded away.

Coal on eastern face of Cascade mountain.

In the gorges on the face of the Cascade range, the outcrops of the coal seams have been prospected by Mr. J. C. Gwillim for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and as many as fourteen seams were found in the coal measures which comprise about 2,000 feet of beds. Many are small but several will be thick enough to work and tunnels are now being run in on these seams from the face of the hill at the south end, near the base of Cascade mountain. None of the seams may be expected to be free from crushing and the local folding, but the southern part will probably be the best. In the gorges, several sections across the measures were obtained and these all show more or less folding. Toward the northern part of the block, a wide syncline is developed and this probably passes into the complete fold. A break, however, occurs across the range and the trough to the north has been bent into a much sharper fold and the coal-bearing beds, which would be in the centre of the trough, are denuded.

In the sketch above, it is endeavored to show roughly the attitude of the beds and the fold which forms a continuation of the Cascade

range. This after approaching the eastern side and narrowing the valley so that there is but a ribbon of Cretaceous left, sinks beneath a wider basin of these rocks, extending north and west to the Sawback range. In this there is very little depth of Cretaceous rocks remaining, and only the tops of some of the hills in the centre contain the coal measures. Two distinct lines of anticlinal folds run northward through the field and the character of the contact of the Cretaceous rocks and the lower ones on the west side of the field depends on the position of the underlying ridges. On the south side of the Panther river, the Cretaceous barely comes in contact with the lower rocks at the Sawback fault, as they are denuded from the top of an anticline, just east of this fault. This anticlinal ridge runs beneath the field south-eastward and is probably the one suggested in the western part of Cascade mountain, as shown in the last sketch.

The explorations of which the results are outlined above, were plotted in the field on the topographic map made by the Department of the Interior and thus surveying operations were restricted to measuring sections on the streams and wherever exposures occurred.

Acknowledgements due.

I am indebted to Mr. O. E. Whiteside for information relative to the Canmore and Anthracite mines and to Messrs. J. C. Gwillim and H. H. Aldridge of the Canadian Pacific Railway for information relative to their operations on the Cascade measures.

After closing the field-work for the season and placing the horses on a ranch for the winter, I proceeded east, stopping at Regina for a short time to obtain from the local government records of wells bored in the south-eastern part of Assiniboia.

Geology of the International Boundary.

Dr. R. A. Daly.

Area covered.

During the past season I continued the geological survey of the ten-mile belt adjacent to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude on the Canadian side of that line. The section covered is continuous with the section mapped in 1902 and lies between the Salmon river in West Kootenay and the western boundary crossing of the Kootenay river. The area surveyed in detail in 1903 covers about 350 square miles. The total length of the ten-mile belt to be thus surveyed on the Canadian side of the boundary line between the Great Plains and the Pacific is 450 miles. Records on the more or less detailed geology of just half that distance are now in hand.

I left Ottawa on July 17 and returned in the middle of October. In accordance with the arrangement of last year I was attached to the camp of Mr. W. F. O'Hara, D.L.S., to whom was intrusted the work of cutting the boundary slash along the southern limit of the belt over which my investigations extended. Owing to the configuration of the country, however, it was found impossible to carry on the geological work necessary to the development of the east and west structural sections if I remained in Mr. O'Hara's camp. I therefore hired a packer and special pack-train of four horses for about six weeks. With this small outfit I was enabled to travel rapidly and with a much greater thoroughness in exploration, with also a greater economy of time and therefore of expense to the government, than if the services of the main pack-train had been called upon for transportation as in the two previous years.

Throughout the season I was ably assisted by Mr. A. G. Lang, of Waneta, B.C., who left nothing to be desired in the efficiency and helpfulness of his work,

General Topography.

The belt of country studied lies entirely within the southern Selkirk mountain system and bears the most rugged topography to be found in the whole 250-mile stretch along the 49th parallel between the Cascades and the main range of the Rocky mountains. The strength of the relief is conditioned by the comparatively low altitude of the master valleys of the region and by the number and considerable elevation of the mountain summits. The floor of the broad Kootenay river valley is 1,750 feet above the sea; that of the Salmon river valley, 2,100 feet above the same datum. At least twenty distinct peaks in the belt are over 7,000 feet in altitude; for the highest 7,590 feet has been measured. These higher summits belong to the "Quartzite Range", a local member of the Selkirk system and the sierra dividing the drainage of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers.

Three groups of branching canyons occur on each slope of the range. The east-flowing Boundary creek, Corn creek and Summit creek with their respective branches occupy the canyons of the Kootenay versant. Sheep creek, Lost creek and the South fork of the Salmon drain the no less imposing trenches on the western side of the main divide. A seventh canyon system is drained by the head-waters of Priest river, flowing south in the middle of the belt. Except on the flood-plain of the Kootenay, the country below the 6000-foot contour is heavily forested and is further made difficult of access, especially where the trees begin to thin out at the higher levels, by a dense growth of rhododendron, alder and other "brush". It was therefore gratifying

to find that each of the main valleys excepting that of Corn creek carries a more or less passable trail. The old government (Dewdney) trail for sixteen miles up Summit creek canyon has been put into good condition by the Bayonne Mining Company. The Boundary creek trail has been similarly cleared nearly to Boundary lake by the Continental Mining Company, operating south of the boundary line, and was this summer partly replaced by a wagon-road. From the lake the trail was continued by Mr. O'Hara's party over the divide to the South fork of the Salmon. It is to be regretted that the Dewdney trail is not kept open throughout, as a means of communication between the Kootenay and Columbia valleys, thereby, too, permitting of a more thorough prospecting of the range than has yet been accomplished. As usual the geological traverses were largely confined to the ridge-summits, where alone large exposures of rock can generally be found. For this reason our camps were kept at altitudes greater than 4000 feet above sea during most of the season.

Scenery.

The scenery of the belt is that characteristic of alpine mountains, already imposing at the Kootnay river, but becoming more and more wild, in places even savage in its ruggedness, as the line of divide is approached. Looking from any of the higher summits, sharply pointed "horns" dominating rocky razor-back ridges, high precipices flanked with long screes or slopes of rock-débris fallen from the cliffs, steep canyon-walls reaching their thousands of feet down to the torrential streams slowly deepening their valleys, made the foreground. Across the tumbling mountain-sea the yet loftier, glacier-covered masses of the Valkyr and Valhalla ranges in the northwest, the Slocan mountains in the north, the Alps of the Purcell range in the northeast, and the wonderfully ragged granitic piles of Idaho to the southeast and south, made a type of scenery in most welcome contrast to the less extended views obtained last season from the lower, forest-covered domes and rolling ridgeland west of the Salmon river.

Glaciation of southern Selkirks.

True glaciers are wanting in the belt, and the patches of old snow in ravines and on the shaded northerly slopes are small and unimportant. The region abounds, however, in evidences of former heavy glaciation. Observations made last season on the 125-mile boundary belt across the Gold ranges and "Interior Plateau" corroborated Dawson's conclusion that an immense south-flowing ice-cap of the last glacial period submerged all but a very few high mountain-summits in the broad central zone of the British Columbia Cordillera. The maximum height at which signs of that glaciation may be found immediately west of the quartzite range, was proved to be about 6,400 feet. It was accordingly a matter of surprise and interest to find that the

same limit just east of the divide on the same range unmistakably reaches to 7,200 feet above sea level. It seems highly probable that this difference of level is to be explained by a more pronounced accumulation of ice on the eastern versant of these Selkirks than by a late warping of the earth's crust once covered by the ice-cap to a uniform contour. The striae on summits of 7000 feet trend to the south southeast, showing that the upper layers of the ice were practically unaffected in direction of flow by the adjacent deep, east-and-west canyons. The ledges in the canyon bottoms, are grooved and striated downstream apparently by the late glacial ice-streams joining the great trunk glaciers of the Columbia and Kootenay valleys. The net result of glaciation in the belt has been to remove the pre-glacial veneer of weathered rock, to polish and score the fresh rock beneath, and to remove the débris from the country. In consequence, comparatively little drift covers the mountain slopes or canyon bottoms.

Lack of fossils.

In accordance with the programme of work adhered to during the two previous seasons, nearly all the time in the field was devoted to the problems relating to the distribution, structure and history of the bedrock terranes. Again this study was seriously affected by a truly amazing rarity of organic remains. To anyone acquainted with the geological litterature of British Columbia, such remains must appear of the very first importance. Much has been written concerning the lithological and stratigraphical characters of British Columbia formations, but the final correlation of the latter has been delayed in an extraordinary way on account of the generally unfossiliferous nature of the stratified rocks. The search for fossils has, therefore, been pursued with special care wherever sedimentary formations have been met with in the boundary belt. Such rocks were found this season in unusual thickness and in splendid exposure; yet not a single fossil species useful for geological correlation was discovered. The experience agrees with that of Dawson, McEvoy, Brock, McConnell and other geologists working west of the Rocky mountains proper, in disclosing a marvellous barrenness of fossil remains in the Canadian Cordillera, which therein, seems to stand in contrast with, for example, the Appalachian mountain system of Eastern America.

On lithological grounds the formations found this summer are perhaps to be correlated best of all with those of Dawson's Selkirk section made along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and about 150 miles to the north-northwestward. His section includes the Shuswap (Archean), Nisconlith and Selkirk Series (Cambrian and Cambro-Silurian). Yet it is still too soon to make the correlation final and, indeed, I consider it safest in this brief preliminary notice of field work not to

attempt any but the most general statement of formational divisions in the area studied; in like manner, the questions of geological equivalents must be left open until the rock collections have been systematically studied and the formation limits accurately plotted on the topographic maps.

Favorable conditions for structural and lithological study.

Compensating interest in the geological examination was, however, found in the local structural relationships of the formation. Probably nowhere in the 300-mile stretch along the 49th parallel from Kootenay lake to the western slope of the Cascade range are the conditions so favourable for a lithological and stratigraphical study of the sedimentary rocks which are among those that may be called staple in the British Columbia Cordillera.

Geological formations.

With the exception of a narrow belt along the western wall of the Kootenay valley trough, the eastern half of the belt covered in 1903, is underlain by a great series of crystalline schists—biotite schist, sericite schist, phyllite, quartzite and quartz-schist, with many bands of yellowish-weathering silicious marbles—cut by thick sills and dikes of dioritic rock, metamorphosed into an amphibolitic condition and by a batholith of coarse porphyritic granite which crosses the boundary from Idaho and forms the ridge of Rykert mountain at the western slope of the Kootenay valley trough. The western half of the belt is for the most part underlain by a younger conformable group of formations, including thick bands of coarse conglomerate, arkoses, volcanic breccias and flows, quartzites, sandstones and slates with rare, thin intercalations of fine-grained crystalline limestone. The two series are separated by an unconformable contact running northward from a point half a mile west of Priest river. This unconformity signifies an enormous break in the physical history of the region and is one of its principal features of structure. The older rocks east of the contact had already been folded into complex, lofty mountains and then greatly wasted down by secular erosion before the lowest and oldest member of the group west of the contact had been formed. Since the required sections have not yet been plotted, a statement as to the respective strength of the various rock-bands cannot be given, but it is known that the western series must total at least 30,000 feet in thickness.

Great unconformity.

Both series were powerfully affected by that mountain-building force to which the Selkirk range owes its existence. Pressure was applied from the eastward with such intensity that the stratified rocks of the entire area were tilted up and for the most part overthrown so that the dip of the beds now ranges from 70° to 85° to the east. The structure is thus essentially monoclinal and on the first approach,

suggests that the formations met with are successively older as one crosses the belt from east to west. That the true order is just the reverse was first suggested by the finding of the great unconformity. It was finally proved by the orientation of repeatedly discovered and excellently preserved ripple-marks in the quartzites and sandstones of the Quartzite range.

Thrust-faults.

While the generally monoclinal attitude characterizes the sedimentaries west of the great unconformity, the structure is complicated by the dislocations due to three master-faults. Two of these run transverse to the (meridional) strike and represent nearly vertical thrust-planes separating three great blocks, into which the monoclinal mass has been divided during the energetic mountain building. The middle block has been displaced half a mile to the westward with reference to the northern block which lies north of Summit creek canyon. The southern block has been thrust three-fourths of a mile to westward with reference to the middle block, the thrust-plane in this case crossing the boundary line at a low angle.

Rotated thrust-fault.

The third thrust-fault crosses the Dewdney trail in Lost Creek canyon at a point three miles in an air line from the summit of the Quartzite range. It lies in the plane of bedding and thus belongs to a different category of dislocation. In the process of lifting the mountains, the quartzitic formation was fractured on a weak zone. The thick block of slates, sandstones and quartzites overlying that zone was driven bodily over the back of the block lying to the eastward, giving a normal overthrust. Either simultaneously with that movement or, as is less likely, immediately following it, both blocks were so rotated about a north-and-south subterranean axis that both strata and thrust plane were overthrown into a position now giving a high easterly dip for both the plane and the bedding. In this way there has been produced a duplication of about 10,000 feet of strata on the western side of the divide—a duplication that goes far to explain the great width (about seven miles) of the quartzitic zone composing this part of the Selkirk range. That there is no other important duplication and that the breadth of the zone is due to the immense thickness of the steeply inclined, monoclinal strata, can be unquestionably affirmed. Three different east-and-west structure sections on ridges giving excellent, often even spectacular rock-exposures, agreed in affording an undoubted conclusion as to the structure. Each rock-band has its own peculiar petographical character and relations, so that duplication either by faulting or folding could be easily recognized. With the exception noted the formations become successively younger

in passing from the Priest river unconformity to the western limit of the section of the boundary belt covered this season.

Origin of the Kootenay valley.

The great valley of the Kootenay river is, within the ten-mile belt, underlain by an unfossiliferous rock-series which has lithological characters differentiating it from all the rock-terranes to the westward. This series is largely composed of gray, heavily bedded quartzites with thin micaceous partings. It forms the western extension of the so-called "Cambrian" Quartzite formation which, according to McEvoy, covers most of the district of East Kootenay. The quartzite has been faulted down against the much older crystalline mass just noted in the (eastern) part of the belt situated between Priest river and Rykert mountain. West of the Kootenay flats, the dip of the quartzite averages about 60° to the southeast; east of the river the same formation reappears from beneath the river alluvium with an average dip of 10° to the east. This sharp discordance of attitude is well marked for the whole ten miles along the valley between the boundary line and Creston junction, and points to the fact that the Kootenay valley is located on a principal zone of fracture-displacement. McConnell has found similar evidence on the shores of Kootenay lake. The valley owes its origin either directly to the subsidence of a long narrow block of the mountain-built crust of the earth (then a fault-trough or "graben") or, as is more probable, it is the result of river-excavation on a zone of rock rendered weak by the shattering and faulting. In comparatively recent geological time, the normal river-profile of the valley was altered and Kootenay lake came into existence. At one time it extended with its full width of from two to four miles far to the southward of the boundary line. The fifty square miles of alluvial flats and sloughs between the line and the outlet of the river is a true delta-area. The river is still building up its flood-plain which forms some of the richest arable land in British Columbia.

Granite stocks and batholith.

Either at the closing stage of the paroxysmal uptilting of these mountain-built strata or in still later geological time, the base of the range was punctured by four considerable bodies of granite. Two of these, as exposed by denudation, are located wholly within the ten-mile belt and occur on the main divide close to the Dewdney trail. Their combined areas total only about three square miles. The third body, with an area of seven square miles, is exposed on the floor and walls of Lost creek canyon as well as on the ridge to the northward. The fourth is much the largest of the bodies, covering at least 100 square miles in the lofty mountain region north of Summit creek. Only the southern edge of this great "batholith" enters the ten-mile belt. In the case of every one of these bodies the superficial extent of the visible granite is

less than its subterranean horizontal extent. In several instances it can be shown that the area exposed is in direct relation to the depth of canyon-cutting which has laid bare the once deep-seated granites.

The Lost creek granite body bears the look of an enormously enlarged east-and-west dyke whose intrusion was affected by the previous existence of an east-and-west joint system traversing the tilted sedimentaries. The eastern limit of this granite is located at the great meridional thrust-fault above mentioned. It seems probable that the intrusion is also in organic relationship to the hoisting of the block on the west side of the plane of thrust.

Mode of intrusion.

The other three intrusions have, in the main, no discoverable connection with either zones of faulting or joint-systems, or any axes of general deformation whatsoever in the older formations. The numerous radiating apophyses do often follow pre-existing joint-planes in the schists or sedimentary rocks, but neither the horizontal plan nor the vertical profile of the granite body as a whole is in any case determined by structural planes in the invaded formations. These granites, like a score of intrusive stocks and batholiths encountered to the westward in the boundary belt, seem unquestionably to have eaten their way upward into the stratified and schistose formations which have thus been extensively displaced by the granite magma itself. How the displacement took place is a problem of first-class importance as it bears directly on the origin of the igneous rocks of the whole Cordillera. A general discussion of the various possibilities in the way of explanation was published this year in the April and August numbers of the American Journal of Science. The conclusion was that the process of intrusion in such cases is primarily mechanical, consisting in a combination of the contact-shattering of the invaded rocks with the "overhead stoping" of the shattered rocks. The experience of the past season has tended greatly to strengthen my belief in the hypothesis. The collars of shattered rock wrapping around the intrusive bodies vary from a quarter of a mile to nearly two miles in width. The contact metamorphism of the schists, slates and sandstones within the collar is quite extraordinary in the degree of alteration suffered by those rocks. The intensity of the action and the clearness of proof that the metamorphism is to be attributed to the influence of the intrusive magma, are impressive in the highest degree.

Gold and silver bearing quartz veins.

During the period of mountain-building and later, during the intrusion of the granites, the bedded rocks in all parts of the belt were extensively jointed and broken. The resulting fissures have been filled with quartz, often bearing traces or notable quan-

tities of auriferous and argentiferous sulphides. The veins have specially great width and length in the Quartzite range. A large number of these veins were sampled and studied. On account of the present lack of assays and of other preliminary aids to description, it is yet too early to present a report on the economic probabilities of the quartz bodies. A fair amount of prospecting has been carried on in the belt but without such success so far as to warrant extensive mining development at any point. As usual elsewhere in British Columbia, only a negative interest has for the most part been taken by prospectors in the discoveries of low-grade auriferous veins, their attention being perforce devoted almost exclusively to the problem of finding concentrated values. This season's experience accords with that of last year in pointing to the advisability of further prospecting in the belt for low-grade gold deposits among the larger quartz veins. It also seems clear that free-milling gold is not to be expected in the vast majority of the veins. The common sulphides, chalcopyrite, pyrite, chalcocite, and galena with their decomposition products bear the precious metals. The three last mentioned sulphides occur in small pockets or bunches in the bands of silicious marble on the headwaters of Priest river. For some years the mineral claims of the "Copper Camp" located on the strike of this zone of crystalline limestone, have been much talked about by sanguine prospectors, but the showings everywhere in the "camp" are so poor that further development on the claims seems most unlikely to pay.

Gold-quartz of the Bayonne Company.

A much brighter outlook belongs to a gold-quartz claim now being worked by the Bayonne Mining Company. The property is located on the extreme northern limit of the ten-mile belt, about five miles up the West Fork of Summit creek and at an altitude of about 6,900 feet above the sea. The lead consists of a three to six feet quartz vein following a weak zone in the granite batholith. The vein occurs about two miles from the nearest contact of the granite with the schists. For a width of from one to twelve feet on each side of the vein, the granite is thoroughly kaolinized and it is much decomposed outside the zones of kaolin. The ore-dump contains the greatly oxidized quartz-bearing small grains of free gold, along with chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite, malachite, azurite, limonite and quartz druses. A 300 feet tunnel and a fifty feet winze represent the state of development at the present time. It is stated that the quartz gives $250 to the ton as the result of averaging six assays. It is also claimed that both the kaolin and the decomposed granite may be profitably worked. The abundant sulphides in the dump indicate, however, that the ore will not prove free-milling in depth. The mine has good water-power

available in the vicinity. This quartz occurrence is especially interesting, as gold-bearing veins in granite are very rare throughout the boundary belt so far examined.

Occurrence of magnetite.

A deposit of magnetic iron ore aggregating eight feet in thickness, though interrupted by small lenses of quartzite, was noted in the structure section carried along the ridge overlooking the South Fork of the Salmon river just north of the boundary line. The deposit is interbedded with the slates and quartzites in the upper part of the great stratified series forming the main mountain range. The bed is noteworthy because of the apparent purity of the ore and on account of its mode of occurrence which suggests persistence of the ore-body along the (meridional) strike. It was found in its proper place in the stratigraphic series, though with greatly reduced thickness, as a similar cross-section was made on the ridge north of Lost Creek and seven miles north of the former section.

The Winisk River, Keewatin District.

Mr. William McInnes.

Country explored.

Mr. McInnes left Ottawa on May 22, for the purpose of making a geological examination and survey of the Winisk river, which flows into the west side of Hudson bay about a hundred miles east of the Severn, in the District of Keewatin. As it was necessary to carry supplies for the whole summer, the route from Dinorwic station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Lake Superior, was chosen as the easiest and quickest for loaded canoes. This route has been described in considerable detail by Dr. Bell in his report for the year 1886, and by other explorers, so that it will be necessary to refer to it only briefly here. Following Lake Minnitaki and the English river to Lac Seul, the latter lake is ascended north-easterly to its head and the Root river and one of its tributaries from the east are followed to the height of land between the waters flowing westerly by the English river into Lake Winnipeg and those flowing directly into James bay by the Albany river. While descending St. Joseph or Osnaburgh lake on June 13 the swamps adjoining the lake were found only partially thawed out and the minimum thermometer recorded 22° Fahr. on the night of the 12th, the maximum reaching 64° during the day and rising to 72° on the 15th.

Route followed.

Lake St. Joseph.

Osnaburgh House.

At Osnaburgh post, near the foot of the lake, with an elevation of about 1,200 feet above the sea, Mr. Williams, the Hudson's Bay Com-

nany's agent, maintains a small garden. Owing to the sandy nature of the soil in the neighbourhood of the post, the best results could not be expected. Mr. Williams informed me, however, that barley ripened well and that potatoes, peas, beans, carrots and large onions were successfully grown, but that Indian corn was hardly filled out sufficiently for table use when struck by the frost. Timothy was a splendid crop.

Albany river.

From the foot of Lake St. Joseph the Albany river was followed for about 125 miles to Fort Hope, a post of the Hudson's Bay Company situated at Eabemet lake, which lies just to the north of the Albany and discharges into it. The river for this part of its course is a succession of alternating lake-like expansions and stretches of rough rapids, some of the latter passible only by portaging. Brook trout (*Salmo fontinalis*), from three to four pounds in weight, were caught plentifully in these rapids and sturgeon of good size are taken by the Indians all along. About Fort Hope post on Eabemet lake the soil is very sandy and not well adapted for horticulture. Mr. Gordon, the postmaster has, however, successfully grown all the common garden vegetables, including vegetable marrow and potatoes, though Indian corn failed to fill out. For the past two years grasshoppers have devoured almost everything green in the garden. These locusts, whi h Mr. E. M. Walker has identified as *Melanoplus birittatus* and *M. femoratus* (Say) Burm., were found also in great numbers in open places about Weibikwei lake in latitude 52° 15′ N.

Brook trout.

Fort Hope.

Locusts.

Horticulture.

The Indians do no farming and the only cultivated land seen was in the immediate vicinity of Fort Hope post, where, in addition to the company's plots, Rev. Mr. Richards, Anglican missionary, cultivates a small garden. Lumber for building was being whipsawed into deals measuring 12″ by 2″ by 20 feet, from white spruce that grows plentifully about the lake.

Route to Attawapiskat lake.

In order to reach the Winisk river, the route northwards from Eabemet lake, taken by Dr. Bell on his trip to the Attawapiskat river in 1886, was followed. At Machawaian lake, Dr. Bell's course was left and the more direct route, missed by him, and leading directly to Lansdowne or Attawapiskat lake was taken. Ascending a small stream flowing into the western bay of Machawaian lake and crossing two small lakes, the route leads over the divide between the Attawapiskat and Albany rivers by a portage 74 chains in length, traversing a muskeg or swamp with occasional ridges of transported gravel and boulders. Manitush (leech) lake, at the north end of the portage, is two miles long and discharges southerly by a small stream, barely

navigable by canoes, into Martin-drinking river. Four portages are made on this stream before reaching Wintawanan lake, into the south-west bay of which Mud river flows from the west. A well travelled Indian canoe-route leads up this stream by a series of large lakes to the head waters of the Attawapiskat river and to the foot of Lake St. Joseph. The Martin-drinking river though not large, is navigable by canoes (with a few portages) to its mouth in one of the southern bays of Lansdowne lake.

Character of country.

The country traversed between the Albany and the Attawapiskat is a high, rolling plain, rising in the centre about 1,000 feet above the sea and sloping gradually to the north and south. It is characterized by large areas of muskeg; out of which rise low ridges of gneiss and also of sand and gravel. West of Machawaian lake a much higher and more broken country is seen. This, the Indians say, extends westerly, parallel with the upper course of the Albany, for a considerable distance, is well drained and has high hills and larger timber.

Route to Winisk river.

From the north-easterly bay of Attawapiskat lake, a small tributary brook, with three small lakes along its course, was ascended to the divide, across which a portage leads to the head waters of the Wabitotem river, flowing into Weibikwei lake on the Winisk river. For 13 miles north of Attawapiskat lake no exposures of rock *in situ* were seen, the country being, for the most part, covered by sand and gravel, rising in ridges 80 to 100 feet above the level of the lakes, and with smaller areas of muskeg between. A ridge of slightly schistose, hard, chloritic diorite, specked with iron pyrites and striking east and west, is the first rock seen *in situ*. As the last exposure of biotite-gneiss seen was on Attawapiskat lake, 20 miles to the south, and the first to the north occurs on Mistassin lake, six miles to the north, the Huronian belt may be of any width within the limits thus set. Between Mistassin and Weibikwei lakes the gneiss has generally a stratiform character and lies at low angles, often nearly horizontal, the typical rock being a rather hard, red, banded, biotite-gneiss, cut by a coarse white pegmatite-like rock.

Huronian belt.

Forest growth.

The dryer parts along this route have everywhere been burned over and are now covered with a second growth of Banksian pine, white birch, poplar, spruce and tamarack. The two last mentioned occur exclusively in the muskeg areas.

Weibikwei lake.

The distance from Fort Hope to the head of the Attawapiskat lake, by the course followed, is about 70 miles, and thence to the foot of Weibikwei lake is about 65 miles. Weibikwei lake has an extreme length of seventeen miles and is eleven miles wide. Nowhere in its

whole area, however, is there a large expanse of open water, as it is made up of several north and south channels, usually not more than half a mile wide, and about 30 feet deep, lying between long low islands of drift. The land about the lake is depressed and the islands merely low ridges of sand, gravel and boulders lying on a substratum of boulder clay.

Timber. Forest fires have swept the main land excepting in a few places, where spruces remain. Many of these are 12 inches in diameter with trunks of 30 feet clear of branches. Tamaracks and Banksian pines of good size are found in the unburnt areas and cedars of small size fringe the shore. Sturgeon and whitefish are caught in considerable numbers by the Indians, together with speckled trout, doré (or pickerel), and pike. No gray trout occur in the lake.

Fish.

Winisk river. The Winisk river passes through the northern end of the lake, flowing into the north-west bay and discharging from the extreme north end. Just below the first rapid a channel that diverges from the river about 15 miles above the lake, rejoins it. This channel carries more than half the water of the united stream. The last white cedars were seen at the north end of the lake, and the last Banksian pine about half way down its western side, and some distance to the south of the lake the last black birch*, mountain ash or rowan, and mountain maple were passed.

Northern limit of Banksian pine, &c.

Gneiss. The Winisk, for the first eight miles below Weibikwei lake, flows in a succession of rapids over flat-lying ledges of biotite gneiss. The Winiskisis (Little Winisk) leaves the main river at this point and flows off towards the north-east to rejoin it seventy miles below, forming an island of that length and fifteen or more miles in width. Thirteen miles below the head of this island, another channel, the Tabasokwia, splits off on the western side and flows around an island about twenty-three miles long by twelve or more in width.

Branches.

Slope of river. The descent of the river for the upper 45 miles of its course below the lake is about 7 feet to the mile, with a vertical fall at only one place near the foot, where the Boskineig (smoky) fall has a sheer drop of about 15 feet. Exposures of biotite granite-gneiss, striking north-westerly, occur frequently all along this part of the river.

Nature of country. The country on both sides of the stream is low and flat, the immediate banks rising only a few feet above the surface of the water and gradually ascending to a general level not more than 50 feet above the bed of the river. The brulé of Weibikwei lake continues and the trees on both sides are a second growth of about 30 years.

* Mr. McInnes examined this tree carefully and considers it identical with the black birch of central Ontario, *Betula lenta*, although this region is far north of any other locality where it is known to occur.

Glaciation. The low bosses of gneiss are all well glaciated in a general direction varying from south to south-west, with here and there, striæ that are probably later, having a direction of about south-east. Below Boshkeneig fall, the banks become higher, the river flowing in a channel 8 to 10 chains wide between nearly vertical banks of till or boulder-clay. The first pleistocene marine clays containing fossil shells (*Saxicava rugosa*) were found at this point, though stratified clays of similar character were noted for about 10 miles further south. The elevation is estimated to be about 350 feet above the sea.

Marine clays.

Last gneisses. Occasional outcrops of gneiss are seen at intervals for 15 miles further, below which point there are no exposures until the limestones of the Hudson bay basin are reached, 140 miles below.

Till. At no place in this distance has the bed of the river been worn down to the solid rock, the great mass of boulders washed out from the thick mantle of till probably affording the necessary protection.

Green forest. The old brulé, noted above, extends only to the last ridge of gneiss. The character of the banks and of the neighbouring country is very uniform. The banks consist of an exceedingly tough, impervious boulder-clay that holds up the water and creates behind the narrow belts of trees along the immediate banks (that are drained into the river valley) a great, level plateau-like country, practically without drainage and consequently moss-covered to a great depth, and supporting a stunted and deformed growth of black spruce and tamarack.

Tributaries. Tabasokwia branch rejoins the main river from the west 68 miles below Weibikwei lake and the Winiskisis from the east, at 77 miles. The first tributaries of importance are the Asheweigkaiegen and the Atikameig, flowing from the south-west and south-east respectively, into an island-studded expansion about a mile wide, 94 miles from the lake. The former of these, which is slightly the larger, the West Winisk of the maps, is one chain wide and from 2 to 5 feet deep, with a moderate current of about 2 miles an hour.

Last birches and balsams. The last balsam firs were seen here and the last white birches 10 miles down. The average width of the river is now about a quarter of a mile and the banks rise about 45 feet above it; the country extending far to the east and west of the stream is a flat, moss-covered plateau with small spruces and tamaracks scattered upon its surface.

Brooks. At 126 miles the river, which to this point, with a slight bend easterly,and then westerly, has kept a northerly trend, turns off abruptly to the east and keeps that course, inclining slightly to the south for 70 miles. Near the elbow, two large brooks come in from the west, the

Panipatowanga and the Pikwakwud. By the lower stream there is a canoe route to the Fawn branch of the Severn river. Twenty miles further on, a large brook, known as the Winoni-micheken, or fat-wier river, comes in from the north. At 9 miles below this, the river divides around an island six miles in length, known as Atik-minis.

Character banks.

The banks have been gradually increasing in height, and are here about 50 feet above the river. They still preserve the same character, presenting above high water level almost sheer walls of boulder-clay. This clay can be readily recognised as of two ages—a lower, exceedingly tough, compact till, with a great number of large boulders, and an upper, more friable, buff-coloured clay, with small pebbles and only an occasional large boulder. Marine clays of varying thickness cap these banks all along and yield many species of fossil shells.

Limestones.

The first rocks of the Hudson bay sedimentary series are seen at 194 miles from the lake or 42 from the coast. They occur as flat-lying, fine-grained, somewhat arenaceous limestones, forming the bed of the river. Four miles below, the river breaks through a gorge of these rocks, affording a section of about 30 feet of limestones and dolomites.

Silurian fossils.

Fossils collected from the limestones are found by Dr. Whiteaves to be similar to those of the Fawn branch of the Severn and of the Attawapiskat and Ekwan rivers and therefore Silurian. The strata occur in a succession of gentle minor undulations, but they preserve a general dip that accords closely with the slope of the river-bed, so that it is estimated that only about 70 feet in all of strata are exposed along the stream.

Older series.

At a point 26 miles from the mouth of the river, a compound anticlinal, whose axis strikes south 70 degrees east, brings up the upper beds of a lower set of rocks, consisting of quartzites and slates, that apparently underlie the limestones unconformably. The trend of the anticlinal would carry it easterly to Sutton mill lake, where rocks of the Nastapoka series were noted by Mr. Dowling in 1901, and it seems not unlikely that these Winisk beds may belong to the same series.

Limestone cliffs.

Below the point at which these rocks occur and nearly to the mouth, frequent exposures of nearly horizontal beds of limestone are seen, forming low cliffs underlying the boulder clay. Along this part of its course, the river is about 30 chains wide, expanding in numerous places to three-quarters of a mile, with many islands.

Peat-moss.

The boulder-clay banks rise to 85 feet above the level of the water, with the same irregular layer of marine clay on top, the whole capped,

where fresh sections are afforded, by from 6 to 10 feet of sphagnum moss that shows very little evidence of decay. Back from the banks, the same moss-covered plain, with scattered spruces and tamaracks, extends for long distances, probably to the next river valleys on either side.

Age of trees. Sections of trees growing along the river showed a very small annual growth. A black spruce 10 inches in diameter was found to have 270 rings of annual growth and one 6 inches in diameter 110 rings. Two 12-inch trees growing on a dry knoll showed 120 and 148 rings, respectively.

Routes east and west. Twenty-four miles from the mouth, a river of considerable volume comes in from the east, by which there is a route to the Ekwan river. It is known to the Indians as the Mattawa. The Mishamattawa, 10 miles further down on the west side, is used as a canoe-route to the mouth of the Severn river, by way of the Shakameh river and the coast of Hudson bay.

Islands. Northern limit of trees. For 25 miles up from the sea, the river has an average width of about three-quarters of a mile, increasing to over a mile in places and is dotted with a continuous line of islands. These islands support a growth of large spruces, down to within 12 miles of the mouth. Below this, they are covered with grasses and small bushes, with only an occasional grove of large balsam poplars. On the mainland there is the same stunted forest down to within three miles of the sea. A level, sandy, treeless plain, sparsely covered with grasses and various other plants, forms a fringe along the coast.

Estuary. For the final 40 miles, the general course of the river is north-east. The eastern shore then bends eastward to form the coast line of the bay, and the west shore takes a course almost directly north for 8 miles to Wabukwinniashi or White-bear point, whence the coast trends westward. The estuary and neighbouring ports of Hudson bay are quite shallow. The receding tides, though having a fall of only about 6 feet, leave a wide margin of mud flats, studded with large boulders.

Buildings. The only buildings at the mouth of the river are a small log shanty that serves as a winter outpost for the Hudson's bay company and a very creditable frame church built by the Roman Catholic mission at Albany, from lumber cut by whip-saws on the spot.

Larch saw-fly. Tamarack trees along the river were suffering from the depredations of a dark green worm that Dr. James Fletcher identifies from description as larvæ of the imported larch saw-fly (*Nematus Erichsonii*) that has been gradually spreading over north-eastern America. The

trees were found to be slightly attacked about the mouth of the river on the 1st of August, the defoliation gradually increasing up river to the Tashka rapid, 192 miles from the mouth, where they were quite stripped of needles on August 13 and gradually decreasing again southwards. The trees about Weibikwei lake were quite untouched on the 21st of August.

Length of river.

The total length of the Winisk river from Weibikwei lake to the sea is about 240 miles and its probable length above the lake over 100 miles. The descent from Weibikwei lake is in the neighbourhood of 700 feet.

Temperature.

The average morning and evening temperature on the river between the middle of July and the 22nd of August was 57° Fahr. and the average noon temperature 69° Fahr. There was no frost until the night of the 22nd August and none of any severity till the 3rd of September, when ice was formed on standing water.

Fauna.

The Canada grouse or "spruce partridge," ducks of many species and various waders breed along the river and a few flocks of wild geese were seen. Moose are not found beyond the southern end of Weibikwei lake, in north latitude 52° 52'. Caribou range over the whole district. Black bears are fairly plentiful and white bears occasionally come ashore from the drift ice at White-bear point. The common fur-bearing animals occur, though beaver and otter are not plentiful. White foxes were taken last winter as far south as Lake St. Joseph.

Fish.

At the mouth of the Winisk, the Indians were taking white-fish and brook trout of good size in large quantities. Further up on the river, whitefish were seen in large schools and sturgeon, doré, pike and suckers were also caught. The Indians throughout this district are fish-eaters, depending for subsistence largely upon their nets and mécheken or trap-weirs which they build with great skill, fencing off the smaller rivers and impounding all fish coming down with the current.

Christian Indians.

The 500 Indians trading at Fort Hope, as well as those scattered along the river and its tributaries, are for the most part christianized. They are divided about equally between the Anglicans and the Roman Catholics, the latter reaching the Indians by periodic visitations from the Mission at Albany, while the former maintain a resident clergyman at Fort Hope.

Glaciation.

Over the whole country examined, evidences of glacial action are plain and wherever the direction of movement is indicated it is, in a general way, southerly. The transported material clearly shows, too,

by its composition, a northern origin. From Weibikwei lake for 55 miles down the Winisk river, the course of the glacial striæ is about S. 30° W. with occasionally a set running S. 15° E. On the Wabitotem river, the movement was S. 40° W. Along the Albany river, between Fort Hope and the Opichewan, the striæ have a very regular direction, S. 68° W.

The volume of water carried by the Winisk, computed from two sections across the bed of the river, made about 30 miles from the mouth, at the beginning of August, when the water was low, was estimated to be 25,000 cubic feet per second.

Astronomical observations.

During the summer, 35 latitudes were taken as checks on the micrometer and track-surveys and the magnetic declination was ascertained at a number of points. On the way out a micrometer survey was made of the Albany river from Fort Hope to the Opichewan, a distance of 26 miles. The Canadian Pacific Railway was reached by way of Lake Nipigon. Brook trout of good size were caught plentifully in the rapids along this route. Mr. McInnes arrived at Ottawa on the 22nd of September.

Fossil shells.

In addition to the fossils obtained from the limestones, a collection of Pleistocene shells embracing 11 marine species, was made from the clays exposed along the Winisk river, of which Dr. Whiteaves has furnished the following list: Pecten Islandicus, Muller, Mytilus edulis, L., Cardium ciliatum, (Fabricius), Seripes Grœnlandicus (Gmelin), Macoma calcarea (Gmelin), Macoma Balthica, L., Mya truncata, L., Mya arenaria, L., Saxicava rugosa, L., Buccinum tenue, Gray, Buccinum.

Fresh-water shells.

The following mollusks, determined by Dr. Whiteaves, were found living in the Winisk river: Limnœa stagnalis, L., L. palutris, Muller, L. catascopium, Say, Planorbis trivolvis, S., P. bicarinatus, S., Unio luteolus, Lam., Anodonta marginata, S., Spherium striatum, Lam.

The Nagagami River and other Branches of the Kenogami.

Mr. W. J. Wilson.

Following your instructions to make a topographical and geological survey of the rivers and canoe-routes which converge at Mamawémattawa and vicinity, I left Ottawa on May 27, accompanied by Mr. Owen O'Sullivan of this department. We proceeded to Montizambert on the C. P. Railway, where we procured canoemen and provisions and on June 1 we started for our headquarters at the Hudson's Bay company's post at Mamawémattawa, taking with us in three canoes nearly all the supplies we required for the summer. We followed a hitherto unsurveyed route by White lake, over the height of land and down the Nagagami river, a distance of 208 miles, reaching the English river post of the Hudson's bay company on June 20. Mr. E.E. Vincent, who is in charge of the post, kindly stored our provisions and gave us every facility in his power for carrying on our work.

Canoe route to Mamawémattawa.

Two of the Indians whom we engaged at Montizambert for the season's work would not remain in our service, and we were obliged to hire others to fill their places. This was not easily done, as all the good men were engaged "voyaging" for the company. We were unable to start at once on a long trip, as the Indians were awaiting the arrival of the first boat from Albany with supplies and clothing, so we spent the first week in making a micrometer survey of the lower part of the Nagagami river.

After securing a full crew, we set out on June 30 to make a survey and examination of the Little Current river, a western branch of the Kenogami, which we followed for about 180 miles*. After returning to the post for supplies we separated into two parties, Mr. O'Sullivan making a track survey of the Drowning river, another western branch of the Kenogami which he examined for 135 miles, while I made a micrometer survey of the Kabinakagami river a distance of 75 miles up to the portage across to the Mattawisquia river an affluent of the Missinaibi. I also made a track-survey of the large eastern branch of the Kabinakagami which I named Ridge river.

Routes surveyed.

We came back to the Hudson's bay company' post on August 20, when we repaired our canoes and prepared for our return journey. We were delayed some days on account of the difficulty of getting canoemen. The Indians at this time of year are getting ready for their winter's hunt, and as they could not get back before the second

* The distances along rivers given in this report follow the curves of the streams.

week in October, they did not care to undertake the journey. They were also afraid that in returning they might have trouble in crossing the lakes at the height of land, as in some years these lakes are said to freeze over by October 1, or earlier.

We left on August 31 and continued the micrometer survey of the Nagagami river from the point where we turned back in June up to the source of the river in Obakamiga lake; thence over the height of land into Big Rock lake, down Gum river, White river and Natamasagami lake, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at the bridge over White river, one mile and a half west of Montizambert station. This was completed on September 28, when we left for Ottawa which we reached the following day.

THE LITTLE CURRENT RIVER.

General description.

The Little Current is a branch of the Kenogami river and enters the latter about fourteen miles south of the Forks or its junction with the Albany. In a general way, it runs parallel to the Albany its course being east-north-east except in one or two stretches where it flows almost due east. It is five chains wide at the mouth and about eight feet deep. Further up where it runs over flat dolomite strata, it is broader and at low water is so shallow that it will scarcely float canoes. There is a strong current nearly all the way with numerous rapids, often obstructed by large boulders. It flows through a comparatively flat country, no hills of any importance having been seen, until the lakes near its source were reached.

Like all the rivers flowing through the great costal plain to the west of James bay, the Little Current has no distinct valley, but flows in a canal-like ditch until the gneissic rocks are reached, when the channel becomes narrower and the adjacent country higher and more rolling. The clay banks in places rise fifty feet above the river, but generally they are much lower, usually ranging from five to ten feet. Along the river on both sides, there is a strip of well drained fertile soil on which is growing, when not destroyed by fire, fair-sized trees of spruce, poplar, balm of Gilead, tamarack, canoe-birch, and balsam-fir with mountain maple and numerous shrubs and small plants. In some places this strip is only a few chains wide, while in others it goes back a quarter of a mile or more. Beyond or inland from this the soil is covered with a deep layer of peaty moss saturated with cold water, the forest growth being open stunted spruce and tamarack. The temperature of a small stream trickling from this muskeg was 36° Farh. in July, while the water in the river was 70° Farh. From per-

sonal observation and from information furnished by the Indians who hunt on this river I infer that this is the character of the greater part of the country underlain by the dolomite. Where the rocks are Archæan the land is better drained and therefore more suitable for agricultural purposes. It is also better wooded, spruce trees reaching a diameter of two feet or more. Unfortunately, considerable areas have been burned at different times, so that small dense second growth covers much of the ground, the trees averaging from four to twelve inches in diameter. Large areas of muskeg.

Above the contact of the Palæozoic and Archæan rocks the river is narrower, and for fifteen miles rapids are common. In this distance there are ten portages, and as this part of the river is not much used by the Indians, the portage trails could scarcely be followed and we were obliged to clear them all afresh in order to get our canoes over. In some places the river runs in narrow gorges through the gneiss which forms steep walls thirty to forty feet high, the river itself being less than a chain wide. The uppermost portage is past a fall twenty-four feet high divided into two drops of equal height. It is also divided in the middle by an island. Above this fall, to the lake, Percy river is broader and deeper with slack water. Portages.

Twenty-five miles up, a branch two and a half chains wide enters from the north forming part of a canoe-route to the Albany river and at eighty-five miles the largest tributary enters from the south. It is three and a half chains wide at the mouth and four feet deep, but at this point the current is rather slow. This branch forms a canoe-route to Long Lake House and is described as a very rapid river with many portages. Where this stream enters, the main river is over six chains wide (435 ft.). There are also many smaller branches entering from both sides. At 120 miles from the mouth the river opens out into Perey lake eight miles long and one and a half wide. The longer axis has an east and west direction and the lake receives two streams of nearly equal size, one at the extreme west and the other at one mile to the east. We ascended the latter, which flows from the south, making a micrometer survey for six miles, but we found progress so slow by this method that we decided to abandon it and make only a track-survey. Mr. O'Sullivan, who did this work, reports as follows: 'From the end of the micrometer survey there are three miles of rapid water, then a narrow lake five miles long. This is followed by four miles of slack water to another lake, also five miles long and one mile wide. Above this, the river has a slow current for two miles to its source in a large circular lake, six miles across, with a deep bay to the south-east. All this country is rocky and swampy and was burned Percy lake.

probably fifty years ago. It is now covered with a second growth of poplar, spruce, canoe-birch and Banksian pine, the trees being from four to eight inches in diameter. About nine miles south-west from the outlet of the last lake, a comparatively high mountain stands out prominently.'

GEOLOGY OF LITTLE CURRENT RIVER.

Impure dolomite.

In ascending the river, the first rock exposure is two and a half miles above the mouth. It is a soft, argillaceous, reddish-brown dolomite, often interlaminated with beds of a greenish-gray colour and sometimes the rock is a mottled mixture of the two colours. It is seen in frequent outcrops for twenty miles up the river, and resembles very closely the rock found in ascending the Kapiskau river*. As far as examined these rocks yielded no fossils. Farther up, the rock is harder and varies in colour from a whitish-yellow to an olive-green. In places these rocks are highly fossiliferous and as complete a collection as time would permit was made. Dr. Whiteaves and Mr. Lambe have made a cursory examination of this collection and refer the rocks to the Cambro-Silurian and Silurian periods. A list of these fossils with a description of the localities will be given in the detailed report.

Fossils.

Archæan rocks.

Eighty miles from the mouth there is an outcrop of hornblende granitite, extending across the river for ten chains, in a series of knobs mostly covered at high water. Above this, fossiliferous dolomites and limestones extend for four miles. The first large exposure of Laurentian age is at the eighty-eighth mile, where a gray granite-gneiss outcrops. The dip is N. 15° W. < 65°. This is followed by rusty-weathering, garnetiferous gneiss interfoliated with diorite-gneiss and in places with finely banded syenite-gneiss and mica schists. The last mentioned sometimes form a considerable portion of the rock. These rocks are generally well foliated and strike nearly east and west and dip north, at an angle of from 30° to 50°. They contain numerous veins of quartz-pegmatite, and coarse and fine grained diabase. Some of the pegmatite veins are almost pure red or white orthoclase. This is the general character of the rocks as far as the micrometer survey was carried. South of this, Mr. O'Sullivan reports: 'Laurentian rocks consisting of fine-grained granite-gneiss and mica-schist extend to the second lake. The rocks on the south-east shore of this lake are mostly massive mica-schists of Huronian type. The only two exposures on the opposite shore of the lake are a garnetiferous muscovite-granite. The shore and

* Summary Report Geol. Surv. Can. of 1902, p. 222.

numerous islands of the third lake are very rocky. Massive biotite-schists and basic diorites, containing quartz veins, form cliffs in places thirty feet high.'

THE BIG DROWNING RIVER.

Mr. O'Sullivan, who surveyed the Big Drowning river, reports as follows :—

'The Drowning river runs parallel to the Little Current for seventy-five miles. It is six chains wide and averages three feet in depth. Its waters are swift, with a number of shallow rapids over dolomite ledges which had to be waded in getting our canoes up. The strongest of these has a fall of ten feet in half a mile.

'Seventy-five miles from its mouth, the river divides into two branches of nearly equal size, the one from the west, named the Kahapimegat, forming a canoe-route to Long lake. This branch which is very crooked and three chains wide, flows through a low swampy country for fifty miles : then the land rises gently for ten miles, when it becomes broken, high and rolling. Six portages were made to the 135th mile, from which I turned back.

'There are three elm groves near the mouth of the river, then for twenty-five miles, the banks are well wooded with spruce, poplar, canoe-birch, tamarack, balsam fir and Banksian pine, the trees being from four to eighteen inches in diameter. From the twenty-fifth to the fifty-fifth mile the country was over-run by fire some forty years ago and now a thick second growth of poplar and canoe-birch is seen. The woods along the Kahapimegat up to the ninetieth mile are much the same as those on the lower part of the Drowning river, some of the trees having a diameter of twenty inches. These larger trees extend only from twelve to fifteen chains back from the river; when the edge of the inland muskeg is reached. From the ninetieth to the 102nd mile the country was burned over some twenty years ago : thence good mixed timber covers the loamy soil as far as the river was followed. Forest growth.

'High clay banks extend for a distance of thirty miles from the mouth and attain in places a height of fifty feet.

'The first rock in situ occurs five miles up, where a soft reddish-brown argillaceous dolomite, lying almost horizontal is seen. The same rock is frequently met with between the eighteenth and thirtieth miles, banded with layers of a grayish colour. Fossiliferous rocks Silurian rocks.

extend from the thirty-fifth to the forty-second mile and the fossils collected indicate that the formation is Silurian. Rusty-weathering dolomite, carrying a considerable amount of iron was noticed in this stretch. No rock exposures were seen between the forty-second and the 119th mile. At the latter distance a mass of reddish-gray pegmatite-granite extends across the river. From this point to the end of the survey, a distance of fifteen miles, many exposures of Laurentian rocks were seen. Granite-gneiss, interlaminated with basic bands and a pegmatite-granite predominate. The general strike is N. 40° E. The dip is irregular but usually at a high angle.'

THE KÉBINAKAGAMI RIVER.

The Kébinakagami river enters the Kenogami at Mammawémattawa, near the Post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in latitude 50° 25'. In a general way, its course is north-westerly as far as it was surveyed. It receives several branches, chiefly from the east, as there is only a short distance between it and the Nagagami river on the west. At a distance of thirty miles up, the two rivers are only a mile and a half apart. The largest branch enters at one mile from the mouth. For a considerable distance the Kébinakagami is from two to three chains wide, with slack water except in a few places. The clay banks are from 10 to 30 feet high. Farther up, where the dolomite comes to the surface, the river is wider and in consequence shallow. From the forty-seventh to the sixtieth mile, the bed of the river is mostly a flat dolomite rock. In this distance, the stream is almost a continuous rapid, where it is impossible to pole canoes up and unsafe to run coming down on account of the smooth rock, shallow water and numerous boulders. In order to pass the worst places the men require to wade and drag the canoes up or lower them down slowly. At sixty-two miles up, the first outcrop of gneiss is seen and here the first portage is made. From this point to the portage across to the Mattawisquia, five portages are made to pass rapids and chutes. The first is half a mile long, but all the others are short.

Thirteen miles of almost continuous rapid.

Soil and forest.

The soil is the usual clay-loam and where drained is of excellent quality, but on the lower part of the river the land is so flat that there is little drainage, and muskeg prevails away from the banks. This continues up to the gneissic rocks, when the land is higher and the soil drier, though there are still considerable areas of swamp. For twenty miles up the river, the country was over-run by fire in 1901, and except small clumps of green woods in places along the stream, there is nothing standing except bare trunks of trees, and the country presents a most

desolate appearance. South of this burnt area, a second growth, probably fifty years old, covers the ground up to the first portage, and above this a recent fire has swept almost everything bare for three or four miles. Then follows green woods of small growth as far as the river was examined.

The large branch emptying into the Kébinakagami, one mile from its mouth, I have named the Ridge river. I made a rough track-survey of this stream for forty miles. Its general course is west and it resembles very closely the lower part of the other rivers examined in this region. It varies in width from two to three chains and has numerous rapids blocked with boulders. No rock exposures were seen, the banks being till and clay, containing marine shells. The water was so shallow that it was impossible to take a canoe beyond the forks from which I turned back. At this point the river divides about equally, the south branch extending a long distance up to a lake. This can be reached by canoes in high water. The other branch flows from the north-east and is not so long. I was not able to get a good sketch-map of these branches from the Indians, as none of them seemed to know the routes sufficiently well. The whole country drained by this river was burned, as far up as the forks by the fire of 1901, and only a few green trees are left. The forest growth on both these rivers is the same as that on the Little Current river. The Ridge river.

GEOLOGY OF THE KÉBINAKAGAMI RIVER.

In ascending the Kébinakagami river, the first solid rock is met with at the twenty-first mile from the mouth, and is the reddish-brown and greenish-gray argillaceous dolomite found on adjacent rivers. This rock is seen in a few exposures for the next twenty miles. South of this there are many outcrops of a brownish and light-yellow dolomite stained in places with iron and presenting an ochry appearance. The fossils collected from these rocks show that they belong to the Silurian system. The contact between the Palæozoic and Archæan rocks is between the sixty-first and sixty-second miles. At the latter a mass of dark syenite-gneiss, interfoliated with layers of lighter colour and finer texture, crosses the river where the first portage is required. The dip is S. 40° E. $< 30°$, but at the south end of the portage, half a mile distant, the dip is S. 20° E. $< 70°$. At the second portage the rocks and the dip are the same as at the south end of the first. Then follows a mass of diabase and diorite, a quarter of a mile wide. Southward, as far as the river was examined, the prevailing rocks are granite-gneiss, interlaminated with basic bands, acidic granite, syenite-gneiss and Contact of Palæozoic and Archæan rocks

finely banded biotite-gneiss. Where I turned back the strike is nearly east and west and the bands are almost vertical. These gneisses are cut by small pegmatite veins, or dykes composed chiefly of feldspar. There are also small quartz veins and masses of a lenticular form.

THE NAGAGAMI RIVER.

The Nagagami enters the Kenogami river one mile and a-half above the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Mammawémattawa. It is about four chains wide at its mouth and discharges a large volume of water. For thirty-six miles from the mouth it flows with a moderate current and occasional rapids, between clay banks, 10 to 40 feet high. At this distance, the flat dolomite comes to the surface and the river becomes wider, in some places measuring 8 to 10 chains. Before reaching the first portage, there are two rapids, each about a mile long, which are too shallow in low water to float loaded canoes.

High clay banks.

For the first ten miles, the forest was destroyed by fire in 1901, and above this there is a large second growth of the usual trees, with a few small trees of elm and black ash. The larger of these trees measure from 4 to 12 inches in diameter.

Portages.

At the forty-ninth mile, the first portage occurs. It is over exposed granite rock along the bank and is 19 chains in length. In less than a mile there are two more short portages, the river having a total descent of 27 feet. The greatest fall in the river is at Highwood portage, fourteen miles further up, where for two miles there is a series of rapids and chutes with a total drop of 160 feet. The portage is 156 chains in length, but it is divided into two parts by a small lake. The country is here well wooded, some of the spruces measuring over 2 feet in diameter. There are also large canoe-birch, poplar and tamarack trees, but the south end of the trail has been recently burned. The soil is a clay loam and is of excellent quality. High-rock portage, one mile long, is six miles further up and here the fall is 102 feet. Almost adjoining this is Jackpine portage with a drop of 23 feet. Two miles and a-half south of this portage, at the seventy-eighth mile, the trial line of the projected Grand Trunk Pacific Railway crosses the river. This is 130 miles north of the Canadian Pacific line at Montizambert, measured along the canoe-route. There are altogether thirteen portages up to Nagagami lake, but none of them exceed half a mile in length, except the three named, and some are only a few chains long. For the greater part of this distance, close to the river the land is low and swampy, but at some distance back, there are undulations and low hills which afford better drainage. Old second growth timber prevails over most of this tract, but there is some good spruce and poplar near the lake.

Trial line of the projected G. T. P. Ry.

Nagagami lake is six miles and a-half long by four and a-half wide, and in places, not far from the western shore, it is 40 feet deep. Above the lake the river is much smaller and is very crooked with numerous rapids and boulders. In places the overhanging trees almost meet from opposite sides. Between Nagagami lake and Obakamiga lake, a distance of twenty-eight miles, there are nine portages. Elbow portage is one mile long and has a fall of 35 feet, and Loop portage, two miles further south, is 48 chains long with a fall of 33 feet. All the rest are short. Looking southward from Nagagami lake, the country is somewhat hilly and seven isolated peaks are visible rising 500 to 700 feet above the lake. To the east, one or two low hills are seen but north and west the country is comparatively flat. The country between the lakes is wooded with the usual trees, but large areas have been burnt thirty years ago or more and are now covered with a dense growth of small spruce and poplar. Nagagami lake.

The Nagagami has several tributaries. The largest on the west side rises near the height of land and enters the main river twenty-two miles from the mouth. The chief branch, the Nagagamisis, flows from the east and falls 30 feet in a foaming cataract over jagged rocks into the river one mile below Highwood portage.

Obakamiga lake is about twenty miles long and extends south to the height of land. It is largely surrounded by granite hills, some of which are bare and some covered with a small second growth of timber interspersed with clumps of the original forest. A portage, three quarters of a mile long, is made from Obakamiga lake across the height of land into Big Rock lake, the latter draining into Lake Superior. Obakamiga lake is 56 feet higher than Big Rock lake. The canoe-route then follows a small winding stream, named Gum river for eleven miles. There are three portages in this distance. One, the Wigwam, is 131 chains in length and about midway it has a small lake upon it. The land is generally low and thickly wooded with fair-sized spruce and poplar. The Wigwam portage is over a sandy tract with a scattered growth of Banksian pine. The country below the portage is of the same character as above it. There is a considerable proportion of burnt land and some second growth. The Gum river below the Wigwam portage is only 20 to 30 feet wide and very crooked. There are large areas of good soil and others of sandy terraces covered with Banksian pine. Obakamiga lake. Forest growth.

The Shabotik river is about a chain wide where the Gum river enters it, and from this point to White lake, a distance of fifteen miles, there is only one short portage. From the portage to the lake the river is broader than before with slow current. The soil along this stream is Natamasagami lake.

generally good and there are some large spruce and poplar trees. White or Natamasagami lake is over thirteen miles long and is surrounded by low rocky hills, some of which are well wooded and others recently burnt and bare.

GEOLOGY OF NAGAGAMI RIVER.

At thirty-five miles from the mouth of the Nagagami, the first dolomite is seen *in situ* in the bed of the river, and a short distance farther up there is a cliff, twenty feet high, along the west bank. The rock here is of a grayish-drab colour, rather soft and intermixed with reddish-brown and mottled bands. It is of an argillaceous character, containing twenty-seven per cent of magnesium carbonate and thirty-one of calcium carbonate. In ascending the river, the rock becomes a purer dolomite of a light yellowish colour and fossiliferous, with ochry bands. The fossils are of Silurian age.

Impure dolomite.

Between the exposures of Sedimentary and Archæan rocks there is only a distance of 110 chains, but here, as on the other rivers examined, the contact is covered by clay. The first outcrop of the Archæan is at the north end of the first portage and consists of a granite-gneiss with veins of epidote, dipping S. 20° W. $< 20°$. At the south end of the portage, the rock is a chloritic-quartz-syenite and this extends up to the next portage, twenty chains distant. Then follows a dark gray schist, well foliated and striking N. 85° W., with the layers vertical. This continues for twenty-six chains to the third portage, where it changes to a pyritiferous schist and forms the matrix of a conglomerate. The pebbles, which form a large portion of the mass, are largely granitic and are all elongated in the direction of the strike. They vary in size from mere specks to a foot or more in diameter. A few are nearly round but more are angular. This conglomerate is about five chains wide measured across the strike. Immediately south of this the rock is a fine-grained schistose greenstone, the vertical laminæ striking S. 85° E. There are also bands of hard mica-schist with deep cavities on the weathered surface. These rocks extend for over a mile and are succeeded by typical mica-schist.

Outcrop of granite-gneiss.

Conglomerate.

From this southward to Natamasagami lake, the rocks are granite-biotite-schist, syenite, mica-diorite-gneiss, garnetiferous pegmatite, granitite, syenite-gneiss, quartz-syenite-porphyry, aplite, etc. The strike varies considerably, but is generally nearly east and west and the dip is usually at a high angle or vertical. The gneisses are frequently cut by dykes of pegmatite, quartz and diabase. A good example of the latter is seen at a short portage north of Jackpine portage where a

Kinds of rocks.

dyke, eight feet wide, cuts the gneiss at a small angle, and stands out very prominently.

The rocks, as far as seen, on the east shore of Natamasagami lake are granite and biotite-gneiss for a considerable distance from the north end of the lake, but beginning about seven miles from Montizambert, for over three miles south the rocks are hornblende schist, acidic tuff, and basic hornblende-porphyrite.

Geological divisions.

The Silurian rocks extend, in a general way, about fifty miles south of the English river post, as seen on the Kébinakagami and Nagagami rivers and about eighty-five miles west on the Little Current. South and west of this the Laurentian gneisses and granite occupy a large area. A narrow band of Huronian crosses the Nagagami river at the Three Portages, and a small area of the same age occurs on Natamasagami lake, and another on O'Sullivan lake at the headwaters of the Little Current.

Glaciation

Fossiliferous clay, holding slender forms of *saxicava rugosa*, was found along the lower parts of all the rivers surveyed. Boulder clay underlies this Leda clay and contains the same kinds of boulders as were enumerated last year.* Striæ were noted on the Nagagami route, the Little Current and other rivers. There are two principal courses, S. 20° E. and S. 20° to 40° W. The evidence of southward movement is unmistakable.

TIMBER AND FAUNA.

Several groves of elm and black ash were noted in the area examined. With these exceptions the trees and the smaller plants are mostly the same as those mentioned in my report of last year, p. 239.

The following animals are hunted for their fur in this region : muskrat, marten, mink, beaver, otter, ermine, fisher, lynx, fox, bear and wolverine, and for food, moose, caribou and Virginia deer.

The principal fish are sturgeon, whitefish, pike, pickerel, speckled trout and suckers. Mr. Vincent informed me that sturgeon are fairly plentiful and are caught at English river post up to six feet in length : those four feet long are common. Speckled trout are very abundant, especially in the Nagagami and Little Current rivers. They rise to the fly freely and average seventeen inches in length.

A small collection of insects was made, a list of which will be published later. Among the butterflies is *Papilio machon* L. var. *Alaska*

* Summary Report Geol. Surv., Can., 1902, p. 226.

Insects.

Scudder. Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, says as far as he is aware this species has not been taken elsewhere than in Northern British Columbia and Alaska.

Mr. Owen O'Sullivan, as formerly, rendered valuable assistance and did his work most satisfactorily.

We are indebted to Mr. E. E. Vincent, English river post (at Mammawémattawa) for aid in our work, as acknowledged on a former page, and to Mr. S. B. Barrett, in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Montizambert for kind hospitality.

The Temagami District.

Dr. A. E. Barlow.

Office work by Dr. A. E. Barlow.

The first of the year previous to the beginning of field-work was spent by Dr. A. E. Barlow and Mr. O. E. LeRoy in making detailed petrographical examinations of the more important rock-types collected by some of the staff during the preceding season. In addition to this, considerable progress was made with the details necessary for the completion of the report on the Sudbury nickel deposits. A geological map in two sheets, showing the area immediately surrounding the mines of the Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff, Ontario, was prepared on a scale of 400 feet to an inch. Besides this, two smaller sheets, each on a scale of 1 mile to an inch, were compiled to show the general geology of the area in the vicinity of the Southern Nickel Range. Of these, the westerly map, known as the 'Victoria Mines Sheet,' has been issued, showing the distribution of the various rock-masses. No attempt, however, was made on this plan to separate the nickel-bearing norite from the older green schists and diorite, as it was not possible, in the time at our disposal, to do this in detail over the whole area. During the progress of the work on this western area the great importance of such a division was realized, and accordingly, on the eastern map, known as the Sudbury Sheet, this separation was effected, showing in a very striking way the prevalence of the deposits of the nickel and copper-bearing sulphide along the borders of the norite. This map will shortly be issued, as well as the larger and more detailed geological map of the area immediately surrounding the Copper Cliff and Murray mines. Some time was spent in the determination of rocks sent by Messrs. Robertson and Carmichael of the British Columbia Department of Mines. In this connection it may be remarked that such determinations of isolated specimens, often obtained during a hurried visit to a prospect or a mine, and usually collected in very close prox-

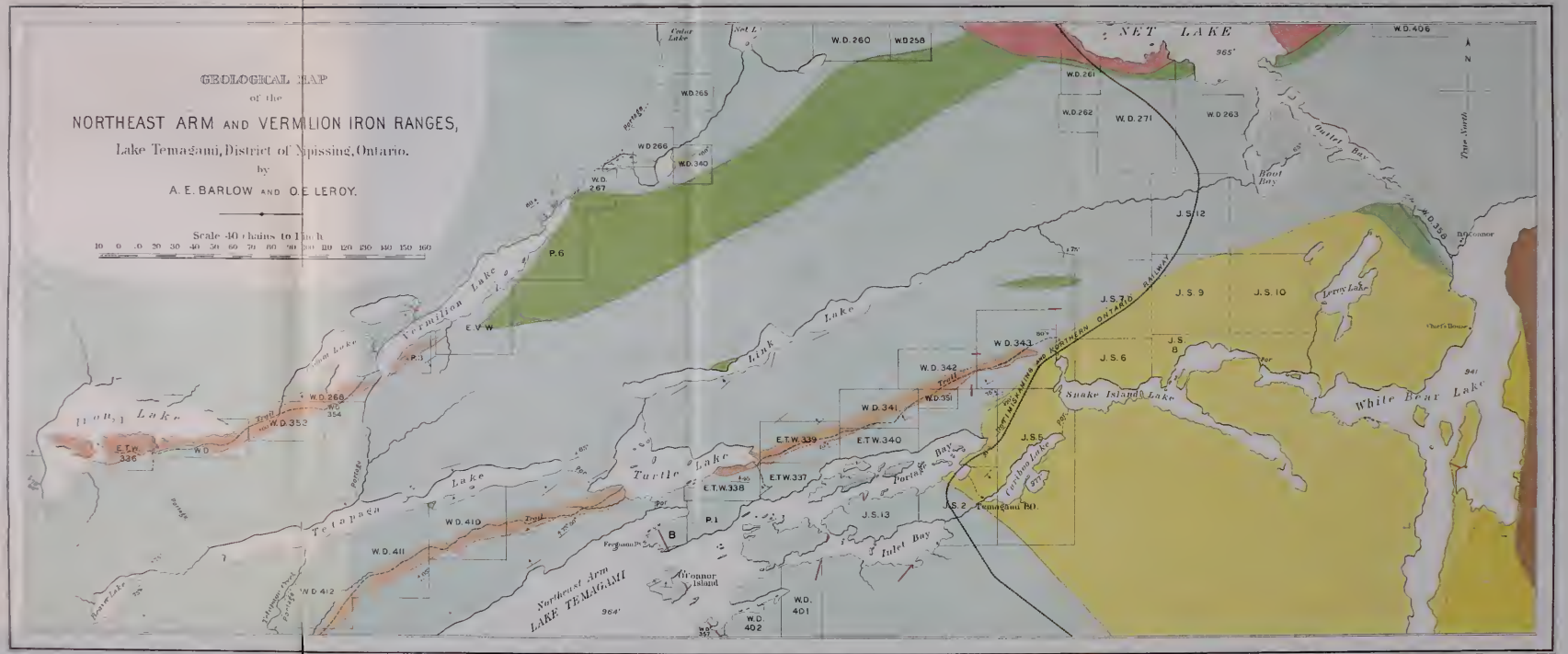
Progress of report on Sudbury nickel deposits.

Work done for Bureau of Mines, B.C.

Geological Survey of Canada

ROBERT BELL, D.Sc., (Camb.), M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., ACTING DIRECTOR

1904



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imity to the ore body, seldom afford very useful or accurate information in regard to the outcrop as a whole. A detailed examination of a considerable area, accompanied by critical petrographical studies of the different rock-types, is usually necessary before any very complete and accurate statement can be made with regard to the occurrences.

Geological excursion to Lake Superior iron district.

Through the courtesy of the acting Minister of the Interior, Dr. Barlow, in company with Mr. A. P. Low, also of this Survey, took part in an excursion to the iron ranges of Minnesota and Michigan. This excursion was under the personal conduct of Dr. C. K. Leith, Professor of Geology at Wisconsin University and author of the monograph issued by the United States Geological Survey on the Mesabi iron range. It was fully intended that Professor Van Hise would also accompany the party on this trip, but urgent business reasons prevented him from doing so. Dr. J. Morgan Clements, who is the author of the forthcoming report on the Vermilion iron range, explained the structural relations of the component rocks and ores outcropping in this area, while Dr. Leith furnished the results of his studies of the Mesabi iron range. Drs. Grant, Hobbs, Weidman, and also W. M. Merriam, geologist of the United States Steel Corporation, accompanied the party. In addition about thirty post-graduate students of Wisconsin, North-western and Chicago Universities were present. The excursion lasted from April the 19th to 29th, and it is believed was productive of results which will greatly assist us in the examination of the Canadian occurrences of similar iron-bearing formations, while at the same time a further knowledge was gained with regard to the structural relations of the enclosing rocks. One day was spent in examining the Vermilion range in the vicinity of the Soudan mine at Tower. Two days were spent on the Mesabi range and the principal mines at Biwabik, Eveleth, Virginia and Hibbing were visited. On the return journey, one day was spent at Ironwood and another at Ishpeming, examining the iron-bearing formation of the Penokee-Gogebic and Marquette districts. Two days were also spent in the copper country, extending from Houghton to Calumet. As a result of these examinations the belief is held* that the Vermilion iron range of Minnesota is very closely related, if not identical in character and age with the iron-bearing ranges outcropping in the vicinity of Temagami lake. Both have highly inclined attitudes with very brilliant associated jaspers. Both are enclosed by greenstones and green schists or sericite schists (altered quartz

*Dr. Barlow alone is responsible for the beliefs, opinions, comparisons, etc., mentioned in this report, as to the ferruginous rocks of the Lake Temagami district and its geology in general.

porphyries and porphyrites), but, while in the case of the Vermilion range the greenstone is, for the most part at least, basalt, some of that present in association with the Temagami ranges is intrusive, although portions are crushed amygdaloidal diabases and porphyrites. In the Temagami ranges, however, the iron ore is mainly magnetite with subordinate hematite, while in the Vermilion range these conditions are reversed and hematite prevails.

Departure for the field.

Mr. LeRoy left Ottawa for Temagami lake on May 15, Dr. Barlow leaving four days later. A few days were spent with Professor C. R. Van Hise and Dr. C. K. Leith in a preliminary examination of several of the iron ranges and in a general geological reconnaissance of the area between the Northeast Arm and Obabika lake. This completed, Dr. Barlow returned to Ottawa on May 29, leaving Mr. LeRoy in charge, with instructions to work out the geological associations of the Northeast Arm iron range. The month of June was taken up in details of office work, and in work on the Haliburton map-sheet. From the 4th to the 10th of July Dr. Barlow was working in Montreal with Dr. F. D. Adams, of McGill University, in connection with a report on the Haliburton district.

Magnetic work in exploring iron ranges.

To insure a more accurate mapping of the Temagami iron ranges it was decided to seek the assistance of magnetic measurements in order to determine more closely the position of the iron formation. By permission of Dr. Haanel, Superintendent of Mines, and with the approval of the Hon. Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior, Mr. Erik Nystrom, assistant to Dr. Haanel, was sent with Dr. Barlow to do this part of the work. Leaving Ottawa on July 22, Dr. Barlow and Mr. Nystrom arrived two days later at Mr. LeRoy's camp on O'Connor island on the Northeast Arm of Temagami lake. A base line was cut out and chained, starting from a point almost directly north of a small island west of the Ferguson mine, Location B, and running thence to the Tetapaga river, a distance of about 125 chains. This line followed roughly the direction of the jaspilyte band, the bearing having to be changed three times in the distance covered. At an interval of every five chains, cross lines at right angles to the main line were measured from the starting point to within about 14 chains of Tetapaga river. Observations were made for both vertical and horizontal magnetic intensity at a distance of every chain (66 feet) along these lines, by means of the Thälen-Tiberg magnetometer. By means of these observations it was possible to trace the gradually curving iron formation throughout a distance of over $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, even through intervening swamps where no outcrops occur. In many instances the comparatively thin covering of moss and turf was removed in order to check

these observations by noting outcrops of rocks of the underlying formations. It was also possible by magnetic means to subdivide the iron formation into several smaller bands, which are fairly continuous over considerable distances and approximately parallel to one another. Besides these there are usually smaller lenticular masses of the jaspilyte, which are also rather closely parallel to the larger belts. The larger and more continuous bands of iron formations are separated from one another by considerable masses of the associated green schists, which are either altogether barren of the jaspilyte or contain only occasional thin laminæ of this characteristic material. The continuity of even the more solid bodies of iron formation is broken by the occurrence of thin layers of slaty or schistose rock. A somewhat more detailed magnetic survey was made of one of the mining locations which comprise the Northeast iron range, known as E. T. W. 339. For this purpose a line was run connecting the southwest and northeast corners of this lot. At right angles to this line and at intervals of every chain (66 feet) cross lines were run at right angles. Magnetic observations of both the vertical and horizontal intensity were made at distances of half a chain (33 feet) along these lines. By this means an accurate delimitation of the iron formation was effected over the whole lot. This work being completed, Mr. Nystrom returned to Ottawa on August 26. Maps showing the details of these magnetic observations have been prepared by Mr. Nystrom, and are filed for reference in the office of the Superintendent of Mines. The results obtained will be incorporated on the general geological plan of the area.

Detailed magnetic survey of Location E. T. W. 339.

Geological work on this district was commenced in 1887 by the writer of this report, who was then acting under instructions from Dr. Robert Bell, as his assistant. Only two months of the summers of 1887 and 1888 were devoted to this work, and by far the greater portion of this time was occupied in some of the many topographical detailed surveys necessary in a region concerning which but little had hitherto been known. The geology done was merely incidental, and necessarily subordinate in a way to the topographical survey, but as many observations regarding the nature and distribution of various rock-formations were made as was possible in reconnaissance work of this kind.

Work done in 1887.

In the survey of Temagami lake, one of the bands of iron formation was noticed on the Louis islands in the Southwest arm, and the characteristics of the outcrop were described.* The occurrence of

Discovery of iron formation.

* Annual Report, Geol. Surv., Can., Vol. X. (N.S.), 1899, p. 151, I.; (Publication No. 672).

magnetite on Temagami island in association with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, was also noticed.† In 1888 this topographical work was continued, as was also the geological reconnaissance, and a number of the more important lakes and streams in the vicinity of Temagami were thus surveyed and examined. During the progress of these, the occurrence of iron ore was noticed on Vermilion lake,* and a belt of jasper and iron interbanded with one another was described as outcropping near the west end of Turtle lake. The full importance of these discoveries, however, was not at first realized, but renewed activity in iron mining and more complete descriptions of the Lake Superior occurrences turned attention to our own iron formations. The report, therefore, of the discovery of these iron formations, and the communication of the fact to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario, in the autumn of 1899, should have been accompanied by some such statement as the preceding one. The prospectors went into the field with the Geological Survey maps in their pockets, and in possession of the knowledge that in the localities specified and shown on the maps iron-bearing formations were known to outcrop. To Daniel O'Connor of Sudbury, the veteran prospector, belongs much of the credit for the tracing out of most of these iron formations, while at the same time his earnest and persistent advocacy of their economic importance has been one of the most powerful factors in directing public attention to them.

Report by Prof. W. G. Miller.

The first detailed report of the Temagami iron ranges is that written by Prof. W. G. Miller,‡ but as explained by the author, 'as the Director of the Bureau of Mines was anxious to have the report published as early as possible, time was not permitted, through pressure of other duties during the winter, for the making of a careful examination of all the specimens collected while in the field. It was thought, moreover, that a description of this material would find a more fitting place in a future and more detailed report.' Pressure of other work, however, has no doubt prevented Professor Miller from giving this further information and much more detailed areal geological mapping will be necessary before any authoritative and complete account of the relations of these iron ranges and their geological associates can be written.

Four distinct iron ranges in Tamagami district.

In the Temagami district there are four separate iron ranges, known as follows :—

1. Northeast arm range.
2. Vermilion range.
3. Ko-Ko Ko range.
4. Austen Bay range.

† Annual Report, Geol. Surv., Can., Vol. X. (N.S.), 1899, pp. 144 and 152, I.
* Annual Report, Geol. Surv., Can., Vol. X. (N.S.), 1899, pp. 145 and 152, I.
‡ Annual Report, Bureau of Mines, Ont., 1901, p. 160.

The iron ore in all of these ranges, thus far encountered, is a silicious magnetite interbanded with variously coloured jasper and chert. In some instances a small proportion of hematite is present, but this very seldom exceeds 25 per cent of the whole. Some of the richer bands contain as high as 55 per cent of metallic iron, but these are exceptions, although large quantities of ore could be secured which would average between 40 and 45 per cent. This association of the magnetite and silicia is extremely intimate, and even the richest portions of the bands contain a high percentage of this latter mineral. It is possible, however, to bring this ore to Bessemer grade by magnetic concentration, as shown by J. Walter Wells.* A specimen of an average sample showing 42·89 per cent metallic iron was crushed to 0·10 of an inch, and finer, and passed through a magnetic separator. The 'heads' or first concentrates show 57·28 per cent of metallic iron. These 'heads' when passed through the separator a second time gave a product which assayed 65·20 per cent of metallic iron. In the many assays made no titanium dioxide has been found and only an average of about 0·01 per cent sulphur and 0·02 per cent of phosphorus. None of the higher grade secondary deposits of hematite have yet been discovered, but very little has been done in the prospecting of these ranges except their delimitation at the surface. Extensive stripping, together with the digging of test-pits, as well as diamond drilling, will be undertaken by some of the owners of the mining locations as soon as the railway reaches the shores of Temagami, which will be about the beginning of June next year.

Magnetic concentration of magnetite-bearing jaspilyte.

A geological map has been prepared on a scale of 40 chains to an inch, and will accompany this volume which will show the outlines of both the Northeast arm and Vermilion iron ranges, as well as the distribution of the various associated rocks.

Geological map.

The Northeast arm range has received more attention and study, not only because of its proximity to the projected Ontario government railway, but also because, in extent and geological association it is one of the most promising. The iron formation proper of this range, or the silicious iron ores with their interlaminated jasper, starts about one-tenth of a mile west of the north end of Crooked or Snake Island lake, and passing beneath the waters of Turtle lake, ends in a swamp about 14 chains from the Tetapaga river. The whole band, therefore, is nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles long. In this distance it varies in width from 200 to 500 feet.

Limits of Northeast Arm iron range.

The Vermilion range, commencing a little to the east of Vermilion lake, runs in a south-westerly direction for about three miles to the

Extent of Vermilion iron range.

*Annual Report, Bureau of Mines, Ont., 1903, p. 336.

west of Iron lake. To the northeast it is interrupted by a mass of greenstone, while the western end passes beneath the drift. It cannot extend much further in this direction, as a tongue of granite comes in a short distance west of this lake. The widest portion just south of Iron lake measures over 1,000 feet.

Preliminary examinations of Ko-Ko Ko and Austen Bay iron ranges.

Preliminary examinations of the Ko-Ko Ko and Austen Bay ranges were made, and both apparently occupy a similar geological horizon. The Ko-Ko Ko range is famous for the brilliancy of colour of the associated jaspers, while the Austen Bay band contains only a small amount of this mineral, being replaced to a great extent by darker and duller coloured chert. The Austen Bay band is much broken up by later intrusions, chiefly diabase and granite.

Conclusion by Van Hise.

The conclusions reached by Professor Van Hise and his associates, after their detailed examination of the Minnesota and Michigan iron ranges, is that a cherty iron-bearing carbonate is the chief original rock from which the iron-bearing formations and ore bodies have been produced. It is stated by Professor Van Hise that iron sulphide has contributed by its decomposition to the formation of these ores, but not to any large extent. Dr. Bell has shown* that there is little doubt the great mass of hematite at the Helen mine in the Michipicoten district, has resulted from the local decomposition and alteration of the carbonate of iron, mostly in quartzose and cherty layers, which occurs as a wide belt, traceable in the unaltered form, both east and west of the hematite mass. On the surface of the hill, where oxidation of the siderite has progressed inwards about half an inch, leaving that amount of brown hematite, it is found that grains of pyrite, which were scattered through the siderite, still remain unaltered, going to show that pyrites is changed with comparative slowness. This cherty iron-bearing carbonate is found in connection with the whole of the Lake Superior iron ranges, with the exception of the Mesabi, where iron silicate has evidently been the source of the ore. The changes, or metamorphism, in connection with these occurrences, and the production of bodies of iron have been mainly along two lines: 1st. The production of amphibolitic and magnetitic quartz-rocks or schist, and occasionally also pyroxenic and chrysolitic rocks. These are the products of deep-seated metamorphism in connection with igneous intrusion. No workable ore bodies have yet been found in connection with rocks thus altered. 2nd. The development of ferruginous slates, ferruginous cherts, jaspilytes and ore bodies. These rocks are characteristic of the belt of weathering, but in many cases the production of the jasper has required

Metamorphism of original iron-bearing rocks.

* Summary Rep. Geol. Sur. for 1900, page 116.

two stages: namely, first, the formation of the ferruginous slates and cherts in the belt of weathering, and secondly, dehydration when the formations were deeply buried. In some cases the bodies are due to the oxidation of the carbonate of iron in place, but all the facts point unmistakably to the conclusion that the final and most important step in the production of the ore bodies was secondary enrichment by downward percolating waters below crests or slopes, where such waters were conveyed by the sloping troughs. The waters which followed the more circuitous routes carried iron carbonate; those more directly from the surface which did not pass through iron carbonate, bore oxygen. The two waters mingled and precipitated the iron oxide. Continuing, the waters ascended, and escaped, bearing the silica to be deposited elsewhere below the valleys.* Development of jaspilyte and ore bodies.

Studies of the Temagami occurrences have not yet gone far enough to justify any very definite conclusion, but the fact that outcrops of a cherty carbonate have been found in the area immediately west of Iron lake seems to throw some light on the question of the origin of these occurrences. A specimen of this, examined by Mr. Donald Locke, assayer to this department, showed iron 35·67, silica 24·95, sulphur 0·01, phosphorus 0·022, with no titanium. The information already obtained seems to show rather clearly that, in the main, at least, the conclusions reached in regard to the origin of the iron formation and iron ores of Michigan and Minnesota will apply to the occurrences in the vicinity of Temagami.† Cherty carbonate of iron found near Iron lake. Analysis.

The work of the past summer has shown clearly† that the iron formations of this area belong to a much older series than what has hitherto been described as Huronion in this district. On the geological map by Dr. Barlow the area occupied by the Northeast arm iron range is shown as occurring in the slate or middle member of the Huronian. This is incorrect. On the contrary the iron range with accompanying green schists, slates, dolomites and schistose eruptives, and intruded by granites, belong to a series which had been intensely folded, metamorphosed and considerably eroded before the deposition of the overlying conglomerate hitherto described as the basal member of the Huronian system in this region. The larger fragments in the conglomerate are principally pebbles of granite and greenstone derived from the degradation of this underlying series. The immediate junction between this older series and the unconformably overlying conglomerate is well seen at a point on the south shore of the Northeast arm Iron formation belongs to much older series than hitherto supposed. Unconformable contact between lower and upper Huronian.

* "Iron Ore Deposits of the Lake Superior Region." Twenty-first Annual Report U.S.G.S., 1899 1900, Part III, pp. 418, 419.

† In Dr. Barlow's opinion.

about fifteen chains west of the portage into Cariboo lake. Thence the line of junction runs in a northwesterly direction a little to the east of Farr's cabin, situated on the parcel of land known as Block A. Crossing the northeast corner of the lot marked on the map J. S. 5, it reaches the eastern limit of mining location W. D 343, about five chains north of Snake Island lake. Here the junction between the two formations is very well seen on a small hill over which the east line of the location runs. This hill was stripped of the overlying moss and turf and a photograph taken, which shows this unconformity very plainly. A short distance from this point the line of junction turns abruptly to the east and with this general direction reaches White Bear lake at the rocky point a quarter of a mile north of François White-Bear's house. Here the conglomerate rests on a much fissured and squeezed greenstone, the latter rock forming the extreme point jutting out into White Bear lake. The relationship between the two rocks is everywhere distinct, the conglomerate dipping at an angle of from 12 to 20 degrees in a southerly and southeasterly direction, while the foliation of the underlying schists shows highly inclined dips to the northwest, ranging in angle from 60 degrees to nearly vertical.

Location of line of junction between lower and upper Huronian.

The geological sequence in this area is therefore as follows :—

Geological sequence.

Lower Huronion* : —Greenstone, green schist, sericite schists, slates, dolomite and iron formation with intrusive granites.

Upper Huronian* :—Breccia or slate-conglomerate, slate, quartzite.

The schistose rocks of the Lower Huronian may be divided into the paler coloured and more acid varieties, which are deformed quartz-porphyries or porphyrites, and the more deeply coloured or basic schists resulting from the shearing of hornblende porphyrites, basalts and diabases. The extreme deformation of the more acid types produce sericite schists, which reveal little or no trace of their original structure. In places, however, the hand specimens secured showed clearly that they have resulted from the shearing and alteration of quartz-porphyries or quartz-porphyrites. In colour they are generaly pale yellowish green, although occasionally mottled with purplish, reddish or yellowish tints. In some cases the original phenocrysts are still microscopically apparent, chiefly feldspar in yellowish, reddish, or more rarely, pale greyish colours. The least altered variety of these porphyries shows the usual more or less rounded phenocrysts of quartz, together with orthoclase and oligoclase, embedded in a ground-mass which varies considerably in texture from being a finally cryptocrystalline to moderately coarse-grained micro-granitic. The quartz phenocryst exhibits characteristic invasions and inclusions of the ground-

Character of rocks of lower Huronian.

Quartz porphyries and porphyrites.

* Locally so-called.

mass. By progressive steps this structure is gradually effaced until in the extreme schistose varieties nothing remains but comparatively coarsely granular quartz, sericite and calcite. Some of the more massive types have undergone considerable decomposition, and the original phenocrysts of feldspar can with difficulty be separated from the equally weathered ground-mass. These more acid types pass into porphyrites which contain little or no quartz. Some of the areas now occupied by chlorite and epidote suggest the original occurrence of hornblende. Iron ore, always ilmenite, either partially or completely altered to leucoxene, is also present in considerable quantities, while calcite or dolomite is always abundant. Such rocks are of a deeper green colour and are the immediate associates of the iron formation, forming steeply pitching troughs in which the iron formation is enclosed.

Hornblende porphyrite.

Some of the deformed greenstones have evidently been formed at or near the surface, for patches of the thin sections still show the micro-granitic ground-mass characteristic of a porphyrite, passing into areas where the ophitic or diabasic structure prevails. The resulting rocks are a hornblende porphyrite and uralitic diabase. Some of the associated green schists are deformed basalts. All of these have suffered greatly as a result of shearing and decomposition, so that the component minerals in most cases show the extreme of alteration.

Diabase and basalt.

Slates on Beaver and Tetepaga lakes.

Associated with the sericite schists, and interbanded with them, are some greenish gray, or grayish, slaty rocks occurring mainly on Beaver and Tetepaga lake. They show the development of mica on the cleavage planes, with bands of varying colour. In places, also, some dark-gray bituminous or graphitic shales occur. These were noticed along the northern border of the iron range of the Northeast arm, especially near the eastern end.

Band of dolomite.

A band of dolomite, fairly continuous, extends from Ferguson mine point to nearly the end of the Northeast arm. It is generally of a pale, greenish-gray colour and very silicious. The quartzose impurities are arranged in narrow, vein-like forms, which reticulate in all directions through the mass, so that when subjected to ordinary weathering processes these stand out in relief, leaving irregular, hollow interspaces. This band weathers to a deep orange yellow, thus rendering it very conspicuous.

Dip of rocks of Northeast arm.

All of these rocks in the vicinity of the Northeast arm have a prevailing dip in a northwesterly direction, at an angle of seldom less than 50 degrees and usually varying from 65 degress to vertical. It is believed this prevailing dip is occasioned by a series of monoclinal folds, which have undergone extensive truncation. The iron formation,

judging by the magnetic observations, extends to considerable depths below the surface and probably occupies a series of steeply pitching troughs with impervious bases formed of the schistose rocks.

Dykes of olivine diabase.

Cutting these rocks at various angles are dykes of olivine diabase. The oldest set of these dykes cuts the sericite schists but they have been subjected to similar deformation and decomposition. The examination, therefore, of the thin sections gives very little information regarding their original structure and mineralogical composition. A second set cuts across the foliation of the sericite schists, but has not been subjected to the severe stresses which have metamorphosed the enclosing rocks. They show, however considerable decomposition, and have not been noticed cutting the overlying conglomorate. Still a third set of precisely similar mineralogical composition cuts even the overlying slate-conglomerate. This olivine diabase is very fresh and typical. The presence of these dykes is considered a favourabla sign, as in favourable attitudes elsewhere they often form, with the enclosing rocks, impervious basins for the collection of the secondary deposits of iron oxide.

Lower Huronian granite.

The granite associated with the Lower Huronian cuts the greenstones and green schists, and is therefore later than these. It, however, furnishes most of the pebbles in the conglomerate at the base of the Upper Huronian. This granite is extensively developed along the south shore of Net lake in the vicinity of the Narrows. It varies greatly in texture and mineralogical composition, is gneissic in places and porphyritic in others. It is prevailingly a biotite granite or granitite, but the borders are more basic and contain considerable hornblende in addition to the biotite.

Upper Huronian previously described.

There is no need here for a description of the Upper Huronian, as it has already been fully described in a former report on this district.*

EXPLORATION FOR IRON ORE.

General rules for guidance in exploration of iron ranges.

The following general rules will perhaps be of value in exploring these iron ranges and may be helpful in suggesting some of the principles which should guide those in charge in their search for the secondary deposits of iron ores, which some believe, will yet be found. They have been taken from Van Hise's monograph 'On the Iron Deposits of the Lake Superior Region.'†

1. Exploration should first be directed to outlining accurately the iron-bearing and adjacent formations on a fairly large scale with

*See Annual Report, Geol. Surv., Can., Vol. X, Part I, p. 95 et seq.
† See Annual Report, U. S. G. S., 1899-1900, Part III, p. 421.

structure sections. This should be aided by a magnetic survey, especially of the iron formation itself. [This has already been done over part of the Northeast arm iron range and has given very gratifying results.]

2. Exploration should be confined to the iron-bearing formations with but few limitations.

3. Exploration should be confined to the parts of the iron-bearing formation showing ferruginous slate, chert and jaspilite. The presence of interbanded hematite is favourable to the existence of ore deposits. Even distribution of the iron oxide is an unfavourable sign, and uneven distribution a favourable sign.

4. Thick and pure iron formations are more likely to carry workable deposits of ore. Formations less than 100 feet in thickness have rarely yielded deposits of value. The presence of many layers of interlaminated material, such as slate or interbedded igneous rock, is unfavourable to the presence of merchantable ore deposits. However, this also has its limitation, as the broader bands of such formation may contain workable bodies.

5. The contacts of the iron-bearing formation, especially those at the bottom, are likely to be fruitful in ore.

6. The presence of an impervious formation in contact with the iron range is especially valuable. Such impervious base may be made up of slate, schist, or greenstone, or any combination of these with cross dykes.

7. Pitching troughs, or even pitching folds, are favourable to the deposition of large secondary deposits of iron oxide.

8. The more shattered and broken the iron formation, the more favourable is this to the production of ores.

9. In reference to topography, the favourable places for exploration are usually the minor depressions on the slopes of elevations.

10. Exploration should at first be shallow. Stripping and test pits should be sunk before resorting to the more expensive diamond drilling.

Temagami iron range possibly same age as Vermilion.

If my opinion previously expressed is correct, and the Temagami iron ranges are similar in character and age to the Vermilion range of the Lake Superior region, experience gained in the latter in the exploration for the workable ore bodies will be extremely valuable for our guidance in Canada. The deposits if found will likely be at the bottom of

the irony formation. As the dips are very steep the area of any given ore deposit which would reach the surface would be comparatively small. The exploration should begin at the bottom of the contacts, especially at the ends of the folds or fingers, and should pass away from these contacts. If a well-defined pitching trough be discovered in which the rock is heavily ferruginous jasper at its base, but showing no ore deposit at the rock-surface, diamond drill work would be warranted to test the bottom of the trough with the hope of finding ore deposits, which are very small where they reach the surface.

Possible existence of secondary hematite.

No very definite statement can yet be made with regard to the probability of the finding of large workable deposits of iron ore in connection with these iron formations. The discovery of a considerable quantity of hematite at both the eastern and western extremities of the range is considered a very favourable sign. The geological associations and the composition of the iron formation are entirely favourable. On the other hand, the subdivision of what was at first supposed to be a solid body of iron formation into several minor parallel bands, separated by interbedded porphyrite schists and slaty rocks, has caused some anxiety, but still many of these subordinate masses are sufficiently large to contain ore bodies of workable magnitude. It is suggested that the remaining lots not yet included in our detailed examinations should be fully explored, and accurately mapped, such work being accompanied, as far as possible, by extensive stripping before the more expensive diamond-drilling is undertaken. This would be comparatively inexpensive, as the underlying rock is usually covered by only a few inches of vegetable mould or moss.

Further detailed exploration suggested.

Dr. Barlow returned to Ottawa on September 3, while Mr. LeRoy remained in the field until September 27.

Canada Corundum Co.

In November (12 to 14) a rather hurried visit was made to the mines of the Canada Corundum Co. at Craigmont, Ont., for the purpose of illustrating the latest developments. Some photographs were obtained, showing the general progress of the mining or 'quarrying' of the corundum, as well as of the new and commodious mill which will be in operation early in the coming spring. This mill will be able to handle between 200 and 300 tons of ore a day, with an output of 20 or 25 tons of cleaned and graded corundum. The buildings are placed near the eastern extremity of the hill on which the mines are situated, the upper floors being approached by an easy down grade from the openings. A tramway has been built from the mill to a wharf situated on the main channel of the York river, thus affording the much needed shipping facilities. Most of the side of the hill on which the

New mill.

main openings are situated has been cleared of trees and shrubs and subdivided by a surveyor into 100 feet squares, the corners being marked by stakes suitably inscribed. Series of levels have been run for the purpose of making a contour map of this part of the property. In addition a competent geologist has been employed tracing out and mapping the various outcrops occurring in these squares, making notes in regard to any peculiarities of composition and especially of the presence and relative abundance of corundum. In places considerable stripping has been done, which has greatly assisted both the geologist and the miner in their work. It is intended that a detailed geological map showing contours will be prepared, which will no doubt be of immense assistance in laying out plans for future extension of mining operations. A report for the Geological Survey, suitably illustrated is now being prepared, which will deal rather fully, not only with the origin and geological relations of corundum in Canada, but will also furnish descriptions of the mining and concentration of this mineral.

Geological map of property.

Prince Edward and Hastings Counties, Ont.

Dr. R. Hugh Ells.

The work of the season was devoted first to making surveys necessary to complete the Kingston sheet of the Ontario series, and later to the survey of the county of Prince Edward.

Beginning on June 24, surveys were made of the district lying between the St. Lawrence on the south and the village of Morton on the north, comprising that part of the country between the southern part of the Rideau canal and the Gananoque river, to determine the position of certain outliers of Palæozoic rocks which rest upon the granite and other Archæan rocks. Subsequently a number of roads were surveyed to the west of the Kingston and Pembroke railway in the townships of Olden, Hinchinbrooke, Sheffield and Kennebec, in order to determine the limits of the several formations in this direction.

Surveys in the Kingston district.

On July 9, the surveys of the area south and west of Madoc, necessary to complete the county of Hastings were commenced, and this work was continued to the end of the month.

Surveys in Prince Edward Co.

Crossing over to the county of Prince Edward on the Bay of Quinté, all the roads in this area were surveyed in order that map-sheet No. 110 might be compiled, and work in this direction was finished on August 28.

GEOLOGY.

Trenton and Black River formations.

In the area between Madoc and Trenton, including the western portion of the county of Hastings, the delimitation of the boundaries between the Trenton and Black River formations, which are the only two belonging to the Palæozoic division seen in this district, was made as closely as the large amount of drift which occupies the surface for many miles would permit, and the outline of the underlying Archæan was also fixed. The line between the two former was found to be very irregular, but the horizons of each were fairly distinct, owing to the abundance of fossils at many places.

Prince Edward Co.

In Prince Edward county the rock-formation was found to be almost entirely of Trenton age. At one place an outcrop of granite was seen, rising through the Trenton limestone, which is lying against it at angles of 30 to 45 degrees. The limestone is somewhat altered along the contact, but the contained fossils are readily recognizable. The granite is largely composed of red feldspar with quartz, and the outcrop is nearly a mile in length, but not very wide. The locality is about 180 chains south of the west arm of the Bay of Quinté, near Ameliasburg post office.

Fossils.

Over much of this area the Trenton limestone abounds in fossils, but there appear to be no minerals of economic value.

Lake of the Mountain

An interesting feature is the Lake of the Mountain near Glenora, about five miles east of Picton. This lake is near the top of a plateau of Trenton limestone which rises to a height of about 200 feet above the Bay of Quinté. The elevation of the lake is about 150 feet, A considerable stream of water flows from the north side to the Glenora mills, and this has led many persons to suppose that the water of this lake is derived from some far-lying source through an underground channel. The fact however, that the surrounding area lies at an elevation of from forty to fifty feet above the surface of the lake, and that several small streams drain into it, will account for the outflow without the necessity of a remote source of supply.

Potsdam sandstone.

In the area north of Kingston Mills, towards Morton, outcrops of the Potsdam sandstone were recognized at several points resting on the granite and gneiss. The rocks overlying the sandstone are seen at Joyceville, about two miles south of Washburn locks on the Rideau canal, and consist of hard fine-grained, and sometimes cherty, limestones with thin shaly partings, which are regarded as the base of the Black River formation, thus indicating a well-defined break in the Palæozoic sediments, since there is no indication of either the Calci-

ferous dolomites or the Chazy shales in this area. The most westerly recognized outcrop of the Potsdam sandstone yet seen in the Kingston area is about five miles east of the village of Tamworth, where several small outliers occur, resting partly on red granite and partly on the crystalline limestone. There is a deposit of red hæmatite at this place, but no large ore-body has yet been disclosed. The hæmatite appears to be derived from the basal red beds of the Potsdam through a process of leaching, and a considerably body of the red oxide now occupies in part a swampy area of the vicinity, resting upon the underlying crystalline rocks. In this respect it somewhat resembles the hæmatite deposit at the Playfair mine, and in the event of fissures existing in the underlying rock similar deposits of hæmatite may also be found here. Of this however, there are no superficial indications, the excavations not having as yet penetrated below the surface deposits. While the oxide extends over a considerable space, it is rarely sufficiently solid to constitute a true ore of iron.

Black's iron mine.

Among other places visited in the course of the work in this field was the zinc-blende mine on lot 3, range V, Olden township. This is near the north side of Long lake. The country rock at the mine is a coarsely crystalline limestone cut by granite and pyroxene, the general strike being N. 70° to 80° East.

Richardson's zinc mine, Olden.

The blende is associated with galena and iron-pyrites, and occurs in lenticular pockets, which widen out in places into bunches of ore containing hundreds of tons. No true vein structure is visible, but the mineral is seen at several points and extends over a considerable area. The mining is done by an open cut which has a depth in places of about 80 feet, and the ore is graded into two classes as extracted ; the rich massive ore, which is said to contain as much as 48 per cent of zinc, being shipped direct as No. 1, while the lower grades are cobbed from the calcite mass and concentrated on the spot.

The mode of occurrence is quite distinct from that seen at the blende deposit on Calumet island in the Ottawa river, where it is found in a hard diorite mass with gabbro and granite. Some hundreds of tons have been extracted and a quantity has been sent to Swansea. While pockety deposits are always of an uncertain nature there appears to be a good prospect for a considerable development at this place.

The actinolite mines in Elzevir township occur in a hornblende schist rock which forms ridges running in a northeast direction. Portions of the rock are altered to an impure serpentine, and the mineral is in zones or bands ; sometimes in pockets, generally along the sides of the ridges, ranging from a few inches in thickness to several feet. It

Actinolite of Elzevir

occurs in the form of crystals, of which both the stellar and the platy or tremolitic varieties are recognized. Some of the latter are in broad sheafs with a length of four to six inches by two to three inches in breadth. The smaller sizes up to one and two inches are regarded as the best for milling stock, the stellar variety being generally too brittle to be made into good fibre. The serpentine portion of the ridges appears to be almost devoid of the actinolite.

Faults.

Evidences of faults are seen at several places and the actinolite bands are often cut off by these breaks, the slicken-sides being well exposed. At the eastern end of the property a shaft has been sunk to a depth of about thirty feet along one of these faults, the underlying wall being a soft chloritic rock, in which stellar crystals are disseminated to a depth of several inches, while the south side of the shaft is a mass of the tremolitic variety. The dip of the slide here is S.25° E. $< 65°$–$70°$.

Output.

The amount of fibrous mineral from the output of this mine is stated to be about 35 to 40 per cent, and this upon milling will yield about ten per cent of mill-fibre. The value of this fibre, which is used for felts and for boiler coverings, is said to be $20 per ton. The fibre remaining after the first separation, is ground and makes what is known as 'Asbestal', extensively used as a wall plaster, and valued at $6 to $7 per ton.

The milling plant is located at the village of Actinolite (formerly Bridgewater), and is on the same general principle as the mills for the extraction of asbestus in the Eastern Townships mines, though much less elaborate in construction.

Another mill is located at this place, owned by Mr. Joseph James, in which is utilized a mixture of talc or impure soapstone with scrap mica, the resulting ground material being sold for a fire-proof roofing material.

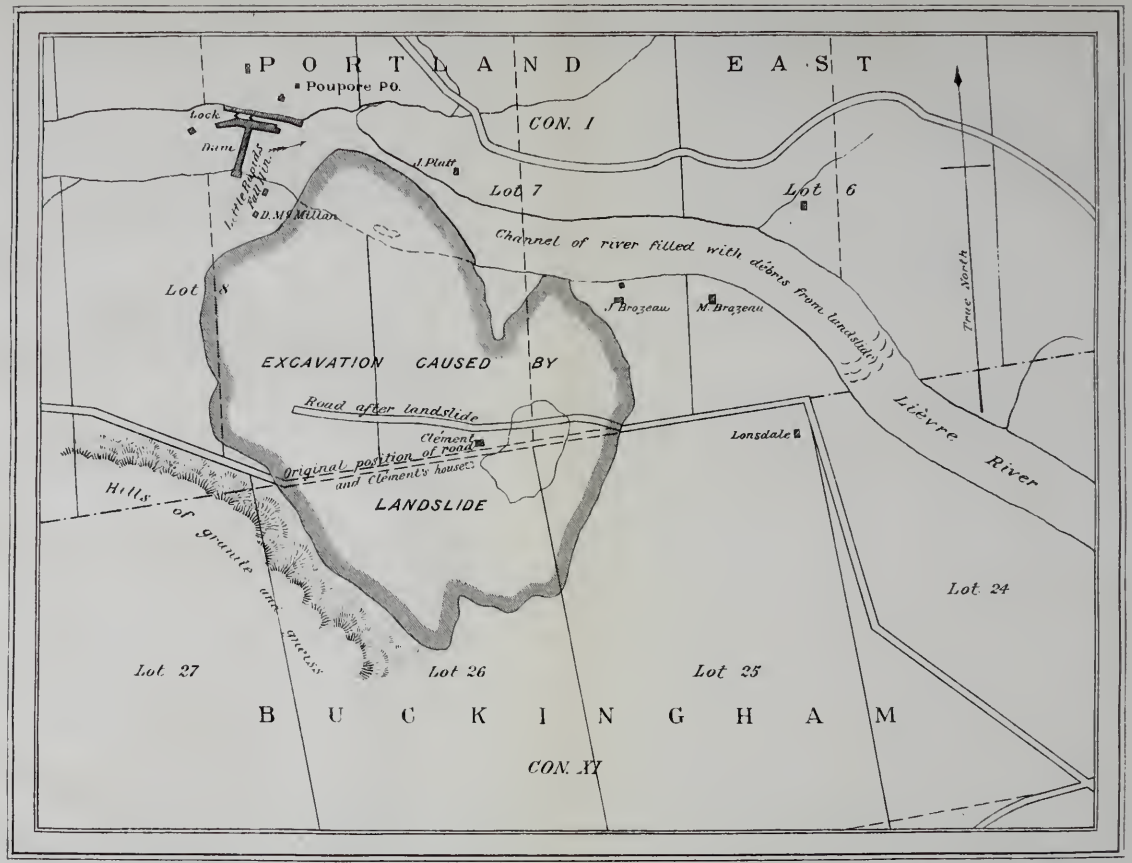
The Recent Landslide on the Lièvre River, P.Q.

Dr. R. W. Ells.

Area of the landslide.

The locality in which this disaster occurred is on the west bank of the Lièvre river, about 13 miles above Buckingham village and 17 miles from its junction with the Ottawa, a short distance below the Little Rapids lock and dam. The slide comprises an area of nearly 100 acres, of roughly triangular shape, with a base on the river of 28 chains and a depth inland to the foot of the mountain of about 35 chains, including a rich tract of excellent clay land. At the back of the disturbed area

Geological Survey of Canada
ROBERT BELL M.D. D Sc. (cantab), LL.D, F.R.S., ACTING DIRECTOR.
1904.



Drawn for photolithography by P. Frèreault.

To accompany Part A A. Vol. XV.

PLAN of the RECENT LANDSLIDE on LIÈVRE RIVER near BUCKINGHAM, P.Q.

No. 848

To illustrate Summary Report of
R. W. ELLS, LL.D.,

Scale: 12 Chains to 1 inch

40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40

is a ridge of granite and gneiss belonging to the Laurentian formation, having a slope towards the river in a north-east direction. The surface of the clay flat between the mountain and the Lièvre is nearly level.

In character these clays are usually arenaceous and sometimes silty, and the causes of this landslip, which is similar to several others which have taken place in the valley of the St. Lawrence, have been well explained in a report by Dr. Chalmers on a landslip that took place on the River Blanche, Portneuf Co., in 1898, as follows :—

Causes of landslides.

"(1.) The (local) silty and arenaceous character of the Leda clay rendering it capable of absorbing and retaining a large amount of water, and (2.) the increased precipitation during the season when these landslips occurred, which saturated the deposits and gave them greater weight than usual. These conditions doubtless produced unstable equilibrium of the beds, resulting in displacement and a flow of the semi-liquid portion. The more coherent clays, breaking down as described, and mixing with the soft material, produced a tumultuous mass of mud, clay and sand, which descended into the nearest valley."

Former landslides.

The same remarks will doubtlessly apply to all the localities in which these landslips have occurred, among which may be mentioned one on River Ste. Anne de la Perade, near St. Albans, 1894, and another on the River Maskinongé, evidently in 1840, and described by Sir W. E. Logan many years ago.

Character of the area in the Lièvre district.

The disaster on the Lièvre river occurred on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 11th. There had been heavy rains throughout the district for several days previous, so that the whole country was saturated, and numerous small streams descended from the slope of the ridge at the back of the clay flat. Along the foot of this ridge the clay is underlain in places by a deposit of boulders and other debris from the rocks of the mountain, so that there was a good opportunity for the water to penetrate beneath the mass of the clay to some distance. One of the small streams crossed the clay flat and flowed into the Lièvre, and for several days subsequent to the slide much water could be observed issuing from the sides of the break and forming pools on the broken surface of the area.

Cause of the disturbance.

It is evident therefore that the clay body became saturated or charged with immense quantities of water thus greatly increasing the weight of the mass. If then an interstratified layer of silt became liquified the pressure of the overlying clays would tend to force out the whole mass in the direction of least resistance, which in this case was the bank of the river.

Such was the pressure exerted that the clay was pushed entirely across the stream which here had a width of nearly six chains, and masses of it were deposited on the east bank to a height of from 20 to 30 feet. The portion of the river thus filled is about 30 chains in length but, owing to the fact that the river bed was also composed of smooth clay at this point, the increased force of the water caused by the damming of the stream, carried great masses of the clay, in one place with a hay-barn on the surface, down the stream for some hundreds of yards.

Amount of displacement.

The amount of displacement in the direction of the river was nearly five chains or by actual measurement indicated by the break in the main road which traversed the area, about 310 feet. The remains of this road could be readily traced at intervals across the whole extent of the broken ground showing many curious dislocations, small side throws and upheavals. The main displacement appears to have been at the northwest angle of the disturbed area from which the mass seems to have gradually swung out towards the river with the south-east angle as a pivot.

The mass of disturbed clay is broken across by numerous heavy fractures which have a general course at right angles to the direction of the movement. In places huge masses of the clay have been forced upward along these fissures and show beautifully striated and smoothed surfaces as the result of the movement. Along the south-east side of the area the displaced mass has formed an escarpment rising from the undisturbed portion to a height of, from 10 to 20 feet. This is just in the rear of Mr. Brazeau's house, the line of fracture crossing, to the back of his residence and demolishing his stables. Sharp crevasses evidently opened at this place as elsewhere and suddenly closed, since a number of cattle which were standing apparently on his roadway were engulphed and some of them buried out of sight.

Broken character of surface.

At one point on the river, about 100 yards north-west of this house there is a mass of the original clay flat, well wooded, and undisturbed, the moving clay having divided against a point about 350 feet inland and passed partly to the north and partly to the south. Along the flanks of this mass the striated sides of the clays can be well seen. Further inland, near the old road, there is a large mass of, from 4 to 5 acres which was bodily moved for a distance of about 200 feet and on which no disturbance could be seen, but deep crevasses of, from 15 to 18 feet surround it on every side. Near this block a house (Clement's) still stands in its original upright position together with a well of water which was not drained, while the sheds within a few feet to the north were tilted in all directions.

The outline of the break on the south side is fairly regular, but on the north side in the direction from the mountain slope to Duncan McMillan's house the fissure is quite jagged. Just before reaching the house which is on a knoll near the west end of the lock-dam, the break was deflected to the south and apparently followed a depression in the surface by which it reached the Lièvre just below the dam. Outlines.

The movement of the clay was apparently not along the glaciated surface of the underlying gneiss, as the rock is not exposed at any point in the disturbed area, but is seen at one point on the bared surface of the slope of the ridge where it shows ice markings in the direction of the present river course. Along this flank the whole mass has been torn away abruptly, bearing with it the standing trees with which this portion was covered, and carried directly outward for some distance. Some of these trees are as erect as before the slide occurred. Movement of surface on clays not on rock.

It would seem therefore that the real cause of this disturbance was the saturation of the clay beds, which are arenaceous in places, and then by the softening of some interstratified silty layer, which was apparently about twenty feet from the surface, the mass moved forward, sometimes in block, but generally in a much broken up condition. The movement was rapid and attended apparently with but little noise since the residents were quite unconscious of the disaster till the disturbance was nearly over. The supposition on the part of several persons that the cause of the disaster was the percolation of the water from the river, owing to the construction of the lock dam, is not maintained, since in that case the direction of the slide would have followed the course of the river, while in fact the movement was either directly across the stream or, in the upper part of the displacement, was actually up stream as the lock basin was completely filled with clay from the outflow.

The force of the water which was backed up-stream nearly to the foot of the High Falls will doubtless soon wash away the deposited clays from the river channel, so that within a few months the stream will be again flowing along its original course.

Surface Geology of the Southern Part of the Province of Quebec.

Dr. R. Chalmers.

Work in winter of 1902-03.

Dr. Chalmers spent the winter of 1902–03 in routine work in the office, chiefly in compiling the data obtained in the field in 1901 and 1902. The results are, however, incomplete, as far as they relate to the province of Ontario, and some further field-work is necessary before a full and detailed report can be prepared.

Instructions for season of 1903.

'The instructions I received from you in May last, concerning field-work for the season, were to examine the marine clays and sands, as well as the other surface deposits of the St. Lawrence valley, from the city of Quebec westward to Lake St. Francis, also those of the Ottawa valley as far west as Mattawa, limiting my observations on the north and south by the higher grounds which border these valleys. In following out these instructions, I began work in the Ottawa valley on the 3rd of June and continued it eastward towards Montreal, making that city a centre of operations for some time. From this point my examinations were extended to the hills on both sides and eastward to

Nature of field operations.

Three Rivers, Nicolet and Arthabaska. All the railways and a considerable number of the roads were travelled over, while the distribution and character of the different beds were traced out with as much care as time and circumstances would permit. About the middle of July, I made Quebec city my headquarters and continued to work in all directions from this as a centre for some weeks, occasionally however,

Work in regard to peat mosses.

following railways and roads to other points. Early in August, I received your further instructions in regard to collecting all available information relating to peat mosses, their distribution, extent, depth, the attempts to manufacture fuel or other products therefrom, together with descriptions of processes, etc., with the view of preparing a bulletin on the subject of peat. These last instructions involved to some extent a re-examination of portions of my field in greater detail and caused me to extend my operations down the Lower St. Lawrence valley as far as Rimouski and Ste. Flavie. The accomplishment of this work in the St. Lawrence valley below Quebec, occupied my time till the 5th of September, and the remainder of the month and part of October were devoted to an examination of the surface deposits and peat mosses in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and in eastern

General character of peat bogs in Quebec.

Ontario at points often hundreds of miles apart. As a result of this investigation it was found that while there are a large number of

workable peat bogs in the region visited, in other localities, as, for example, in the counties of Huntingdon, Beauharnois and Chateauguay and further east in Arthabaska and Lotbinière, the mosses are often thin and form merely a veneering upon the sands and clays. Some of the last-mentioned peat areas are under cultivation, while others are covered with a scrubby growth of spruce and tamarack. In this work I was occupied till about the 15th of October. After that date I commenced investigations in the Ottawa valley west of this city continuing them as far as Mattawa. But first I visited the Perth and Brockville peat works. After that I proceeded to Renfrew, Pembroke and Mattawa and traced, approximately, the limits of the marine Pleistocene beds there. Field work closed on the 26th of October: but on the 14th of November I visited the Newington peat works, then in operation, and saw the whole process of cutting the peat in the bog, preparing the peat-bricks, drying them by superheated air, etc. The work seemed to be done quite conveniently and effectively at this establishment.

Though the summer was very unfavourable, I succeeded in getting over the greater part of the large field assigned me for the season's operations, and in certain places considerable detailed work was accomplished.

Classification of surface beds.

The surface deposits occupying the area under consideration, which is known as the great triangular area or flat country lying east of a line drawn from Brockville to Pembroke, with its apex at Quebec or Kamouraska, in the St. Lawrence valley, may be classified as follows, in descending order:—

1. Peat bogs and peat-covered plains.
2. Fluviatile and lacustrine sands.
3. Saxicava sand. } Champlain of United States geologists.
4. Leda clay. }
5. Boulder clay.
6. Decomposed rock.

Peat.

Peat.—The best developed peat bogs occur in eastern Ontario and in that part of the province of Quebec which lies east of Montreal, and especially north-east of Quebec city. The deeper mosses grow where the surface of the ground beneath is more or less uneven. A number of the last mentioned bogs in Quebec are quite large, some of them five or six thousand acres in extent, with a depth of twenty to forty feet. Spasmodic attempts have been made from time to time to work some of the peat bogs referred to, for fuel or moss litter, but they have, so far, resulted in failure, except at Brockville and Newington, already

mentioned. At the latter place a Swedish process is being employed by the Sahlstrom Fuel Syndicate, and briquetted peat fuel is to be produced when the works are completed.

Fluviatile sands with shells.

Fluviatile sands.—The fluviatile and lacustrine sands seem to be found mostly in the mouths of river valleys tributary to the St. Lawrence, and in the lakes or river expansions, also along the St. Lawrence river itself below the mouth of the Richelieu river. They were observed at Sorel, Nicolet, Three Rivers, Victoria Cove and Orleans island. At Sorel and Three Rivers they contain fresh water shells, (*Unio complanatus*, *U. ventricosus*, *U. luteolus*, etc.). Two of the Dominion Government dredges were engaged in excavating a channel on the south side of the St. Lawrence river at Sorel at the time of my visit, and in the material thrown up on the bank, shells were seen to be scattered indiscriminately. A coarse sandy clay from the bottom of the channel was noted, which also contained the same fresh-water shells.

Marine deposits.

Saxicava sand and Leda clay.—These deposits may be said to form a continuous sheet over the whole St. Lawrence valley, and were described in the Geology of Canada, 1863, pp. 915–928; also in The Canadian Ice Age, pp. 52–72 and by the writer.* In the New England states the name Champlain has been given to these deposits, as they do not seem to be so well defined or have the same sequence there as they have in the province of Quebec, where the sands and clays are generally separated by a clear line of demarkation. The same arrangement of the Leda clay and Saxicava sand, that is, the former beneath and the sands overlying them, holds good throughout the Maritime provinces.

Boulder clay.

Boulder clay.—The boulder clay, or till, of variable thickness, was met with everywhere beneath the marine beds; and, except in the hill country, to the south of the great plain, it forms only a single deposit. In the valleys among the foot-hills of the Notre Dame range, two boulder clays with interstratified sands and gravels occur, and here also we find two kinds of drift, namely, that derived from the range mentioned and that from the Laurentides. On the north side of the St. Lawrence river the drift is mainly from the latter source.

Raised shore lines.

Shore lines or raised beaches.—These are found on both the north and south slopes of the St. Lawrence valley and were identified and briefly described as marine beaches by the writer in 1897. Further measurements of the highest on the south side of the valley were made which serve to confirm the work of former years, and support the con-

* Annual Report, Geol. Surv., Can., Vol. X. (N.S.), 1897, pp. 67–69, J.

clusion that the ancient crystalline rocks sustained a greater uplift in the later Pleistocene and since that time, than did the stratified rocks. The old shore lines rise gradually, though with some irregularity, from an altitude of 345 feet at Ste. Flavie to 750 feet at Ste. Henedine, to 756 feet on the east side of the Chaudière valley, and 845 feet at the head of Beaurivage river. On the flanks of the crystalline rocks further west, the altitude is 865 ft. rising still further west to 885 feet. This highest shore line continues westward at about 890 feet to Danville, beyond which, as far as the International boundary, it is about 865 feet (at Abbotts Corners 864 feet). Below this shore-line, others occur, some of which are well marked. They have been produced during the recession of the sea, for all are supposed to be marine, and they face the open plain of the St. Lawrence valley.

The highest shore line on Kings mountain, near Ottawa, was re-measured and found to be 910 feet above sea-level.

Agricultural character.

Agricultural character.—The St Lawrence valley or plain has long been settled and under cultivation. Large portions of the land are of excellent quality for farming purposes. Originally the soil must have been of extraordinary fertility, rivalling that of our western prairies. Certain areas are occupied with clay, while others are sandy. In others again a mixture of sand and clay constitutes the soil ; or clay below with a thin layer of sand upon it. The clay soils are considered the best, especially those with a slight admixture of sand ; but the surface sands, when not too deep, yield good crops. These are, however, always better when resting on a clay subsoil. Generally speaking, it has been found that the clay lands maintain their fertility the longest. In some parts of the valley, hay crops have been raised on land of this kind for a great number of years without any fertilizers being added, and the soil is still in good condition.

Methods of farming.

Much of the land in the St. Lawrence valley is, however, imperfectly cultivated. Several causes have brought about this condition of things. The seigniorial system, which prevailed in central Quebec, accounts to some extent for it there. In other parts of the province the farms have been divided and subdivided among the members of families, generation after generation, till each has only a narrow strip or patch to cultivate, which barely affords its owner a subsistence. Agricultural operations under these and other conditions, which might be enumerated, must be seriously handicapped, to say the least, and it is not surprising that little or no advances are made in improved methods of farming.

Geology of Yamaska Mountain.

Mr. G. A. Young.

Yamaska mountain.

As a contribution to petrography, I have, during the past summer, made a study in the field of the rocks of the Yamaska mountain and also prepared a topographical map of the locality. This mountain lies about thirty-five miles due east of Montreal and was known to form one of those isolated hills of related igneous rocks for which Dr. F. D. Adams has proposed the name of Monteregian hills. The horizontal section of Yamaska mountain is nearly oval. The major axis lies in a nearly north and south direction, and is about three miles in length, whilst the minor axis measures about two miles and a half. The hill rises abruptly from the surrounding plain. On the north and south sides the slopes are precipitous, and it is on the northern side that the mountain reaches its greatest elevation of about thirteen hundred feet above the surrounding country or fifteen hundred feet above the sea-level.

Divided by denudation into two ridges.

The agencies of denudation have acted in such a way that the mountain is divided into two ridges, a northern and a southern, and connected through the interior by a line of small, partly separated peaks which are lower than either of the rims. The higher points are thus rudely arranged in the form of the letter H. The mountain is composed of a core of igneous rocks with a collar, averaging about half a mile in breadth, of more or less altered slates and sandstones. Where the elevation is broken down on the east and west slopes, the igneous rocks of the core approach the foot of the mountain very closely; elsewhere the bordering sedimentaries usually form the higher peaks. The line of contact, whilst conforming to the general outline of the mountain, is very irregular.

Nature of rocks.

The sedimentary rocks of the collar are presumably of Upper Cambrian age and on lithological grounds are supposed to belong to the Siliery formation which is composed chiefly of red and green shales or slates and of beds of sandstone. The clay rocks have, under the influence of the igneous intrusion, in most cases become greatly hardened, so that they have resisted the forces of degradation and in their turn have served as a shield to the igneous core. The metamorphism seems to have been greatest along the north and south rims, which, roughly speaking, are at right angles to the general strike of the strata. These rocks now lie in an overturned anticlinal, whose axis runs in a northerly direction, to which the major axis of the moun-

Geological Survey of Canada

ROBERT BELL, D.Sc., (Cantab), M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., I.S.O., ACTING DIRECTOR

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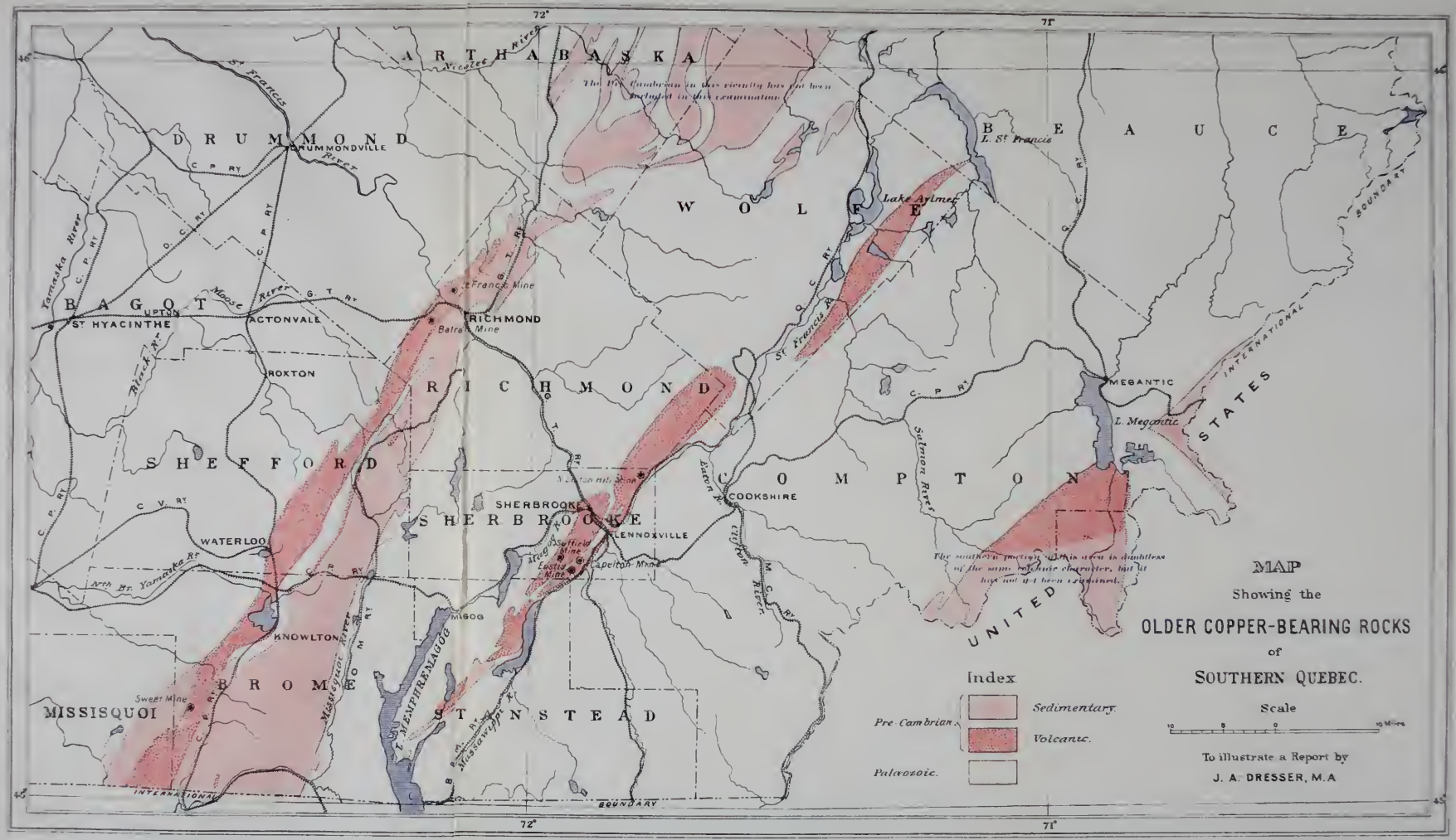

Drawn for photolithography by L. N. Richard.

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tain is roughly parallel. The strike of the strata varies somewhat on either side of an average value of about twenty degrees east of north (true). The angle of dip changes rapidly from point to point, indicating local flexures. This folding took place previous to the intrusion of the igneous rocks which seem at this point of weakness to have forced their way up from below to form a volcanic neck such as Dr. Adams has described in the case of the neighbouring Mount Johnson. No evidence was found in the field which pointed to any other origin than that of a volcanic neck which had been developed without sensibly disturbing the surrounding strata.

Mineralogical composition.

The rocks forming this volcanic neck belong to the foyaite-theralite family. Mineralogically they do not differ greatly, but the relative proportions of the several constituents vary widely. Of the minerals composing the rock, feldspar, hornblende and biotite play the chief parts and the feldspars appear to be mainly plagioclase. The presence or absence of nepheline has not yet been definitely determined. The rocks range from syenitic varieties, composed chiefly of feldspars with considerable biotite, through essexite, in which hornblende, more or less completely replaces the biotite; the feldspars at the same time decreasing in amount into finally an extreme type composed almost entirely of hornblende and often containing considerable iron-pyrites. These various types are usually coarse-grained rocks, but at other places they become firmer and porphyritic. The essexite phase sometimes becomes finer in grain along the southern boundary, where it is in contact with the sedimentaries. Those rocks which have been classed as essexites often have flow structures due to the parallel arrangement of the eminently tabular feldspars and sometimes they are also banded. The direction of flow varies quite rapidly. It is sometimes vertical, but more often inclined, and in one locality is horizontal.

Distribution of types.

The distribution of the various types of rocks is fairly regular. The light-colored, feldspathic forms occur as a border along the western and northern sides. In most places it appears to grade into the more basic essexites which occupy the greater part of the mountain, but which, towards the east, pass into a nearly pure hornblende-rock. At one locality on the eastern border, the hornblende-rock passes rapidly into a syenitic type. These different types appeared in the field in the great majority of cases to pass insensibly into one another, but at two localities the syenite was found sharply cutting the essexite. This apparent anomaly may be due to the fact that, as shown by included fragements of the surrounding rocks, the neck appears to have been still in a process of enlargement till the upward movement of the magma was finally arrested. The various types of rocks are thought

to have originated mainly through a process of differentiation which took place in a more deeply buried reservoir. Their present relations are believed to be due to the movements attendant on their upward flow.

Dykes.

A very limited number of dykes was found, usually either a short distance from the contact or just at the border and cutting the sedimentary rocks of the collar. These dykes appear to be of three classes; a very fine-grained, light coloured feldspathic variety, probably a bostonite; a second which appears to be a fine-grained trachytic modification of the syenite; and a third, a very fine-grained, porphyritic form of the essexite. As these dykes were never found cutting one another their relative ages are unknown.

The Copper-Bearing Rocks of the Eastern Townships, Quebec.

Mr. John A. Dresser.

Existence of copper long known.

The occurrence of copper in the Eastern Townships has been known at least since 1840. In that year Logan visited Carbuncle mountain at the head of Brompton lake to examine a reputed occurrence of tin ore which, however, proved to be copper. This was two years prior to the establishment of the Geological Survey of which Logan was the first Director. (Life of Sir W. E. Logan, Kt., by B. J. Harrington, Ph. D., Dawson Brothers, Montreal, 1883.)

Since 1847, when the first explorations were made in the Eastern Townships by the Geological Survey, the copper deposits have received attention in several of the Annual Reports. The most important of these are the Reports for 1863 by Sir W. E. Logan, 1866, by James Richardson, and 1888 by Dr. R. W. Ells.

Early development work.

In the early sixties copper commanded a much higher price than it has reached at any period since, and at that period a large amount of prospecting and considerable development work was done. In the majority of cases, however, there does not seem to have been a very thorough testing of the many copper localities which had then been discovered. A severe and continued depression in the copper markets followed, so that for many years, less attention was given to this as well as to other copper-bearing districts. There has, however, been a steady and consequently a more healthy growth of interest in this class of ore deposits in recent years, owing to some advance in the price of copper, to improved facilities for transportation, to more economical methods of smelting, and to the constantly

growing use of sulphuric acid, of which cupriferous pyrites is an important source. Thus during the past twenty years, the mines of the Eustis Mining Co. at Eustis, and of the G. H. Nichols Chemical Co. at Capelton, have been steadily working, until under able management, they have attained their present large extent and prosperous condition. Other once abandoned properties are also receiving attention in recent years, and it seems likely that under skilful direction and careful management, they may produce successful results in a good many cases.

Copper-bearing rocks of pre-Cambrian age.

A large part of the copper-bearing rocks of the Eastern Townships are shown to be of pre-Cambrian age by the later maps of the Geological Survey. These occupy three different areas, as indicated upon the accompanying sketch-map which is copied from the Survey's geological map of the Eastern Townships.

The western and central areas have produced all the copper yet mined in the Eastern Townships, with the exception of that obtained from the once famous Acton mine and from others farther eastward, which are related to it, in mode of occurrence, and from the Lake Memphramagog district. Throughout these two belts of pre-Cambrian rocks, copper has been found to occur in many places. Richardson gave a list of about four hundred localities in an appendix to the Geological Survey Report of 1866.

Object of recent investigations.

The work of the past two seasons has been done with a view of finding if possible what different conditions may exist in the mode of occurrence of the important and unimportant deposits, where such differences in value are known. The results show that a part of each belt is made up of volcanic rocks, and that all the deposits of any known, or probable, importance occur within these volcanic portions. No deposit of any likely value has been recorded in the sedimentary portions which usually flank the volcanic ridges in these pre-Cambrian belts.

Sutton area.

In the Sutton area the volcanic ridge forms a central part, scarcely more than two miles in width at the International boundary line. Pinnacle mountain at St. Armand stands just within its western edge, and the eastern limit is near the line between St. Armand and Sutton, or nearly due north of Richford, Vermont. Continuing northward, the volcanic rocks comprise all the western portion of the pre-Cambrian on the Yamaska river, and retain about the same breadth as on the east side of the St. Francis river. In the Stoke, or Ascot belt of the pre-Cambrian, Stoke mountain, and the area for some miles south-west on the St. Francis river, which includes the hills of Capleton and Eustis, is almost wholly volcanic. In the township of Weedon, near

the head of the St. Francis river the same rock appears and extends almost to Lake St. Francis.

The Eustis mine.

The ore bodies have not been observed to form true veins in any instance. In numerous cases they show on surface exposures the ordinary outlines of much flattened lenses conforming to the foliation of the rock. The walls are not well defined and 'horses' and lean ore masses are not infrequent within the larger ore-bodies. The largest examples seen were in the Eustis mine where masses occur which are more than 100 feet in the least dimension. While they generally follow the dip and strike of the foliation, which affords a useful means of tracing these occurrences, at times they also cross the plane of schistosity of the country rock, generally at an oblique angle. They then have more nearly the character of true veins. Such bodies appear to cut the dip, more frequently than the strike, of the enclosing rock. The lenticular bodies also appear to be frequently arranged en échelon, since the lode, when lost is most frequently recovered, not by following through the pinched-out part along the strike, but by driving at right angles to it. The most experienced miners seem pretty well agreed upon the general accuracy of this course.

Copper belt of Lake Megantic.

Of the third pre-Cambrian area, that near Lake Megantic, little is yet known in detail. The wooded condition of the country at the time that the south-eastern quarter sheet of the Eastern Townships map was prepared, made it impossible that the area could be delimited at all definitely. As was shown in the Summary Report for 1902, the area is composed of volcanic rock similar in character to those of the other two belts, and these rocks are to some degree at least copper-bearing. The area appears to be a northern extension of the copper-bearing ridge of Berlin Falls and Copperville in New Hampshire. As in Stoke mountain and at Ditton, in the southern part of the Lake Mégantic area, alluvial gold occurs, which in both cases Dr. Chalmers considers to have been derived from the underlying rock. They probably occur in the vicinity of the more extensive deposits of alluvial gold in the valley of the Chaudière and its tributaries and have a greater extent towards the north-east. This view is further sustained by the fact that still farther to the eastward in Gaspé, many observers, notably Logan, Ells and Low, have reported the occurrence of rocks characterized by chlorite and epidote which have not yet been microscopically examined.

It is probable that such rocks are a continuation or recurrence of these copper-bearing traps, and that the watershed which determines the boundary between the State of Maine and the Province of Quebec

will be found to be a continuous ridge, or succession of ridges of these rocks, perhaps ultimately connected with the copper-bearing rocks of New Brunswick.

Probable extension of this belt.

Both in their mode of occurrence and the character of the country rock the pre-Cambrian copper deposits are evidently similar to those which characterize certain parts of the Appalachian tract from Alabama to Newfoundland. The Sutton belt is the direct northern extension of the Berkshire and Vershire areas of Vermont, and are similar in all essential respects to those of southern Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and the well known deposits of Ducktown, Eastern Tennessee.

Mines of the Acton district.

Two other areas of copper-bearing rocks in the Eastern Townships are those of the Acton district and of the vicinity of Lake Memphramagog. In the Acton district copper occurs in the Sillery and Trenton formations in connection with small intrusions of igneous rocks. The Acton mine, about forty-six miles east of Montreal, is the best known and for a few years produced a large amount of high grade copper ore. Smaller mines as Upton, Wickham, St. Pierre de Durham, and Roxton, have produced more or less copper ore. The Upton deposit is further distinguished by the presence of a little native copper. All of these are now closed, but some of them seem likely to be worth reopening. The little work that was formerly done in most of them was of such a character as to save only a small proportion of the ore. The gangue is almost wholly calcite, and hence useful for a flux with the dry ores of the pre-Cambrian rocks. The ores are chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite and copper carbonate. They differ somewhat in the different individual deposits.

Lake Memphramagog area.

The townships of Bolton and Potton, to the west of Lake Memphramagog, contain several igneous hills of the general type of Mount Orford, which are intrusive through lower palaeozoic sediments. Where these have cut black Trenton shales, large bodies of pyrrhotite and pyrites and allied ores have frequently been formed. These are probably the largest ore bodies in the Eastern Townships. The Huntingdon mine, the Ives mine, and the Lake Memphramagog mine are the best known. Investigations with a view of discovering the most economic mode of smelting these ores are about to be undertaken at the mining laboratories of McGill University. These larger deposits are worth the most careful attention of those interested in copper mining.

Charlotte County, New Brunswick.

Dr. R. W. Ells.

Former work in Charlotte Co.

The work of the season of 1903 consisted largely of an examination of certain areas in Charlotte county, New Brunswick, with the object of determining more precisely the age of certain groups of rocks, which in the Report for 1870–71 on this district by Messrs. Bailey and Matthew, and later in the published map of this part of the province, issued in 1879–80, were left practically undetermined, though coloured provisionally, owing to the absence of sufficient data to establish their actual horizons. The geology of this part of New Brunswick is complicated by the presence of large areas of intrusive rocks, comprising granites, diabase, gabbros, and felsites, and by the alteration, in consequence, of large masses of slates and sandstones from their ordinary condition into schists and other crystalline rocks which now present many of the features of the pre-Cambrian series.

Assistants.

In this work I was ably assisted by Mr. R. A. A. Johnston of this Department and by Professor Ernest Haycock, of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

Economic minerals.

Special attention was directed to the occurrence of mineral deposits, including the nickel ores in the vicinity of St. Stephen, the copper deposits of Letite and the Western isles, including Adams and Simpsons islands, and to other mineral occurrences such as the galena and iron ores found at several points in the area around the shores of Passamaquoddy bay. The relations and probable value of these were ascertained as far as possible and their geological position determined.

Examination in Ontario and Quebec.

Early in August, after *working* out the relations and the age of some of the more important rock-formations in Charlotte county, Mr. Haycock was placed in charge of the field operations in this part of New Brunswick and my own time was devoted to an examination of certain points in connection with the areas now being mapped in eastern Ontario. In addition to this, an examination was made of several important mining areas, both in Ontario and Quebec, including the asbestus and actinolite deposits, the micas and apatites, and the graphite. As regards the asbestus, this was considered of special importance in view of the great developments in this industry in recent years, the mining methods and the character of the output having been greatly changed since the date of the last report on this subject published by this Department in 1888–89. In this examination, all the asbestus mines now being worked in the province of Quebec, as

well as a number which have suspended operations, owing to various causes, were visited and a large amount of information was obtained from the study of the areas at Thetford, Black Lake, Coleraine, East Broughton, Ireland and Danville in the Eastern Townships, as also from those north of Ottawa. A study was also made of several of the chromic iron mines, in order to ascertain more precisely the mode of occurrence of this mineral. The actinolite mines of Elzevir township, Ont., which have been worked for about twenty years, were also examined and a special report on the asbestus industry in general has been prepared, bringing the work down to the present year.

Materials have also been obtained for reports on mica graphite and apatite in Ontario and Quebec, which are now among the more important of the mineral resources of these provinces; and the conditions as to the occurrence of these minerals, as shown by a number of new openings, have been further studied.

GEOLOGY OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The Perry group.

One of the most interesting of the geological formations which occur in this portion of New Brunswick is that known as the Perry sandstone group. The formation receives its name from the town of Perry, in the state of Maine, on the west side of the St. Croix river, whence it extends across the boundary and forms a large area to the north of St. Andrews and continues eastward to Beaver harbour, beyond the shores of Passamaquoddy bay. It again reappears in this direction around the shores of Lepreau harbour and has here quite an extensive development. The rocks consist of conglomerates, sandstones and shales, generally reddish in colour, but occasionally, in the lower portion, some of the heavier sandstones and conglomerates become grayish. Plant stems are quite abundant in some of the shale beds, both in the rocks of Perry and near St. Andrews. These were carefully studied many years ago by Sir William Dawson and several papers relating to their character and age were published by him between 1861 and 1870, in which their horizon was placed as the upper portion of the Devonian system. The same conclusion had been reached at an earlier date by Dr. Jackson, and adopted by Prof. Rogers, after an examination of the material from the plant beds of Perry, Maine.

Probable Devonian age.

In the report by Bailey and Matthew, 1870-71, the opinion is expressed that the rocks of this group are referrable to the base of the Lower Carboniferous, rather than to the Devonian, from a supposed lithological resemblance to certain conglomerates which are found in Kennebeccasis bay, an arm of the St. John river, where these rocks are assigned to the Carboniferous horizon.

In Charlotte county, the Perry group can be well studied in the peninsula extending from the base of the Chamcook mountain to the point at St. Andrews where the exposures are practically continuous for a distance of about five miles. The beds are cut across by several dykes of green diabase which have altered the sediments at their contact. Similar dykes are seen on Ministers island to the east.

Perry conglomerates.

The lowest beds of the group at Chamcook mountain consist of a coarse, heavy conglomerate with pebbles, often of large size, for the most part derived from the felsitic rock of which the mountain is composed. These conglomerates are a conspicuous feature in many places at the base of this series of rocks, and they also occur occasionally as intermediate beds higher up in the series. They are well exposed in the bluff east of Chamcook harbour, on the islands and on the shore at the entrance to Digdeguash harbour and further east on Bliss island, L'Etang head and Pea point and again around the shores of Lepreau harbour, which is in the extreme eastern part of the county.

Thickness of formation.

The dip of the strata in the St. Andrew's peninsula is uniformly to the south or south-east, at angles from 10 to 25 degrees. At an average inclination of 15 degrees over a distance of five miles, since the southern margin of the basin is not here reached, the thickness for the beds at this place will be not far from 7,000 feet. No well defined faults or repetitions of the strata are seen in this section. This estimate of thickness far exceeds that hitherto made for any portion of the lower Carboniferous as developed in southern New Brunswick.

Trap dykes.

In the dykes no characteristic zeolites have been found, but small deposits of quartz crystals and bunches of calcite occasionally occur. The dykes are sometimes in the form of interbedded masses and sometimes cut directly across the sandstones.

Thickness of the conglomerate.

The outlines of this formation were carefully traced along the shores from the St. Croix river to Point Lepreau, and in some places, as at Pea point and L'Etang head, the basal conglomerate was found to have a great thickness, aggregating not far from 4,000 feet. At Lepreau harbour, where these rocks are well exposed, they apparently rest directly and conformably upon the Devonian shales and sandstones of the Mispec and Little river groups of the St. John Devonian basin. As they elsewhere underlie the basal beds of the lower Carboniferous, including the marine limestones of that series, it would now appear that the rocks of the Perry group, as a whole, represent the upper portion of the Devonian system of southern New Brunswick, as was early suggested by Sir William Dawson and others from the evidence of the

contained plants. The complete details of their distribution cannot be given in a brief summary report.

Rock of Letite.

Another group of rocks which required careful examination is the series of slates, schists, eruptives, and crystalline limestones which occur on Letite and Frye island, and thence south-westerly through the group of islands including Deer, Campobello, Grand Manan, and many other smaller ones which are a part of a somewhat extensive chain trending in this direction. Much doubt has been felt as to the age of these rocks, and they have been classed at different times as possibly Silurian, Primordial and even pre-Cambrian, and on the published map of the area, they were coloured provisionally as the latter. This determination was based on the presence of certain schists, associated with altered slates, diorites, felsites and other crystallines, the general aspect of which was like many of the rocks east of St. John, included in the Kingston group, these having been regarded as of Huronian age, since they, in part at least, underlie rocks which hold primordial fossils.

Fossils.

A careful examination of the Charlotte county rocks, however, showed that the so-called pre-Cambrian schists are merely altered slates which have been acted on by newer intrusives and affected by pressure, by which the schistosity has been developed. In places, the slaty schists reveal the presence of fossils in certain layers, in which also the schistose structure is developed and the fossil forms are drawn out along the schist planes. In this respect they closely resemble Silurian and Devonian fossils which occur in the vicinity of Memphremagog lake in southern Quebec.

Schistose structure.

The shearing has also developed a schistose structure in certain of the intrusive dykes, so as to impart to these the aspect of pre-Cambrian schists; but from the fact that most of these intrusives are frequently seen to cut the fossiliferous Silurian strata, it must be assumed that they are newer than the rocks which they penetrate. In fact, at the close of the Silurian and even in Devonian times, there has been, without doubt, a very extensive period of intrusion, faulting and metamorphism throughout all the area in southern Charlotte county. On this basis, much of the area which, in the published map, was coloured as pre-Cambrian must now in part be assigned either to the upper Silurian and Devonian, or indicated as a newer eruptive series.

Large collections of fossils were made from a number of points, including the upper part of Oak bay, the Mascarene shore, especially about the entrance to the broad inlet of the Magaguadavic river, on Fryes island, Letite and elsewhere. These collections have not yet

been fully determined, but sufficient has been learned from them to show that their general aspect is characteristic of the upper portion of the Silurian.

Mascarene series.

Of the peculiar group of rocks which have been described under the name Mascarene series, it may be said that they consist of a considerable thickness of purple slates and sandstones with green and gray beds, the latter predominating, which have been cut by numerous intrusives, both diabases and felsites. The action of these on the sediments is quite clear as they have altered the strata in contact at many points. The felsites, which are generally reddish, sometimes occur as great bedded sheets. In position the Mascarene rocks may be said to be intermediate between the Silurian of Letite and Back bay and the base of the Perry sandstone group. The presence of well defined plant stems in some of the strata of Mascarene tends to place them also in the Devonian.

The Western isles.

The rocks of the Western isles, including Deer and Campobello and many smaller ones lying in their vicinity, were all examined. For the most part, they consist of newer intrusives, comprising diabase, gabbro, felsites, and some granite, and with these are occasionally found areas of altered slates, now sometimes changed to schists, similar in character to those of Letite and showing, in places, the traces of fossils. There is no reasonable doubt that the rocks of the greater number of these islands must be referred to the Silurian or to the later intrusives. Some of the smaller islands to the east of Deer island show conglomerates of the Perry group and represent the extension of the broad development of these rocks which compose Bliss island and the shores of the east side of L'Etang harbour. There are no reasons apparent why the rocks of these islands should be coloured as pre-Cambrian.

Crystalline limestone of Fryes island.

The interesting band of crystalline limestone which occurs on Fryes island, and which, after crossing from the south to the north extends across the passage to L'Etang peninsula, and appears in a broad belt just west of L'Etang village, was carefully examined. It has been regarded as representing the crystalline limestones of the Laurentian, as developed about St. John, but from the fact that it is closely associated with slates, now schistose, of Silurian age, and in places contains fossil corals and other forms at several points, the geological position formerly assigned to it must now also be changed. The crystalline limestones show several stages of alteration, and in places where the alteration has not been so complete, an abundance of fossil shells with corals was found. The highly crystalline portion gradually shades off into bluish and less altered limestone, and the peculiar green and purple shales and sandstones of Silurian age are clearly a part of the

Silurian age.

limestone series. They do not resemble the crystalline limestones of Ontario and Quebec in their association with gneisses or quartzites, but rather the metamorphic limestones of Memphremagog lake and of Dudswell in Quebec, concerning the Devonian and Silurian age of which there is now no question. Even in the most highly altered portion of the limestones, there are indications of corals which have been flattened out by pressure and now conform with the general schistose condition of these sediments. Small deposits of galena, with fluor spar, are seen in connection with these rocks on Fryes island and a slight attempt was made many years ago to open these by mining. The quantity is, however, too small to be of much economic value, and no work in this direction has been attempted for a considerable time.

Eruptives

The broad belt of rocks coloured as Silurian on the published map, extending along the shore from the St. Croix to St. George, will of necessity be represented in greatly reduced area. In a section along the railway north from Chamcook, where good rock cuttings are exposed almost continuously for some miles, the rocks of this division are clearly eruptive, consisting of diabase, gabbro, granite and red felsite, all of which are newer than Silurian, and in part at least, later in date than the Mascarene series. There is no reason why these rocks should be included in a general Silurian colour scheme. They comprise a large portion of what, in earlier reports, were described as bedded felsites, the intrusive character of which is manifest upon close examination.

Surveys.

Surveys were made of all roads over a great portion of the country, but time did not permit the completion of this work during the season. Further detailed examinations will also be required to settle definitely the exact horizons of some of the slate belts, including that to the north and east of St. Stephen, and it is hoped that a close search will reveal the presence of fossils in some of the less altered beds. The fact that such fossils were found during the past season in most unpromising localities leads to the expectation that this hope will be realized and the actual horizon of some of these now doubtful beds will be ascertained.

Rocks of Beaver harbour

About Beaver harbour an interesting series of slates and conglomerates, with shales, occurs. These are associated, in part, with the usual masses of intrusives of later age, portions of these occurring as bedded flows. The shales are often plant-bearing, and are referable to the Devonian, and a portion of the intrusive rocks are intermediate between these plant beds and the base of the Perry conglomerate seen at Pea point, Blacks harbour and Deadmans point. In part, these intrusives are basic, while other portions are acid rocks, largely red

felsites. The latter frequently occur at the base of the conglomerates, both at this place and about Passamaquoddy bay.

Beaver harbour to Lepreau.

From Beaver harbour, east to Lepreau, the shore section shows a series of eruptive rocks, consisting largely of granites and felsites. The associated rocks are generally schistose, and the actual age of these was not determined, though they may represent portions of the slaty series of Letite, altered by intrusives and pressure, as further west.

Lepreau harbour.

At Lepreau harbour the lowest beds of the Perry conglomerate rest conformably upon the recognized Devonian of that area, which in character and from their contained plants are precisely similar to the St. John Devonian as represented by the "Fern ledges." These contain an irregular bed of graphitized coal, partly anthracitic, which has been described in earlier reports (1878) as occurring on the north side of Belas basin. A large amount of work was spent on this deposit about 25 years ago, but operations were suspended shortly afterwards.

In the northern portion of the county our field-work has not yet been finished. The plant-bearing formation, in so far as examined, is practically as outlined on the published map, being probably of Devonian age, but further work is necessary to complete details of distribution.

Copper ore of Letite, &c.

The copper deposits of Adams and Simpsons islands and of Letite were examined by Mr. Johnston. The conclusions arrived at seem to indicate that while small quantities of rich ore are found at several of these places, the quantity is not sufficient to warrant any great outlay on permanent works. The occurrences are usually small and irregular in their distribution. A large amount of exploratory work appears to have been done at different intervals, but apparently without profitable results. At Letite several shafts were sunk about 40 years ago on belts of gabbro and diabase which cut Silurian slates, and some chalcopyrite and copper-glance, mixed with pyrrhotite were found; and recently another shaft has been sunk to a depth of about 140 feet, from which good specimens of chalcopyrite are also obtained. As the shaft was filled with water at the time of our visit, the actual condition below the surface could not be ascertained.

Granite quarries.

The granite quarries in the vicinity of St. George still continue to be worked at intervals. A very full description of these is given in the recent report of Dr. Bailey on the "Mineral Resources of New Brunswick," Vol. X, 1897, pp. 102-106.

Nickel bearing rocks of St. Stephen.

The nickel-bearing rocks of St. Stephen was specially examined and found to consist of newer intrusives, instead of the Laurentian granites,

as at one time supposed. The rocks are chiefly of the gabbro type which have penetrated and altered a series of black and grey slates, the age of which has also been a matter of much doubt. They were at one time supposed to be of Silurian age, but from the absence of fossils, this point has never been fully determined. As developed about the head of Oak bay, it was also supposed that here they might be the equivalents of some portion of the primordial of the St. John area, but this point also has never been determined by finding fossils. On the geological map of the district they are provisionally coloured Cambro-Silurian. They apparently underlie conformably the sandy slates which are regarded as Devonian and which occupy the north-west portion of the county, and on this basis, their age might well be Upper Silurian.

Altered slates.

They are extensively altered in many places, changing into mica and chiastolite schists, but these alterations are purely local and caused by intrusions of the gabbro masses. They resemble, in certain points, pre-Cambrian schists, but not as a series. Further detailed examinations for fossils will be required to finally settle the question of their true horizon.

Occurrence of nickel ore.

The nickel near St. Stephen occurs in pyrrhotite, as at Sudbury, but the associated rocks are of a very different geological horizon from those of the latter district. The pyrrhotite is found in gabbro masses which cut a series of slates and have altered these extensively along the contacts. The mineral occurs apparently in pockety masses which are probably quite local in character. The ore is found at a number of points, but attempts at mining for nickel have been made chiefly at two places, on what are known as the Rogers and Hall farms. The former is usually styled the Todd mine, the latter the Carroll mine.

The Todd mine.

On the Rogers farm, considerable work, mostly of an exploratory nature, has been done. A shaft 12 x 12 has been sunk for 24 feet, and three trenches have been cut, with depths ranging from three to eight feet, the principal one being rather more than two chains in length on a course of S. 54° W., magnetic. In this trench, the ore is exposed for a little more than 30 feet along the line of the excavation, the rest of the cut showing partly mixed ore and partly rock. The width of the ore-body was not ascertained, as sufficient development work has not been done to decide this point.

Carroll mine.

On Hall's lot (Carroll mine) several shafts have been sunk, one of 77 feet, one of 14 feet and one of 12 feet. In addition, a bore-hole with a diamond drill was carried down from the bottom of the deepest

shaft to a further depth of 163 feet. From information obtained from Mr. J. Carroll, the first 40 feet of the main shaft was in ore, but from that point to the bottom, the ore was mixed with rock. The log of the boring shows as under :—

Section of bore and shaft.

	Feet.
Hard rock, dark gray	17
Ore, white	1
Hard rock, black	19
Rock and ore, mixed	7
Sandstone and ore	2
Ore, white	16
Hard rock, dark gray	6
Ore, steel gray	7
Rock, soft	12
	163

The formations at this place are practically the same as on the Todd area. The openings are apparently near the eastern edge of the gabbro mass, since altered slates are seen in close proximity.

A number of assays have been made from time to time of the ore from this locality. As there is apparently but little difference in the character of the ore from the two locations, these may be here given as fairly representing the quality as regards nickel contents.

Assays of nickel ore.

From the Carroll mine, an assay by Ricketts and Banks of New York city, from a sample of the core at a depth of 128 feet gave :

Nickel, per cent	2·42

Another by Ledoux and Company of New York, sample of boring from a depth of 128 feet gave :

Nickel	2·18
Cobalt	·15

An assay by Mr. R. A. A. Johnston of the Geological Survey laboratory gave :

Nickel	1·72
Cobalt	·16
Copper	·31

An analysis by Mr. W. F. Best of St. John, N.B., from the Carroll mine gave :

Nickel	2·62
Copper	7·92

An assay of ore from the Todd mine by the school of Technology, Boston, gave (See Report, 1890-91) nickel 1·92, and another from the trench gave 1·97.

Assays of ore from the bank of the St. Croix near Milltown, by the State Assayer, Boston, gave nickel, 1.10, and by the Geological Survey, from the Thompson Farm, ·923, with cobalt ·394 (See Report 1880-81-82, p. 16H).

Assays by Mr. Connor of this Department from specimens selected by Mr. R. A. A. Johnston, during the present season, from both the Todd and Carroll properties, gave nickel, 1·38, cobalt, 0·21, for the Todd mine, and for the Carroll mine, nickel, 1·35, cobalt, 0·21.

It will be seen from all these assays that the percentage of nickel in the pyrrhotite is practically too low to permit the ore to be smelted after the manner of those of Sudbury. If a process of concentration could be installed on the spot at an expense not too heavy, it is possible that a paying industry could be thus established, the resulting concentrates being shipped to the larger works at Constable Hook in New Jersey, where the final separation and refining could be completed.

Character of rocks and ore bodies.

The rocks at all these places appear to be very similar in character, and consist, for the most part of a gabbro, varying from fine to somewhat coarse-grained. The presence of the pyrrhotite is indicated by masses of gossan at the surface, and in places, the ore is largely mixed with rock. There does not appear to be any well defined contact of the ore-body with the adjacent rock, and but little indication of a vein-structure is visible. Outside of the ground covered by the trenches and pits, the surface shows the gossan cap at a number of points with a thickness ranging from a few inches to several feet. From the fact that this capping shows at several places, east of the main trench on the Rogers farm, it is probable that masses of pyrrhotite will be found over a considerable area, but probably in many cases so mixed with rock that careful separation would be necessary after mining. The existence of these ore-bodies could be best proved by judicious boring with a diamond drill. The areas of gabbro are limited and appear to rise in dome-shaped masses through the slate formation at a number of places. In the present state of development of the district, but little information of a definite nature can be given as to future values.

Nickel at Moore mill.

At the location near Moore's mill, while the gabbro is seen at different points, pyrrhotite appears to be disseminated in a mass of altered schistose slates. The ore here is apparently also of low grade and the extent of the deposit not large.

Grand Manan.

Time did not permit of an examination of the island of Grand Manan, but from previous reports by Verrill, Bailey and others, it would appear that the rocks are, as a whole, somewhat similar to those seen on Deer and Campobello islands. There are large masses of the newer intrusives, which have altered the slates of the Letite and Fryes island type into schists. The rocks on the west side of the island are of a different class, resembling the diabases of the upper part of the Bay of Fundy. A more detailed examination of this interesting area will be necessary.

Northern Part of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hugh Fletcher.

Winter office work.

Mr. Fletcher spent the winter of 1902–03 in compiling the surveys of previous years enumerated in the Summary Report for 1902, pp. 388 to 399, in giving advice personally and by letter to miners and explorers in certain districts of Nova Scotia, and in studying the new and important extension and correction of former explorations in the light of results obtained by the government drills and otherwise, in their bearing on obscure points in the geology. Records of the exact position of all these boreholes and of the strata cut by them should be carefully kept.

Assistants.

Mr. Fletcher was assisted during a portion of the winter by Mr. J. A. Robert, B. Ap. Sc. and Mr. M. H. McLeod, and during the whole season by Mr. A. T. McKinnon.

Field work in Cumberland, Hants, Kings and Annapolis.

Leaving Ottawa on June 16 for field-work in Nova Scotia, he was employed for the most part in Cumberland county until the end of the year. Mr. McLeod worked in conjunction with Mr. Faribault and his assistants in the district north and west of St. Margaret's bay and from the Ponhook lakes to New Ross, in the counties of Halifax, Hants and Lunenburg; while Mr. McKinnon was occupied with a survey of roads necessary for the construction of a map of that portion of Kings and Annapolis counties lying north and south of the Dominion Atlantic railway, between the Hants county line and Lawrencetown, most of the streams having been already surveyed. Mr. McKinnon also made supplementary surveys on the Blomidon peninsula for sheet 83, which is now ready for publication, and, at the close of the field-season, collected a quantity of various minerals for educational purposes in Hants and Pictou counties.

The borehole at Hantsport* was given up at a depth of about 1,500 feet, the rocks cut being still similar to those near the top, but gray sandstone predominating. Boreholes at Hantsport, New Glasgow and Cheverie.

That on the East river, Pictou* was lost and another begun with a cable-drill at the same place, which has reached a depth of 1,900 feet and is still in the New Glasgow conglomerate.

The borehole at Cheverie* was abandoned at 1,910 feet. It was ten inches in diameter at the top, eight inches at the bottom, cased to 1,836 feet and reamed to 1,910 feet. The following section is given by Mr. C. S. Gayton, who is in charge.

	Feet.
1. Surface and drift	20
2. Dark gray shales	30
3. Shale and gypsum mixed in streaks	150
4. White gypsum	370
5. Red shale	80
6. Light-gray shale	10
7. Red shale	240
8. Red and gray shale in alternate layers	100
9. Gray sandstone, with a flow of salt water	20
10. Light gray shale, with a little sandstone	200
11. Red and gray shales mixed	50
12. Shales with gypsum	130
13. Whitish quartzose sandstone, very gritty	350
14. Dark gray shale	60
15. Dark-gray sandstone. A flow of salt water not so strong as the last	30
16. Dark-gray shale	50
17. Whitish gray sandstone, with a great flow of salt water	20
Total	1,910

No sign of petroleum was found. It is to be regretted that the dip of the rocks at this borehole was not taken.

In Cumberland county the work of last season consisted only of a more precise definition of lines laid down by Professor H. Y. Hind, Messrs. Scott Barlow and Walter McOuat, Dr. Ells and others, reproduced in the maps and reports of the Geological Survey, references to which are given on the map of the Springhill coal-field (No. 812). A

*Sum. Rep. for 1902, p. 391.

problem of great commercial and industrial importance here involved is similar to that discussed by Dr. Poole and Dr. Ells in regard to the existence of beds of workable or accessible coal beneath overlying strata in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and has already been referred to.* On the strength of evidence collected as to the possibility of its existence, a borehole has been begun at the head of tidewater in the large brook at Spicers cove and another on the west side of River Hebert, a mile below the outlet of Fullerton lake. The results of this experiment will be watched with interest for, apart from the distance of this field from the coal mines at present worked, the depth to which boring must in any case be carried, and the difficulty of cutting conglomerate, the basal rock of the upper series, there must be added the uncertainty in regard to the thinning out of the workable coals in some directions, their deterioration as on the north side of the basin, at the Joggins and elsewhere, and the chance that some or all the strata underlying, as at Pugwash and River Philip, may be lower than the coal measures. The great belt of gray sandstone and clay shale in which lie the coal seams is of variable composition in different parts of the field, particularly as to the size of the coal-seams.

At Spicer's cove.

The hole at Spicers cove, bored by Messrs. J. A. Johnson, B. F. Pearson and others with one of the government calyx drills (No. 5) is now down about 650 feet.† It began near the horizon of the small seams of coal exposed on the shore, but soon passed into a conglomerate containing large pebbles of red granite and other igneous and metamorphic rocks in a fine or coarse matrix, resembling in colour certain Triassic beds of the Bay of Fundy and including small basins of clay-shale with pockets of coal.‡

Atkinson brook.

Current reports of discoveries of coal on Atkinson brook, a branch of River Hebert and other places in the neighbourhood of the second borehole were found to be entirely without foundation : and there is no evidence that workable coal comes to the surface at any point on the southern edge of this trough. The borehole at Fullerton lake is now about 1300 feet deep.§ These two boreholes are in a basin tilted gently westward from the coal measures, millstone grit and Carboniferous limestone of the Springhill coal-field. To the eastward of it the lower strata extend, as shown on the map of 1885, to the neigh-

* Vol. XV., 1902, Part A, pp. 367, 377 and 395. On page 395 for 1,500 read 15,000.

† April 11, 1904.

‡ Sum. Rep. for 1892, pp. 41 and 42 ; for 1897, p. 109 ; for 1902, p. 378. Nova Scotian, Oct. 1903. Dawson's Acadian Geology, 'General Section Minudie to Apple River,' page 150.

§ April 15, 1904.

hourhood of Thompson station, where another basin of Permian rocks overlies and extends to the Pictou coal-field. This structure again suggests the question * whether parts of this second basin also may not be underlaid by workable coals, more particularly since, at Polly's brook and Oxford Junction, certain small coal-seams of the lower part of the Springhill section reappear in the eastern basin, the common axis of the two basins tilted west and east respectively, following the valley of Pollys brook for some miles among conglomerates which underlie the coal measures in nearly horizontal attitude. The gypsum of Salt-springs, Clairmont, and the belt northeastward to River Philip above Oxford, thence eastward to Birchwood, Hansford and Victoria, is clearly Lower Carboniferous, and that of Hartford, East Wallace (Plaster Cove) and Malagash Point is on the same anticlinal line,† an extension of the Clairmont anticline, the position of which is well marked along the shore. The limestones, red and green marls and flags of Johnston brook and the north side of Clairmont are part of the same formation ; while to the northward they are in contact with Upper Carboniferous rocks from Glenville to Oxford, marking the line of the Black river fault which is well shown at the mouth of the little brook from McManaman's and also on the north side of Black river at the bridge near Richard Keiver's, the rocks at the latter point, on the south side of the fault, being, however, coal measures.

Lowest coals of the Springhill section.

Lower Carboniferous rocks.

Gypsum.

At Goose Point on River Philip, a fault seems also to separate the Permian from the Lower Carboniferous, the latter then spreading out in Roslin on another anticline, probably that which brings up also the gypsum and limestone of Canfield creek. These rocks apparently occur as outliers surrounded by Permian red marls and sandstones with layers of gray and greenish-gray crumbly sandstone, blackened with carbonized plants, stained green, and carrying trunks of trees converted into a mixture of coal, chalcocite and pyrite. The broken land of Canfield creek affords a fine display of 'plaster pits.'

The gypsum of Plaster cove seems to be on the north side of a fault passing clear of Macfarlane point. That of Blue Sea corner is succeeded to the westward on the shore by gray and rusty sandstone, containing drifted trunks of trees, coal-pipes several inches in diameter, traces of pyrite, chalcocite and galena, of black crystalline ironstone, calcareous 'bull-eyes' and masses of gray concretionary limestone-conglomerate.

The banks of red clay-marl dug for the use of the brick-works at Pugwash, broken land and a long ledge of limestone indicate the

Brick-clay and limestone quarries of Pugwash.

* Professor Hind's paper in the Nova Scotian, Oct., 1903, page 30.
† Report for 1885, Part E, page 40.

Lower Carboniferous on the west side of Pugwash harbour. This limestone is whitish and gray, nodular and compact, dips N. 58° E. < 73°, but is slightly contorted, in massive beds of considerable thickness, of an aggregate section of 150 feet. It has been quarried for some distance along the strike for shipment to Prince Edward island. The gypsum of River Philip and Hansford contains fine plates of selenite.

Collingwood and Wettchester.

By reference to the Springhill map, it will be seen that the conglomerate of Pollys brook, which underlies the coal seams, extends through Windham to Davison brook, at the head of which it rests upon the pre-Carboniferous rocks of the Cobequid hills. In the east branch of Davison brook, however, there is interposed a narrow belt of light gray, greenish-gray and rusty, fine, sandy flags and coarse grits, full of carbonized plants and threads of coal, interstratified with layers of red shale and sandstone and patches of concretionary, vesicular limestone-conglomerate, which extends from Collingwood corner up along the east branch of River Philip, through Westchester station to Wentworth and East New Annan. This series resembles that of the Glenville and River Philip quarries and certain rocks in the neighbourhood of Streets ridge; it everywhere underlies a conglomerate, but whether the latter is all of the same period of formation may be doubted.

Basin of the lowest seams.

There is apparently an unbroken belt of conglomerate down River Philip from Collingwood and Windham to Pollys brook and also eastward to Millvale and Westchester valley, overlaid to the northward by gray sandstone and grit, as on the south branch of Black river, and at the mouth of Tillet creek by reddish marls, whitish nodular sandstone and grit and rusty pebbly grit and conglomerate with a low southerly dip. An opposite dip, also low, is found among these rocks in the brooks crossing the old Westchester road between River Philip and Millvale, while the northern edge of the basin is indicated by outcrops on the Jungle road and the Intercolonial railway from Oxford Junction to Thompson. Eastward from these points they run across the Colonel's brook and the Emery Meadow brook, but before reaching Atkinson siding appear to pass beneath conglomerate and reddish and blackish soft crumbly shales, like those which overlie the coal measures between Springhill and Athol.

At Thompson.

This gray sandstone series, as already stated, includes the coal seams exploited on Pollys brook and about a mile east of Oxford junction.* These latter extend to Thompson among the gray sandstones exposed

* Depart. of Mines for N. S., 1893, page 6.

in the railway cuttings and bored by Mr. Thomas Matheson. The coal seam of Pollys brook consists of three inches of coal in a band of clay shale and underclay about six feet thick, underlaid in the brook by rusty conglomerate and grit, exposed for a considerable distance with a very low dip in flat undulations down stream towards the head of the millpond.

Below the Emery meadow there are obscure outcrops of gray sandstone. About one-eighth of a mile above the confluence of Emery brook, an excavation made by a Halifax company in the Colonel's brook disclosed, according to Mr. George Purdy, six inches of black coaly shale, included among greenish and gray clay-shales underlaid by a quantity of red shale. Between this point and Mr. Purdy's house, many large blocks of gray sandstone are found, while north-west of the road at his house, similar sandstone, in part massive and of fine texture, has been somewhat largely quarried in the Mile brook. Below the confluence of the Emery brook, gray fine sandstone, of good quarry texture and grindstone grit, is also exposed with a low dip.

From Pollys brook, the axis of the basin of which these rocks form the south side, passing half a mile south of Thompson, through Lower Wentworth, Brulé harbour and John bay, enters the sea three miles east of Cape John, the highest rocks in the field being underlaid east of Brulé by strata having a low dip to the westward. On the north side of this basin, rocks of the gray sandstone series keep along Big lake, through Kerr's and Howard's mills and north of Dewar river to Malagash point, where they contain small coal seams and were recognized as "very like the lower part of the coal measures by Sir J. William Dawson* who also remarks that unless the more important parts are concealed by the imperfection of the sections, the whole Carboniferous series appears here to be less fully developed than on the western coast of the county." It is on the assumption that this imperfection may be due to unconformity and to the overlapping† of the coal measures by higher rocks that deep boring for the discovery of the coals is suggested in this basin also. If no such unconformity exist, the strata of the basin south of Big lake, Dewar lake and Tatamagouche bay must represent the coal measures of other districts barren of coal. As having a bearing on this question, a close examination should be made of the rocks west of River Philip between Kolbeck and the Stanley mines, beyond the limit of the present map sheets, where the coals of the Joggins section appear to thin out or disappear.

At Malagash.

Boring suggested.

* Acadian Geology, page 216.
† Report for 1885, Part E, page 42.

Big Lake coal mine.

From the Lower Carboniferous rocks of Hansford and Birchwood the outlet of Big lake affords a fine ascending section to those of South Victoria and Streets ridge. The Big Lake coal mine, so called, is of great scientific interest, if of little commercial value. Here, with a small engine for hoisting and pumping, two slopes, about 280 feet apart, have been sunk about 60 feet S. 21° E. <50° on the dip of two belts of dark-gray clay-shale, full of fossil plants, trunks of trees and *Stigmaria*, with pipes and thin layers of coal, the largest not exceeding eight inches. The band farthest south is associated with balls or masses of flinty grit: in the other, both roof and pavement are regular and the band of gray shale and sandy flags is twenty feet in thickness. Gray Carboniferous strata also prevail to the northward, while immediately south of the mine lie red sandstone, grit and conglomerate of the higher series, provisionally called Permian, the change being so abrupt that unconformity seems probable. A similar unconformity seems to separate the gray sandstones of Thompson from the red marly shales and flags, grit and conglomerate of the Intercolonial railway between Thompson and Atkinson. The latter extend northward through New Jersey and occupy the country from Greenville to Streets ridge, borings made at intervals across this tract having shown only these red strata and confirmed the evidence of the natural exposures.

Westchester valley.

Up the brook south of Atkinson siding, conglomerate is well exposed in cliffs, and a small quantity of barite in highly crystalline aggregations has been dug from irregular veins and masses in it. At Westchester valley, up the main river, a pit dug in gray and rusty sandstone of the lower series shows many carbonized plants and a streak of coal associated with sulphides, principally pyrite.

Conn's mills.

The conglomerate of Pugwash river above Conn's mills succeeds the black shales of Hansford siding and Roslin, but is perhaps Permian. As there are conglomerates at the base of the three series of Lower Carboniferous, Millstone Grit and Permian rocks, great care must be taken to distinguish between them, and it is possible that with every precaution, mistakes will be made in their identification. Much of the land of Pugwash harbour and Port Philip is low and shows few exposures, but those along the outer shore are good. Southeast of the brick-clay deposit is a small quantity of coaly shale and a *Stigmaria* underclay, underlaid by gray and rusty sandstone and flags with patches of greenish-gray limestone-conglomerate and grit, but no workable coal. A little farther south, on Chisholm creek, gray and blackish sandstones and flags yield a large quantity of excellent chalcocite, specimens of which were shown at a recent exhibition in

Halifax as a good type of this class of ores, fully described in previous reports. Copper ore of Pugwash.

Intermittent attempts are still made at Wentworth Centre* to mine and reduce these ores by a process similar to that in use at Dorchester, New Brunswick, but the prospects of success do not seem to have improved.† Northwest of the limestone quarry, several pits have been sunk to test the bog iron ore found near the surface in that vicinity.

Not far below Kerr's mills, nearly vertical beds of light-gray and rusty conglomerate containing coal-pipes, pyrite and chalcocite rest against red shales and interstratified thick beds of gray sandstone. The quarry sandstones of Wallace bridge seem also to underlie this conglomerate, and these in turn are the sandstones of Wallace harbour.‡ A section of the rocks from Kerr's mills up Wallace river to the head of Howard's millpond, has been prepared in more detail than that given in Dr. Ells' report, and certain bands have been traced across the country; but the results will not be here presented. Gray sandstones are well exposed also on the roads from Malagash station to Wallace ridge, thence to the Stake road and to a considerable distance east of it; they resemble those of the Wallace quarries, Howard's mills and Wallace bridge. Wallace quarries.

As already pointed out, the north side of this basin is characterized by steep dips and faults, and the bottom of the basin is seldom far from the northern boundary of what have been regarded as the overlying or Permian rocks. On the south side, from the axis to the foot of the Pre-carboniferous hills, the basin is broad and the dips low; this would therefore, probably, be the best side to bore for possible coal measures, if the latter are not too deeply buried beneath the Permian.

The rocks of the Wallace river section differ considerably from those of Maccan river between Athol and Southampton, the latter being for the most part finer in texture, like those along the Upper Maccan river and Rattling brook. Those of the East brook are similar and towards the old Mountain road they include beds of conglomerate. Wallace river section.

Explorations have been made to a small extent, partly in the Lower Carboniferous and partly in the adjoining gray sandstone, northwest of Stewart meadow, by Mr. Thomas Pigott and others, in search of an extension of the Springhill seams: but no discovery of coal has yet been made. A borehole, now about 500 feet deep, on the south side Explorations near Springhill Junction.

* Sum. Report for 1902, page 396.
† N.S. Depart. of Mines, 1897, p. 50; 1898, pp. 51-52; 1900, pp. 54-55.
‡ Rep. for 1885, Part E., page 40.

of the Intercolonial railway track, at the water-tank immediately east of Springhill Junction, has passed through red marls with a few thin beds of reddish and gray sandstone. The belt of gray sandstone along the railway from Springhill Junction to Saltsprings station, interrupted only by a short exposure of the Lower Carboniferous of Stewart meadow, has led naturally to the supposition that they are continuous as well as on the same horizon.

Upper Maccan river.

Passing now to the south side of the Springhill basin, it will be remarked that the rocks of the Wolf road strongly resemble those of Mapleton and Leamington, the Rattling and Harrison brooks, their general resemblance to those of the south branch of Black river, which underlie the coals, being equally striking. At the house of Mr. Albert Brown, immediately east of the crossing of the east branch of Lawrence (South) brook, a small seam of coal is said to have been cut in a well at a depth of 60 or 70 feet, and coal-wash found north of it on the bank of this brook at a little burying-ground. This would seem to be directly on the strike of the coal cut in the 715-feet borehole at Mapleton* and would suggest the probable extension of this seam to that point

Exploration for coal.

Although many of these details may seem unsuitable for a preliminary report or may have been given before, they are repeated as having a direct bearing on the development of this district and as suggesting certain lines that explorations may follow. Prospecting for coal, like mining, is not a game of chance, but a legitimate venture that should be conducted under honest, competent management, without over-capitalization or appeals to the cupidity of shareholders by fraudulent or ignorant misrepresentations.†

Boring at Leamington and Mapleton.

In the Springhill basin, further explorations were made last summer by two men who bored eighty-four holes, sixty-one feet deep and under, and dug several pits, to define more precisely the position of certain distinctive beds of coal and shale in the district between Mapleton and Rodney.‡ By this means the coal seam traced from the 714-feet borehole was found to turn from the point to which it is drawn on the map of Springhill (No. 812) northward 1,200 feet to a point a few feet past Rattling brook, where it was lost, probably against the fault already proved at Mr. C. E. Corbett's, west of J. W. Hunter's at the old Mountain road. The belt of red shale overlying that seam from Mapleton northeastward is shown on the map. North of this

*Sum. Rep. for 1902, page 394.
† The Nova Scotian, Oct. 1903, pages 33 and 63.
‡ Sum. Rep. for 1902, page 394.

fault a similar belt of red shale overlies the seam bored 700 feet north of Mr. Hunter's and was traced, around the point of the anticline* shown on the map, northward to the fault at the old Mountain road. This coal also was now traced, by boreholes, parallel to the red shale for about 1,500 feet to the point of the anticline, but was not followed on its northwesterly dip nor to the fault, for want of time, Enough was, however, done to prove it the probable equivalent (on the north side of the Corbett fault) of the seam of the deep borehole at Mapleton* which it strongly resembles in composition and associated strata. The coal seam represented as probably lying west of this one should, therefore, be erased from the map, as also the suggested connection of the Dan McLeod seams with the coal at the Athol road.

A broad belt of red shale, overlaid by gray and greenish-gray argillaceous shale like the foregoing, was next found on the old Mountain road 800 feet north-west of and overlying the coal traced from Harrison brook† southwestward to that road ; so that this seam also, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, may be regarded as identical with that of the Mapleton deep borehole, as suggested on the engraved map (No. 812). A hole sixty feet deep was bored below the outcrop of the seam at Mr. Herbert Stonehouse's on the Athol road, cutting gray shale and sandstone, the red strata overlying which, begin a short distance west of the house, are well seen at the crossing of the railway and along the latter nearly to the bridge across Harrison brook.

A few feet on the dip of one of the Dan. McLeod pits, west of the Leamington road* a borehole was put down to the coal, which was afterwards traced more than 1,000 feet to the south-eastward of the road, but seems here to be cut off. Little is known of the extension of these coal-seams to the eastward, but they could probably be proved by boring. Much of the surface hereabout is encumbered with large blocks of gray sandstone. From Herritt's old dam (from which a pump now throws a large stream of water through a straight line of pipe to the ponds above the west slope, for the use of the mines) southward, this sandstone is more pebbly as a rule than that on the north side of the river, but not otherwise different, there being apparently in passing south only an increase of conglomerate, with which is associated red marl, and in a little brook, sandstone, grit and argillo-arenaceous rocks, precisely as in the banks of Tom Boss and Sugarwood

Obscurity between Leamington and Rodney.

* Sum. Rep. for 1900, page 163, line 25.
† Sum. Rep. for 1902, page 394.
*Sum. Rep. for 1900, page 163, line 23.
* Sum. Report for 1900, page 163, line 7.

brooks, that nearest Maccan river being dark greenish-gray argilite and fine grit. The cores as described from the 134-feet bore-hole near Tom Boss show apparently an extension of these rocks.

The basin near Rodney nowhere indicates the proximity of a great fault or points to a possible separation of these rocks from those to the northward along a well-defined line and yet along the line from Tom Boss brook to Mapleton the coal-seams are succeeded by conglomerate, sometimes apparently abruptly ; and several small obscure faults have been proved.

Mining at Springhill and other collieries

Mining at Springhill has carried the 2,300 feet level of the west seam northward, approximately parallel with the line of outcrop shown on the survey map (No. 812), across the railway and the East brook, nearly to the Junction road ; and a slope or balance is being driven to the surface a considerable distance north-west of the Aberdeen slope, to serve as a return air-course. From these workings, at a seven-feet fault, samples of crude petroleum have been obtained associated with calcspar veins, resembling its mode of occurrence in thePictou coal measures.*

In this work Mr. Fletcher has again had the kind assistance of Mr. J. R. Cowans and other gentlemen whose names have appeared in previous reports.

For a description of recent mining operations at Springhill and the smaller collieries of Joggins, Chignecto, Minudie, Strathlorne and Jubilee, on the north side of the Cumberland basin, the Canadian Mining Manual and the Nova Scotian, pages 17 to 20, may be consulted. Of these collieries, Springhill furnishes as its share of the Intercolonial railway contract for coal 80,000 tons, Joggins 15,000 tons, Minudie 15,000 tons, Strathcona 5,000 tons.† Coal is now taken from the 1,400 feet level at Chignecto mines.

Magnetic iron ore.

Systematic search was begun last summer by Mr. Lindsay on the deposits of magnetic iron ore found in irregular masses and veins among the traps of Gerrish mountain,‡ but up to the present time no mass of workable size has been found.

Copper of Cape d'Or.

At Cape d'Or, the Colonial Copper Company has, during the last three years, expended some hundreds of thousands of dollars in exploiting the deposit of native copper also found, like the magnatite, in

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*Poole's Pictou Coal Field in the Trans. N.S. Inst. Sc., Ser. 2, vol. I, Part 3, page 339.

†Maritime Mining Record, Dec. 9, 1903, pp 14 and 16.

‡Sum. Rep. for 1891, page 36.

Triassic trap* in irregularly scattered grains, plates and lumps sometimes weighing fifty pounds, in veins and dykes carrying quartz and zeolites. Several shafts have been sunk, one to a depth of 371 feet, with drifts and tunnels at intervals; machinery capable of treating 400 tons a day has been erected, and a railway, one mile and a quarter long, built to convey the ore from the mines to the mill.

New Annan.

Near William Warwick's at West New Annan, one of the irregular deposits of sulphides of iron, copper and other metals, said to carry gold, exploited from time to time in the Cobequid hills† was developed to some extent last summer.

Coal of Kennetcook river.

During the autumn two visits were made to Stanley in Hants county where a government diamond drill was at work on the right bank of Kennetcook river, nearly opposite the gravel pit at the station on the Midland railway. The cores to a depth of 485 feet consist of red and gray sandstone and shale, red predominating, but no trace of coal was met, although in the neighbourhood are found the indications observed by Sir William Dawson, who writes of them as follows :—‡

'Indications of coal have also been observed in the coal measures band extending from Lower Stewiacke toward and along the Kennetcook river. These measures are not well exposed, and I believe that nothing definite is known as to their real value. The occurrence of coal in this central district would, however, be of so great importance to the province, and to the success of its main line of railway, that the subject well merits a thorough investigation'.

Boring at Port Hood.

Some attention was also paid to the borings with a calyx drill at Port Hood,§ which have enabled us to fill up the gaps in the coast section below the main seam, down to the strata so well exposed in the cliffs at and near Cape Linzee, Sheet No. 16. Borehole No. 3 on Smith island, after passing through about 300 feet of the gray sandstone of Susannah point, with bands of conglomerate, cut 300 feet of the red Lower Carboniferous strata which underlie these gray sandstones along the shores of the island.

Borehole No. 1 began immediately below the outcrop of the main coal-seam near the Tremaine or present working slope; No. 2 was bored on the west bank of the millbrook (Little river), a few yards above the

*Acadian Geology, page 107. N. S. Depart. of Mines, 1876, p. 63; 1901, page 71. Can. Mining 1903, p. 72. Geol. Survey Ann. Rep., 1889-90. Part P., page 186. Sum. Rep. for 1901, page 214.

†N. S. Depart. of Mines, 1880, page 13, *et al.*

‡Acad. Geol., pp. 268, 269 and 276. Sum. Rep. for 1889, p. 30; for 1893, p. 41.

§Report for 1882-84, Part H., pp. 47, 56,*57 and 88. Sum. Rep. for 1900, p. 164, for 1902, p. 390.

shore road ; and No. 4 on the Little Mabou road, 200 yards north-east of the fork of the shore road. The section of No. 2 seems to commence about 477 feet below the top of No. 1 and to contain all the strata of No. 4, which commences about 77 feet below its top. The thick sandstone cut in all three holes, with an underlying coal seam, is apparently that of the section at Isthmus point given in the Geological Survey Report for 1882–84, page 57 H (Nos. 8 and 10 of the section.)

Port Hood mines.

An output of 95,000 tons of coal has been obtained by the Port Hood Coal Company from their mines during the past year. The slope is now down 1,576 feet, with a sump seventy feet below the lowest level. This level is driven north 2,500 feet and south 900 feet, the seam being 6 feet 3 inches thick on the south side, and 7 feet 3 inches on the north. A subsidy of $20,000 has been voted by government this year to help to restore the bar and make shipping safe at the wharf which is 3,000 feet from the engine at the bankhead.

Mabou.

The slope at Mabou coal mines is 100 feet under the sea with 350 feet of cover at the water line,* and interesting developments have been made in the sinking, although little coal has been shipped. The slope is now being re-timbered, preparatory to testing the continuance of a flattening of the coal to 6 feet at the face.

Inverness.

Since the completion of the railway to Port Hastings and Point Tupper, the production of coal from Inverness (formerly Broad Cove) mines has also largely increased.† Here a government calyx drill (No. 7) was employed to determine the character and thickness of rock-cover over the present working seam at the shore.

The large drill used at Port Hood has been removed to Chimney Corner coal mines.

Explorations at Cheticamp.

Exploratory work is still being prosecuted at Cheticamp on the extensive deposits of mixed sulphides, sometimes rich in gold and silver, which are described in Report A for 1898, page 148. A 'grab sample' taken by Mr. F. H. Mason, of Halifax, 'assayed nearly three ounces of gold, besides silver and copper values.' The presence of metallic ores in this region, pointed out by Mr. John Campbell in 1862, Professor Hind in 1870, the Geological Survey in 1881, and many others‡ has led to costly explorations at various times.

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*Maritime Mining Record, Dec. 9, 1903, page 15. Rep. for 1882–84, Part H, pp. 61 to 71, 88 and Sheets 14 and 15. Brown's Coal Fields of Cape Breton. Gilpin's Mines of Nova Scotia. Reports of N.S. Depart. of Mines.

† Report for 1873-4, pages 182, 183 and 188 to 191 ; for 1882-4, pages 14, 71 to 74 and 88 H, with map sheet. Sum. Rep. for 1900, p. 164.

‡ Rep. for 1882-4, Part H, pages 22, 39, 95, 97, etc.

On the eastern side of this northern tableland, at Aspey bay, a deposit of galena in limestone, like that of Pleasant bay* rests directly upon granitic rock, the ore following here, as elsewhere, the contact of the Lower Carboniferous with pre-Carboniferous rocks.

Coal reported at St. Anne.

Towards the end of July, Mr. Fletcher visited the north shore of St. Anns, in Victoria county, where indications of workable coal were reported to have been discovered in rocks coloured Lower Carboniferous on the geological map of that district. These reports were found to rest entirely on the occurrence of certain black bituminous shales, containing carbonized plants and coaly matter, which have often been mistaken for coal.† Near the mouth of Little river, at the house of Mr. Angus Matheson, broken land indicates the probable existence of limestone, and this has actually been dug in a well and pit near the house. Along the shore, the strata of the reefs are nearly horizontal: the most prominent rock at low-water is a band of gray, jointed, fossiliferous limestone, underlaid by coaly shale and coal of no great thickness, succeeded beneath by a dark calcareous underclay, full of rootlets. Farther south, the cliffs expose conglomerate, grit and light-gray, micaceous, sandy flags and shales, with thin layers of black shale, apparently all Lower Carboniferous. Pits and boreholes put down along the shore show no indications to support the claim that workable coal had been found.

The land between the shore and the felsitic rocks of the mountain is nearly a plain, greatly broken by plaster-pits, as shown on the map. Good outcrops of marl and gypsum occur at many points, backed by the felsites which, towards St. Ann's harbour, are again being exploited for gold and metallic ores.‡

At Hunters mountain.

Application has, it is said, been made for the use of one of the government drills to bore the Lower Carboniferous, so called coal seams of Hunters mountain, about eight miles from Baddeck.¶

Near Boisdale several days were spent, about the middle of August, with Mr. S. Ward Loper who was again collecting, for the United States Geological Survey, fossils described by Dr. G. F. Matthew in his Report on the Cambrian Rocks of Cape Breton.

Mining Society of Nova Scotia.

Acting on instructions received from Dr. Bell, Mr. Fletcher on October 27 brought before a meeting of the Mining Society of Nova

* Rep. for 1882-4, Part H, p. 93.
† Rep. for 1882-4, Part H, pages 46, 52, 53 and 90, and map sheet.
‡ Rep. for 1882-4, Part H, page 94.
¶ Rep. for 1876-77, p. 454. Rep. for 1882-84, part H. page 41. N. S. Depart. of Mines, 1877, page 36. Brown's Coal Fields of Cape Breton, page 37.

Scotia some of the results of the work of the Geological Survey in Cumberland county, principally on the coal measures in their relation to the overlying rocks, illustrating his remarks by maps of the district; and when in Halifax at that meeting he assisted Dr. Poole in revising a new map of the Pictou coalfield.

Explorations in the Sydney coal field.

A considerable amount of money was spent last summer by the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company in explorations along the outcrop of the Tracey seam, under the advice of Professor Ray and Dr. H. S. Poole, in continuation of those made by the late Mr. E. T. Moseley and Senator MacKeen.

Sum. Rep. for 1901, p. 208; for 1895, p. 107; for 1896, p. 95; for 1897, p. 102. Report for 1874-75, p. 189; for 1875-76, p. 414. Note on the Sydney Coal Field (No. 685) with maps, p. 7.

SPRINGHILL, N.S., Dec. 18, 1903.

GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. E. Rodolphe Faribault.

Office work by Mr. Faribault.

Mr. Faribault was engaged in office work from October 22, 1902, until June 9, 1903, and from July 13 until August 4, 1903. The greater part of this time was spent in plotting plans and sections from surveys made by himself and his assistants during the previous summer, as detailed in the Summary Report for 1902, pages 399 to 427.

Much time was also taken up in correspondence, especially answering letters from persons seeking information and advice on the gold fields of Nova Scotia, which are attracting more and more attention from scientists and capitalists at home and abroad.

Report on deep gold mining to government of Nova Scotia.

At the request of the government of Nova Scotia, Mr. Faribault has prepared a report with plans and sections, entitled 'Deep Gold Mining in Nova Scotia,' which has since been printed for distribution among those interested in gold mining. The legislature of Nova Scotia, at its session of 1903, passed an act authorizing the Governor in Council to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to assist in the sinking of deep shafts, in such places as may be determined, under the direction of the Inspector of Mines. The government is to bear half the expense of the actual sinking from the surface to a vertical depth not exceeding 2,000 feet.

Plans of gold districts published.

The plans and sections of the gold districts of Isaacs harbour, Cochran hill, Wine harbour and Harrigan cove surveyed the year previous, and that of Gold river, surveyed in 1901, were completed

for publication. The plans of Isaacs harbour, Cochran hill and Gold river are now being published, while those of Wine harbour and Harrigan cove only require to be traced for engraving. These mining plans are impatiently awaited by those interested, to guide them in their operations, and they will be published as soon as completed.

Publication of maps.

Mr. Owen O'Sullivan of this department was engaged some four months during the winter in compiling the topographical surveys of the region lying immediately west of the line of the Intercolonial railway between Halifax and Elmsdale, and extending northward to Rawdon and Newport and westward to the main road leading from the latter place to Sackville and St. Margaret's bay. The compilation of the instrumental surveys made for several years past in the counties of Halifax, Hants and Lunenburg is still in arrears, but it will be pushed vigorously and completed for publication.

Field work in the gold fields of Nova Scotia.

On the field work accomplished in the gold fields of Nova Scotia during the past summer, Mr. Faribault reports as follows :—

In accordance with your instructions, I left Ottawa on June 9, for Halifax, N.S., where I met my assistants Messrs. A. Cameron and J. McG. Cruickshank, as well as Mr. M. H. McLeod, transferred for this season from Mr. Fletcher's party, and from thence proceeded to the interior country lying to the north of St. Margarets bay to examine that region and define the surveys necessary to complete the mapping of the area lying between Mr. Fletcher's work on the north and my own on the south. I returned to Ottawa at the end of June, but left again for Nova Scotia on Aug. 14, where I remained until early in October, my assistants continuing field-work up to October 18.

New methods of deep mining.

Owing to important new mining developments made or contemplated in many gold districts by means of vertical shafts on anticlinal systems of saddle veins to establish a new method of deep mining and on account of numerous requests received for geological information of use in these operations, much of my time was spent, by Dr. Bell's instructions, in making examinations of several gold districts beyond my field of systematic work.

Gold districts examined.

The following gold mining districts were examined :—Isaac's Harbour, Country Harbour, Wine Harbour, Goldenville and Miller's Lake in Guysborough county ; Ecum Secum, Harrigan Cove, Fifteen-mile Stream, Caribou and Oldham in Halifax county ; Mount Uniacke in Hants county ; Gold River, Leipsigate, Indian Path, Voglers Cove and Pleasant River in Lunenburg county and North Brookfield, Molega, Whiteburn, Fifteen-mile Brook and Mill Village in Queens county. The eight last named districts were visited for the first time

to ascertain their geological structure, as compared with those of the eastern part of the province, in order to arrive at some general conclusion as to a classification of all the gold districts and their suitability for deep mining. Some data were also collected on the bog iron deposits, prospected in Halifax county at Newcomb Corner, along the south side of the Musquodoboit river and as far west as Fall river; on the limestone, gypsum, ochre and supposed coal deposits of Mahone bay Lunenburg county and the Dominion Antimony Company's mine at West Gore, Hants county. At the end of the season's work, several days were spent with my party at New Ross, Lunenburg county, to examine the mode of occurrence of minerals and intrusions met with in this granite region.

Iron, antimony, ochre, etc.

In the performance of my field-work I have received valuable information and assistance from miners and other in Nova Scotia and I wish to offer especially my acknowledgments to the following persons: Hon. A. Drysdale, Commissioner of Works and Mines, Dr. Edwin Gilpin, Inspector of Mines, Dr. M. Murphy, Provincial Engineer, Dr. H. S. Poole, Prof. J. Ed. Woodman, and Messrs. F. B. Wade, K.C., M.P., Harry Piers, Curator Provincial Museum, Alex. McNeil, K.C., F. H. Mason, D'Arcy Weatherbe, Fred. P. Ronnan, and F.J. Tremaine, K.C., of Halifax; James A. Fraser, New Glasgow; G. J. Partington of Isaacs Harbour East; W. F. Fancy, Isaacs Harbour; Ch. M. Donohoe, Goldboro; J. C. McDonald, Country Harbour mines; S. R. Heakes and Matthew McGrath, Wine Harbour; Arthur G. McNaughton and Wm. McIntosh, Goldenville; George W. Stuart, Truro; Monroe Archibald, Walter C. Boak and E. H. Oland of Harrigan Cove; L. W. Getchell, Caribou mines; Ed. Whidden, Oldham; Jas. A. Crease, Geo. E. Johnson, Mount Uniacke mines; C. Noble Crowe, West Gore; Prof. G. S. Kennedy, Dr. H. Y. Hind and Clarence H. Dimock, Windsor; Charles Keddy, Lake Ramsay; C. U. Mader and Dr. C. A. Hamilton, Mahone Bay; V. J. Paton, T. W. Moore, Dr. Henry W. Cain and H. S. Badger of Bridgewater; W. L. Libbey, North Brookfield; R. R. McLeod, Brookfield; Samuel Sutherland and D. McD. Fraser, Molega gold mines; W. H. Banks, Caledonia Corner; Gordon C. Smart, Whiteburn; and James Sheriff, Fifteen-mile Brook near Middlefield in Nova Scotia; also John E. Hardman of Montreal.

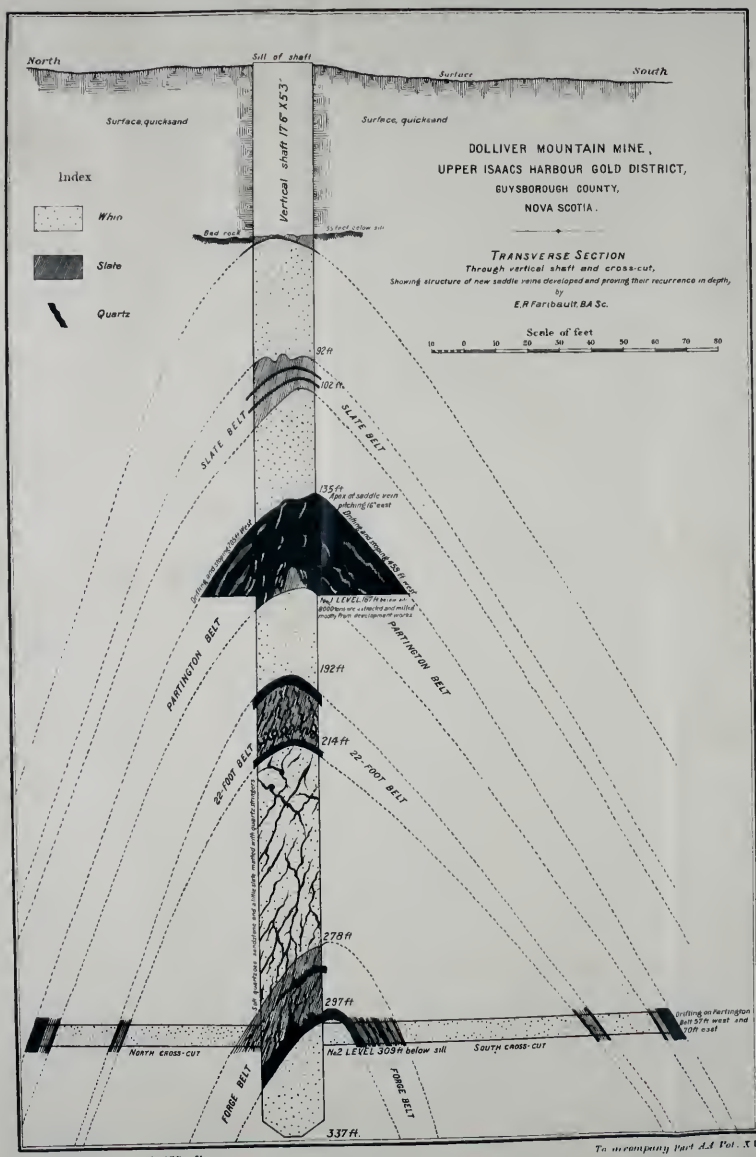
Acknowledgments.

Last season's surveys are not all plotted and the results have not yet been fully made out, but the following summary of information and conclusions are given subject to revision.

Geological Survey of Canada

ROBERT BELL, D Sc, Kenn LLD MD FRS ACTING DIRECTOR

1914



Drawn for photo-lithography by O E Prud'homme.

To accompany Part A.A Vol. XV

No. 850.

Iron, anti
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Acknowl
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UPPER ISAACS HARBOUR GOLD DISTRICT.

An examination was made of the underground development works in progress at the Dolliver Mountain and Richardson mines.

Dolliver Mountain mine.

Section of saddle veins developed by vertical shaft.

Dolliver Mountain Mine.—The vertical shaft on the anticlinal fold has attained a depth of 337 feet and has already intersected five saddle veins. From data kindly supplied by the resident manager, Mr. G. J. Partington, a transverse section made through the vertical shaft is here reproduced to show that the structure of the saddle veins is the same as it was at their cropping, further west and proves their recurrence in depth. The section need not be described as it is self-explanatory.

Some 8,000 tons of ore have already been taken out, mostly from development tunnels and cross-cuts on the Partington belt; they were milled separately and the distribution of the gold plotted on large scale plans. These plans are most interesting and valuable. They show at a glance the distribution of the ore values, and prove that some portions of the saddle veins are not profitable, while others give pay-values which are now being traced by stoping to determing the pay-choots which will probably be found to pitch eastward 16°, like the apex of the saddle.* As far as the developments have gone it appears that the ore on the arch-core of the fold is probably of too low grade to be worked with profit, while at a certain distance below the apex the ore is richer. On account of the great size of the veins the preliminary developments were necessarily extensive and costly, but the knowledge gained on the Partington saddle will now be available and valuable in the development of underlying saddle veins, as it is probable that the pay-choots on the various veins occur in the same relative position on the anticline, and extend in depth in a direction nearly parallel with the apex of the fold. Should the Partington saddle prove unprofitable it does not follow that the underlying saddle veins will also be so, and I am pleased to learn from advice just received that the ore recently taken out from the apex of the Forge saddle, at the No. 2 level, 309 feet below the surface, shows good plate values in the mill and gives evidence of good battery values also, judging from the amount of mercury required. In Bendigo (Australia) profitable saddle reefs occur only every 300 or 400 feet in depth, on an average. The sinking of the vertical shaft has been discontinued, while developing the station at No. 2 level, but it will be resumed shortly.

* Summary Report Geol. Surv., Can., 1902, p. 424.

Richardson mine vertical shaft.

Richardson mine.—The Boston-Richardson Mining Co., which has recently acquired the property, has enlarged the vertical shaft, which was sunk by the old company on the anticlinal fold, into a three compartment shaft, 19 x 6 feet, in the clear, with a view to deep mining. The present depth of the shaft is 180 feet. Between the depths of 130 and 160 feet, five new veins were intersected, measuring respectively 8, 5, 7, 5 and 6 inches of quartz, and several other leg veins of greater size will undoubtedly be cut before intersecting the Richardson saddle vein at the estimated depth of about 375 feet.

Upper Isaacs Harbour anticline.

Mr. W. F. Fancy has recently located the anticline between Isaacs Harbour and Country Harbour, by surface prospecting, on area 576, Block 18. Assuming that there is no important fault between this point and Isaac's Harbour, it should cross the main road up the harbour at the south side of area 454, Block 6, or about 240 feet further south than indicated on the published plan of Upper Seal Harbour gold district.

COUNTRY HARBOUR GOLD DISTRICT.

Country Harbour gold district.

Structure of anticlinal fold.

Assisted and profiting by Mr. J. C. McDonald's intimate knowledge of the district, I succeeded in making out its general structure in a more satisfactory manner than had hitherto been done. The district is situated on the east side of Country harbour river and forms part of a large block of country which has been swung to the south by a main cross-country fault following the river valley. All veins worked in the district have thus a general northand south direction ; they follow the planes of stratification and occur on the western dip of the main anticlinal fold.

The anticline was located with certainty at two points namely, at the north-west side of area 1064, where a ledge of whin crops out prominently on the northwest side of a small brook, and at the south corner of area 1340, about 200 feet directly east of the Morrison shaft. At both places the anticline shows a decided pitch to the south and on area 1340 a quartz vein curves on the apex of the fold with rolls pitching south at an angle of 15°. This would seem to prove that the pay-chioots on the leads dip to the south at a low angle. Immediately east of the anticline the rocks are concealed, but further away dip east at a low angle, and on the west side they curve abruptly and assume rapidly a steep westerly dip.

Zone of pay-ore.

From knowledge gained in other districts it might be inferred that workable veins are confined to the western leg of the fold and that the zone of special enrichment should occur close to and parallel with the

anticline. As the anticline has a pitch to the south, the strata and the main leads do not run quite parallel with it at the surface but approach it towards the south until they eventually curve around it and assume an easterly dip. As a result the pay-choots will probably crop at the surface on the different leads along a line approximately parallel with the anticline and systematic prospecting along that line should develop pay-choots on other leads towards the north and south, probably as rich as those already worked so successfully on the Mason and Prince leads. In depth the axis-plane of the anticline dips eastward; consequently, to keep in the pay-zone and develop new pay-choots on underlying adjacent veins, cross-cutting to the east should be done as greater depth is attained

Granite intrusions.

Several dykes and spurs of granite from adjoining granitic masses intersect the auriferous strata and veins of the district, generally at a slight angle, and in the underground workings they occasionally interrupt the pay-choots. The veins intersected are not much displaced and appear to continue their original course beyond the granite intrusion, except further south in the vicinity of the main river-fault, where they are much disturbed. The rocks are much altered in places, but the richness of the vein and the pay-choots within them do not appear to be otherwise affected, which goes to prove that the granite intrusions are more recent than the impregnation of the auriferous veins.

GOLDENVILLE GOLD DISTRICT*.

Goldenville district. Bluenose mine.

Bluenose mine.—Since last year's visit, the main shaft on the old Springfield belt has been sunk to a depth of 485 feet and at 460 feet, or 100 below the second cross-cut, a third cross-cut was driven north 90 feet, intersecting the McNaughton belt 74 feet from the shaft. On that level, drifting and stoping are being done west 200 and east 30 feet. The west face of the drift shows better ore than the east and the structure of the belt indicates that the pay-choot pitches westward and that developments should be pushed in that direction. The company will wisely continue the third cross-cut until it reaches the anticline, so as to intersect the Faribault belt and other large saddle veins cut in the second cross-cut, as well as others underlying, and test the north-dipping veins on the Cantley crumple. The McNaughton belt has now been worked for 900 feet in length and 265 feet in depth. The ore on the apex of the saddles does not appear to be as rich as lower down on the legs, as was also found to be the case on the Partington saddle vein at Dolliver mountain. Detailed plans and sections should

Development of new saddle-veins.

*Summary Report Geol. Surv. Can. 1902, p. 421.

be kept at this mine to record the values extracted as they would greatly assist in determining the pay-choots.

Nova Scotia and Mexican mine. Veins developed by vertical shaft and cross-cuts.

Nova Scotia and Mexican mine.—Mr. Stuart's new vertical shaft, on area 743 at Goldenville, has reached a depth of 160 feet, and at this depth cross-cuts have been driven north 180 feet and south 198 feet, intersecting some thirty-five quartz veins of different sizes, several of which are reported to show gold. In the south cross-cut, 74 feet from the shaft, a slate belt 10 feet wide includes seven well mineralized quartz veins, three of which show free gold, and a mill test of the whole belt is said to have given a satisfactory result. This new development shows that the pay-choots cropping out at the surface and for the most part worked out, are underlaid by others of equal richness on adjacent veins, and that the south zone of special enrichment may be proved to have great depth, as well as surface extent where it has been proved for an aggregate length of 4,400 feet across the south dipping leads, from the Bluenose to the Palmerston workings. But it must be remembered that the pay-zone dips north and receedes from the vertical shaft, as greater depth is attained, necessiting longer cross-cuts northward.

MILLERS LAKE GOLD DISTRICT.

Millers lake district preliminary survey.

A preliminary survey was made of this newly discovered district but a full description of its structure must be deferred. The district is situated at the western extremity of Guysborough county and is reached from the Ecum Secum bridge on the Atlantic coast by a rough road four miles and a half in length. Mining areas have already been taken up for a length of some two miles east and west between Millers lake on the East brook of Ecum Secum river, and the foot of the Big Stillwater on Liscomb river.

Structure of anticline.

All the veins discovered so far follow the planes of stratification, on both dips of the Gegogan Harbour anticline, close to the axis. This anticline crosses Millers lake at its outlet, and was traced thence some two miles to a short distance below the foot of Big Stillwater. The fold pitches eastward. On the north side the strata dip north at an angle increasing rapidly to 45° and 58° and on the south side, still more abruptly south to 50° and 75°. The leads vary from a few inches up to twelve inches, while a few rolls of quartz, generally auriferous, reach eighteen inches in thickness and pitch east like the anticline. A great number of leads have already been uncovered and some which are auriferous were prospected along their course for short distances by open cuts or shallow pits, but no important mining developments have

yet been undertaken. Rich float has been found at different points along the anticline and further prospecting will undoubtedly uncover veins of workable value. As far as present developments have gone, the zone of special enrichment appears to run parallel and close to the anticline, but it is hoped that fuller information on this point can be given when the surveys are plotted. Rich float.

HARRIGAN COVE GOLD DISTRICT.

On the Boak property a vertical shaft, started on the apex of the south anticline at the south end of area 384, had, on November 24, attained a depth of 68 feet and cut nine new saddle veins, ranging from one to six feet, all in whin, no slate having yet been cut. The quartz on the apex is coarse and contains sulphides but does not appear to hold free gold. The company operating intend to sink to greater depth before cross-cutting to intersect the south legs of the saddles cut in the shaft, where they will be found smaller but undoubtedly much richer than on the apex. Harrigan cove district. Boak property shaft on anticline.

OLDHAM GOLD DISTRICT.

Last summer the water was pumped out of the old workings on the Sterling barrel lead, situated on the east turn of the anticlinal fold, and the opportunity was taken to visit the developments made some twenty-five years ago. Two slopes or inclines starting from the same deck-head have been sunk on the eastern dip of the belt. The most southerly of these is 250 feet deep and at the bottom it is 120 feet from the northerly slope which is 430 feet deep. At 112 feet from the surface in the latter a tunnel is driven east along the anticlinal fault to a vertical shaft situated 264 feet from the mouth of the slope. This shaft is about 120-feet deep and is reported to intersect several saddle veins, which could not, however, be observed at the time of my visit, as the shaft had not yet been cleaned up. This may be considered one of the earliest attempts made in Nova Scotia to develop new underlying saddle-veins on the anticline. A mill test of 35 tons, recently taken, gave 85 ounces of gold, which is very encouraging. Oldham district. Sterling property saddle-veins developed.

It is of interest to note, from information only recently obtained that the vertical shaft sunk, some twelve years ago, on the anticline, at area 103 of the Napier property, attained the depth of 214 feet and intersected seven new underlying saddle-veins which do not crop at the surface, two of which are reported by the operator to have shown quartz of a sufficiently high grade to justify further development. Judging from the surface developments already accomplished in the Napier property. New saddle-veins developed by vertical shaft.

district it would appear that the dome of the anticlinal fold, to the west of the Black brook, in the vicinity of the schoolhouse, is the most advantageous location for a deep test shaft.

MOUNT UNIACKE GOLD DISTRICT.

Uniacke ditrict, West lake property. Recurrence of rich quartz crumples proved.

An examination and a survey were made of the old underground works and of recent operations on the West Lake property. Sections were prepared and two are here reproduced, No. 849*. The general section shows four crumples of rich quartz operated on a subordinate fold, 650 feet south of the main anticline, which have evidently originated during the folding of the strata and are probably underlaid by others as rich and as large. The structure of the fold would lead to the conclusion that the several unproductive veins and slate belts uncovered at the surface to the north of the Borden lead may also form large deposits of quartz and become rich in gold on underlying crumples. On my recommendation the company is now sinking the main shaft on the Borden lead below the crumple to intersect the underlying crumples.

At the Hurrane Point and North Star mines the same conditions exist and the rich quartz crumples already worked at both mines are undoubtedly underlaid by a succession of others which are likewise very promising for deep and permanent mining.

Promise for deep mining.

This succession of crumples offers a great field for future operations on a large scale and may be developed most advantageously by an inclined shaft along the axis of the fold or by a vertical shaft sunk at a certain distance north of the outcrop of the fold and by a succession of cross cuts at different depths to intersect the crumples.

Gold production.

The production of gold from the West lake and Nugetty crumples is—

1142 ozs. 14 dwt. 2 grs. extracted from 1472 tons crushed.

That from the Borden crumple is—

2991 ozs. 10 dwts. from 2121 tons crushed.

Origin of gold.

The two sections illustrate beautifully the intimate relation between the deposition of the ore bodies and the structure of the strata, and give more evidence on the origin of gold. The rich ore-bodies are confined to the slate belts at the crumples, pitching eastward under 18°. The auriferous quartz crumples are connected along the axis plane of the fold by quartz stringers, generally barren of gold and well

*The scale of the general section should read 50 ft. instead of 25 ft. to one inch.

called "feeders" by local miners. From a close study of these "feeders" in this and other gold districts we are lead to the conclusion that they are the channels through which came the *upward moving waters* which concentrated the gold and associated minerals, finally deposited at the most favourable places in certain slate belts along the apex of the folds, constituting a well defined zone of special enrichment.

CYANIDE PROCESS FOR EXTRACTION OF GOLD.

Practical cyanide process for gold extraction in N. S.

Mr. H. S. Badger has lately introduced in Nova Scotia a cyanide process for the extraction of gold from the tailings of the quartz mills which were formerly lost. Old tailings accumulated for years and new tailings straight from the mill have apparently been treated successfuly and profitably by this process at the Caribou, Richardson, Leipsigate and the North Brookfield mines.

The introduction into Nova Scotia of a practical process of extracting gold from the sulphides contained in the tailings means much for the successful future of gold mining in the province, especially in the case of large low-grade ore deposits, such as the Richardson, Dolliver, Bluenose &c., where there is only a small margin for profit.

Cyanide plant of Mic-Mac mine.

Cyanide Plant at the Mic-Mac Mine, Leipsigate—At this mine a cyanide plant has been in operation since last February, with apparent success. It includes four treatment vats 16 x 5 feet for sand tailings and two settling tanks for slimes. The slimes are not treated at present, but the intention is to elaborate the plant so that their values may be extracted later. The strong solution (·25 per cent) is allowed to cover the sands about three inches, and after leaching, is strengthened gradually, until it comes out at the stopcocks the same strength as going in. The sands are then washed and the total period of leaching, from the time the strong solution flows into the tank until the clean water comes out in the launders, is about 30 hours. These tanks hold nearly 50 tons and one is filled and one emptied each day. At present "stock" is being taken from the old tailings bed as well as from the plate discharge.

The following notes and figures will, no doubt, prove interesting, as the apparent success of the work at this mine may be repeated at many other localities.*

H. S. Badger's notes on cyanide process at Mic-Mac mine.

'The facts were kindly furnished by Mr. H. S. Badger, who is in charge of the milling plant at the Mic-Mac mine.

'The gangue of the ore is a calcareous quartz, containing slate and 'gouge.'

* Report Dept. of Mines, Nova Scotia, 1903, page 69.

'By assay, the ore gives per ton $10.58 worth of gold and the concentrates are sulphides of iron, copper, lead and zinc.

'By amalgamation it is found that the best recovery that can be got on the average was about $7.08 per ton.

Cyanide plant installed.

'It was therefore decided, after experiment, to put in a cyanide plant. This was completed in February, 1903, at a cost of $5,000. The plant has a capacity of about 50 tons per 24 hours, and operations were commenced on February 22.

'The idea is to eventually treat the tailings from the mill plates alone; but in the meantime the old beds are also being treated. Difficulties are met here as the 'sharps' and 'slimes' often lie in separate layers, and mixed in places with organic matter, &c., which retards lixiviation.

'Altogether 5,104 tons of stock valued at $3.78 per ton, or a total value of $18,295 were treated, and an extraction made of 74·9 per cent., equalling as shown by the mint returns $2.83 per ton.

'The total cost of producing this is $1.05 per ton, divided as follows:—

Labour for charging tanks	$ 0 26
" discharging tanks	0 09
Technical staff, including management	0 34
Cost of chemicals, per ton	0 33
Time for precipitation	0 03
Total cost per ton	$ 1 05

'It must be borne in mind, as stated above, that about half the stock treated was from the old beds, thus considerably raising the cost of treatment as well as lowering the percentage of extraction. Again, the mill tailings contain about 50 per cent of slime, worth about $2.25 per ton, or say $1.15 per ton of ore. At present the recovery from these is very limited, but as soon as possible, arrangements will be made to separate these properly and treat them to advantage.

Average value of bullion produced.

'The average value of the bullion produced by the cyanide process at this mine is $16.26 per ounce, composed of:—

Gold	792·90 parts.
Silver	126.00 "
Base metals: Zinc, Lead, Copper	81.10 "
	1000.00

Geological Survey of Canada

ROBERT BELL D.S. Harrell LD MD FRS ACTING DIRECTOR

Plate I

GENERAL SECTION

This section shows the structure of a subordinate fold occurring 650 ft. south of the main anticlinal fold, and demonstrates that the four crumples of rich quartz operated here formed by the folding of the strata and that they are most probably succeeded by others at rich and as large

Leads uncovered at surface known as Gap of Valley but may prove very rich at the crumples

Leads not yet uncovered but very rich on surface at strike N 10° 15 degrees east

North

South

Quartz

Slate

Rock below surface

Scale 25 feet to 1 inch

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

TRANSVERSE SECTION

WEST LAKE MINE

MOUNT UNIACKE GOLD DISTRICT,

HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

by

E R Faribault B.A.Sc

Index.

Slate

Quarts

DETAIL SECTION

Showing the structure of quartz crumple and feeders at east face of drift from Borden lead from actual measurements and photographs, 10th Sept. 1903

North

South

Axis of crumple

Rich quartz

Very rich mass of quartz

Scale 10 feet to 1 inch

0 5 10 20 30 40

To accompany Part A.A. Vol XV

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Bog Iron Ore.—Several deposits of bog iron ore have been observed to occur in low sampy places generally overlying belts of the Upper slate division of the gold-bearing rocks, from which they originated by the decomposition of the iron sulphides contained therein. Eleven specimens of bog iron ore received from Mr. F. J. Tremaine of Halifax, have been analysed by Dr. G. Christian Hoffmann, as follows :—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Guysborough Road, Knodell's Farm ; No. 5, Ship Harbour Road, east of Musquodoboit ; No. 6, three miles east of Black Brook, Musquodoboit ; No. 7, Hill Top, Musquodoboit ; No. 8, 'Bog,' Musquodoboit ; No. 9, Black Brook, Musquodoboit ; No. 10, Reddan's Farm, Newcomb Corner, Musquodoboit ; No. 11, Fall River, north of Waverly, Halifax Co. Equal weights of material were broken off each specimen, finely powdered, and most thoroughly mixed, thereby ensuring a fair average sample of the whole eleven specimens. An analysis of this gave :— Bog iron ore prospected in Halifax county.

Ferric oxide	64·04
Ferrous oxide	9·27
Manganous oxide	2·14
Alumina	0·68
Lime	1·55
Magnesia	0·68
Phosphoric anhydride	0·04
Sulphuric anhydride	0·30
Silica	5·65
Water, hygroscopic	3·37
Water, combined	10·53
Organic matter	3·22
	101·47
Metallic iron	52·04
Phosphorus	0·17
Sulphur	0·12

Analysis by Dr. Hoffmann.

The foregoing analysis shows it to be an excellent ore of its kind. Certain bog iron ores from the province of Quebec have been found to contain the following percentages of metallic iron :—Ore from Petite Côte, Vaudreuil, 52·15 ; ore from Côte St. Charles, Vaudreuil, 53·86 ; ore from St. Maurice Forges, 54·32, 52·01, 45·36 and 54·36 respectively ; ore from Upper Rocky Point, Eardley, 54·46. Area surveyed by assistants in Lunenburg and Hants.

In Hants and Lunenburg counties my assistants, Messrs. A. Cameron, J. McG. Cruickshank and M. H. McLeod, were engaged the whole summer surveying the head waters of the Indian, Ingram, Middle and Gold Rivers, flowing south into the Atlantic, and those of Granite.

the St. Croix and Avon rivers, running northward into the Bay of Fundy. The area surveyed covers 360 square miles and completes sheets 72, 86 and 87 which had been left unsurveyed between Mr. Fletcher's work to the north and my own to the south. This completes Halifax and Hants counties, while Lunenburg is also all surveyed with the exception of a small area at the west corner of the county. The country is underlaid with granite and is for the most part very rough with huge blocks and debris of this rock strewn all over the surface, making travelling very difficult. In Nova Scotia granite is not generally considered a favourable rock for the occurrence of minerals of economic importance, nevertheless several minerals have been observed in the vicinity of New Ross.

New Ross manganese mine.

Float of manganese ore has been discovered at several places to the north-east of New Ross which point to important deposits. One mile west of Wallaback lake a vein of this mineral was discovered a few years ago running in a northerly direction. It has been mined to the depth of 112 feet and some 50 feet in length. At the outcrop the vein is wholly composed of limonite, which passes at the depth of six feet into an association of specular iron ore and manganite and, a few feet deeper, into a mixture of pyrolusite and manganite. A similar vein has been slightly prospected about two miles further to the north-east.

Other minerals.

Molybdenite, zinc-blende, smoky and black quartz, fluor-spar, calcite, mica, tourmaline, garnet, scapolite, pyrite and chalcopyrite have also been observed in veins in the granite. Magnetite and argentiferous galena were found in the drift, and deposits of clay suitable for the manufacture of building brick occur at several places.

Patch of gold-bearing rocks in granite.

A patch of the Cambrian gold-bearing slate and whin from one to two miles in width and 15 miles in length occurs in the granite to the north of the road leading from Vaughan to New Ross and crosses about the middle of Wallaback lake where several quartz veins were observed, one of which is said to have shown gold. A dyke of fragmentary white quartzose rock, cemented with red jasper, susceptible of taking a good polish, occurs half a mile east of New Ross where it runs north-easterly and has been quarried to a small extent.

Timber and soil.

This granite region is generally well timbered with spruce, hemlock and some pine on the head waters of the Indian, Ingram, St. Croix and Avon rivers, where lumbering is prosecuted. Alluvial soil suitable for farming is not found over any large areas, except on hills of boulder clay and along narrow intervales, but a great number of large hay-marshes are found on several streams.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Dr. G. C. Hoffmann.

Reporting on the work done in these branches of the survey's operations, Dr. Hoffmann says :— Work of chemical laboratory.

'The work carried out in the chemical laboratory during the past year has, conformably with the practice of preceeding years, been almost exclusively confined to the examination and analysis of such minerals, &c., &c., as were likely to prove of more or less economic value and importance. Briefly summarized it embraced :

'Analyses of several varieties of fossil fuel from various parts of the Dominion, that is to say—Of lignite, from near Halbrite, as likewise from La Roche Percée, Souris river, in the district of Assiniboia ; from Knee Hill creek, a tributary of Red Deer river, in the district of Alberta, in the North-west Territory ; and from near Enderby, Yale district, in the province of British Columbia. Of coal, from the Springhill district, Cumberland county, and from near McLellan's brook, Pictou county, in the province of Nova Scotia : from the vicinity of Morley, and from the north fork of the Old Man river, section 35, township 10, range 3, west of the 5th initial meridian, in the district of Alberta, North-west Territory ; and of an anthracitic coal from the north-west quarter of section 29, township 24, range 10, west of the 5th initial meridian, also in the district of Alberta, North-west Territory. Analyses of fossil fuels.

'2. Analyses of the following iron-ores, namely—Of magnetite, from near Pincher creek, eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, district of Alberta, North-west Territory ; and from near Enderby, Yale district, in the province of British Columbia. Of hematite, from the Rocky Mountains, south of Blairmore, district of Alberta, in the North-west Territory : and of clay iron-stone from Collins Gulch, Tulameen river, Yale district, in the province of British Columbia. Of iron-ores.

'3. Analyses, partial, of samples of copper-ore from—Westport, Digby county, in the province of Nova Scotia ; York county, and from La Tête, Charlotte county, in the province of New Brunswick : from the township of Orford, Sherbrooke county, in the province of Quebec ; and from mining location No. 2961, R. 455, north-east of Schreiber, district of Thunder Bay, in the province of Ontario. Of copper-ore.

'4. Analyses, in regard to nickel content, of many samples of pyrrhotite, among which was one from the west-half of the tenth lot

of the fourth concession of the township of Olden, Frontenac county, in the province of Ontario, which was found to contain 1·92 per cent of nickel.

Assays for gold and silver.

'5. Assays, for gold and silver, of samples of material from Mira Hill, near Jas. MacMillan's lake, south side of East Bay, Cape Breton county, in the province of Nova Scotia; and from Warren's Landing, Mossy Point, northern extremity of Lake Winnipeg, in the district of Saskatchewan, North-west Territory; as likewise from many other localities.

'6. Analyses of building stones, that is to say, of a limestone from the immediate vicinity of Phillipsburg, on the east side of Missisquoi lake, township of St. Armand, Missisquoi county, province of Quebec; and of a limestone from Carswell's quarry, Bryson, lot thirteen of the first range of the township of Litchfield, Pontiac county, also in the province of Quebec.

'7. Analyses, partial, of several graphitic schists from, among other places, the farms of Donald McInnis and McSween, Big brook, near West Bay road station, Inverness county; and from near Baddeck, Victoria county, in the province of Nova Scotia.

Analyses of natural waters.

'8. Analyses of natural waters (with the object of ascertaining their suitability for economic or technical purposes, or possible value from a medicinal point of view) from, among other localities:—A spring at Brook village, about seven miles east-south-east of the town of Mabou, Inverness county; and from a well near the post office at Granville Centre, Annapolis county, in the province of Nova Scotia; the How Spring, on the fifteenth lot of the third concession of the township of Fitzroy, Carleton county, in the province of Ontario; as likewise from a boaring in Courtright, on the eighth lot of Front street, or Front concession as it is sometimes called, in the township of Moore, Lambton county, also in the province of Ontario; and from a hot spring near the city of Vancouver, district of New Westminster, in the province of British Columbia.

Micellaneous examinations.

'9. Miscellaneous examinations, embracing the examination, accompanied, in many instances, by a partial analysis, of such material as—Bog manganese (from Prince Edward Island), bog iron ore (from the province of Quebec), coals (from about four miles south of the town of Windsor, Hants county, and from Debert river, Colchester county, in the province of Nova Scotia; and from two miles north-west of Flowers Cove, Grand lake, Queens county, in the province of New Brunswick), limestone (from near Windsor, Hants county, Nova Scotia),

shales (from Peterborough, county of Peterborough, and from the tenth lot of the fourth concession of the township of Cartier, district of Algoma, in the province of Ontario), etc., etc. Also the examination and testing of numerous samples of clay in regard to their suitability for the manufacture of bricks—ordinary building brick, or fire brick, for pottery or other ware, from, among other, the following localities :— Near Baddeck, Victoria county ; Irish Cove, Richmond county, and some localities in Hants county, in the province of Nova Scotia ; from Dutch Valley road, Sussex, Kings county, in the province of New Brunswick ; from near 'The Brook' village, in the township of Clarence, Russell county, province of Ontario ; and from the north bank of the Red Deer, south-east quarter of section 20, township 38, range 27, west of the 4th initial meridian, in the district of Alberta, North-west Territory.

'In addition to the foregoing work, five hundred and thirty-six mineral specimens have been examined and reported upon more or less exhaustively. Although this is numerically less than in the preceding year, the actual amount of work involved was very much greater. Very many of the specimens in question were brought by visitors ; the greater number, however, were received by mail or express from residents in more or less distant parts of the Dominion.

'The number of letters personally written—chiefly of the nature of reports, and embodying the results of examinations, analyses or assays, as the case might be, of mineral specimens—amounted to three hundred and six ; and of those received, to one hundred and fifty-eight. Correspondence.

'I have been most ably assisted by Mr. F. G. Wait in the general work of the laboratory. To this he has applied himself with considerable assiduity, and, as a result, accomplished much in the way of analyses, partial and complete, of minerals and natural waters, in addition to having carried out a great variety of miscellaneous examinations. Mr. R. A. A. Johnston also rendered valuable aid in the carrying out of analyses during the early part of the year.

'In the work connected with the mineralogical section of the museum I have, for the first eight months and a half of the year, that is to say, up to the 11th day of September, been assisted by Mr. R. L. Broadbent, during which time he was engaged in the labelling and cataloguing of newly received specimens and in the maintaining of the collection generally in an orderly condition.

Additions to museum.

'The additions to the mineralogical and lithological section of the museum during the past year embraced :—

A.

A sectional model of the gold district of Goldenville, Nova Scotia ; made by E. R. Fairbault, B. A., &c., of the Geological Survey.

Chalcopyrite, from the twenty-sixth lot of the first range of the township of Hatley, Stanstead county, Quebec.

Clay iron-stone, from the so-called twenty-feet seam of coal on Collins Gulch, Tulameen river, Yale district, B.C.

Coal, from the Debert river, Colchester county, N.S.

Coal, from the Bailey and C. W. Wetmore lot, two miles north-westerly of Flowers Cove, Grand lake, Queens county, N.B.

Coal, from near Morley, district of Alberta, N.W.T.

Coal, from the north half of section 9, township 31, range 22, west of the 4th initial meridian, district of Alberta, N.W.T.

Magnetite, from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, near Pincher creek, district of Alberta, N.W.T.

Pyrrhotite, from the west-half of the tenth loth of the fourth concession of the township of Olden, Frontenac county, Ont.

B.

(Collected by members of the staff engaged in field-work in connection with the Survey).

Ami, Dr. H. M. :—

Sand, from the sand hills near Wellington, Prince Edward county, Ont.

Broadbent, R. L. :—

a. Magnesite, a series of specimens of, from various lots and ranges of the township of Grenville, Argenteuil county, Que.

b. Edenite, from the fifteenth lot of the ninth range of the township of Grenville, Argenteuil county, Que.

c. Antimony, native, from the Dufferin mine, on the eighteenth lot of the first concession of the township of Madoc, Hastings, county, Ont.

d. Limestone, from the thirteenth lot of the first range of the township of Litchfield, Pontiac county, Que.

e. Lime, prepared from the same.

Dowling, D. B., B.Ap.Sc. :—

Semi-anthracite, from a seam on the South Branch of Sheep creek, section 11, township 19, range 7, west of the 5th initial meridian, district of Alberta, N.W.T.

Fletcher, Hugh, B. A. :—

Core of sandstone conglomerate from a boring at Bear Brook, one mile and a half below the bridge over the East river at New Glasgow, Pictou county, N.S. Additions to museum.

McConnell, R. G., B.A. :—

Clay, under, from a seam of lignite on Rock creek, Klondike river, Yukon district, N.W.T.

McKinnon, Allan T. :—

a. Gypsum, several blocks of, from the Wentworth quarry, Hants county, N.S.

b. Manganite, several specimens of, from Bridgeville, East river, Pictou county, N.S.

c. Limestone, several specimens of, from same locality as the last mentioned.

d. Gypsum, several groups of crystals of, also from Bridgeville, East river, Pictou county, N.S.

C.

(Received as presentations).

Blue, John, Eustis, Que. :—

Vivianite, from the twenty-fifth lot of the second range of the township of Hatley, Stanstead county, Que.

Haycock, E. B., Ottawa, Ont. :—

Corundum, from the fourteenth lot of the ninth concession of the township of Methuen, Peterborough county, Ont.

Soues, F., Clinton, B.C. :—

Lignitified wood, from the Horsefly Gold Mining Company's property, Horsefly river, Cariboo district, B.C.

In addition to which, Mr. Willimott has received, for the purpose of making up collections, from :—

Mr. D. Farry, of Perth, Ont.—

Shell marl ..... 25 pounds.

Mr. A. McNeil, Halifax, N.S.—

Stibnite ..... 100 "

Mr. Allan T. McKinnon, (Survey)—

Specular iron ore ..... 700 "

Manganite ..... 700 "

'In the early party of August, Mr. C. W. Willimott was engaged in preparing a collection of minerals for the Dominion Exhibition, then about to be held in Toronto. This he very successfully accomplished by about the middle of the month. As a result of his efforts he Work by Mr. Willimott.

succeeded in bringing together a fine series of specimens illustrative of the mineral resources of the country. This, which weighed in the aggregate some thirty-eight thousand pounds, was forwarded by him to Toronto, and he himself followed shortly after to superintend the installation, which was accomplished in a very satisfactory manner. He remained in charge of the collection until the close of the Exhibition—September the 12th, when, having attended to the packing and reforwarding of the same to Ottawa, he returned to his customary duties at the Survey.

School collections of minerals.

'Previous to entering upon the foregoing work he was, and since his return from Toronto has been, engaged in making up collections of minerals and rocks for various Canadian educational institutions. The following is a list of those to which such collections have been sent:—

	Number of Specimens.
Public school, Newtown, Kings Co., N.B.	75
McKeough school, Chatham, Ont.	100
Public school, Rossland, B.C.	100
Literary Institute and School of Arts, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	100
High School, Barnston, Que.	100
Dundurn Castle Museum, Hamilton, Ont.	100
High School, Tilsonburg, Ont.	100
Creighton St. School, Ottawa, Ont.	100
High School, Uxbridge, Ont.	100
Richmond County Academy, St. Peters, Cape Breton Co., N.S.	100
High School, North Bay, Ont.	100
Ursuline Convent, The Pines, Chatham, Ont.	75
High School, Vienna, Ont.	100
Stanford High School, Niagara Falls, Ont.	100
High School, Nelson, B. C.	100
Mutchmore Street School, Ottawa, Ont.	100
High School, Quebec City, Que.	100
Model School, Gananoque, Ont.	75
High School, Sydney Mines, Cape Breton County, N.S.	100
St. Louis Academy, Quebec City, Que.	100
High School, Rat Portage, Ont.	100
Collegiate Institute, Sarnia, Ont.	100
Archibald Street School, Ottawa, Ont.	100
Public School, Searletown, P.E.I.	75
Collegiate Institute, Cobourg, Ont.	100
St. Ninian's Street School, Antigonish, N.S.	75
College de Valleyfield, Salaberry de Valleyfield, Que.	100
St. J. B. DeSalle Academy, Ottawa, Ont.	100
The Ladies College of the Congregation, Victoriaville, Que.	75
Couvent de la Congregation, Arthabaskaville, Que.	75
District No. 2, Parish of St. James, Charlotte County, N.B.	75
Public School, Fergus, Ont.	100
St. Malachie School, St. John, N.B.	100
Fern Avenue School, Toronto, Ont.	100
North Sydney Academy, N. Sydney, C.B., N.S.	100
Public School, Smiths Falls, Ont.	100
Westside School, New Westminster, B.C.	100
Gault Institute, Valleyfield, Que.	100
High School, Montague, P.E.I.	100
Lawrencetown School, Lawrencetown, N.S.	100
Dufferin School, St. John, N.B.	100
The Institute, West Bromwich.	75
Acadiaville School, West Arichat, C.B., N.S.	75
Total number of specimens	4050

Work of the Mines Section.

Mr. E. D. Ingall.

On the work of the Mines Section, Mr. Ingall reports as follows :— Scope of work.
'The work of the Mines Section has been continued along the lines followed in past years and the staff has been occupied with the usual collection of data, statistical and technical, relating to the mineral industries and resources of the country and with the work of preparing and putting through press the annual report on these subjects. As usual, a statement giving a close approximation to the mineral production for the previous year was prepared in advance of the detailed general report and issued on the 27th of February. The full report for 1902 was completed and published early in December and contained besides the usual statistical data and explanatory material, special articles on coal, infusorial earth, salt, zinc, etc., similar to those embodied in former reports.

Taking Canada as a whole, the mining industry has been fairly active during the year just closed. Compared with 1902, in some departments there has been an increase in quantities produced, but a decrease in the prices obtained, while in others the opposite conditions have prevailed. After balancing these results against one another and taking into consideration improved, stationary and retrograde conditions in other branches, the nett showing appears to be a slight falling off in the total value. As a class, the totals of the metallic products decreased both in quantity and value, although copper and nickel were notable exceptions in both respects. The total of the non-metallic mineral products showed an increase, but not quite sufficient to offset the decline in the metallic class, so that in the grand total there appears to have been a decrease of about one per cent in the value of the output, which amounted to about sixty three and a quarter million dollars. Mineral production.

The relative values of those individual products, each of which amounted to upwards of a million dollars, was in the following order : (1) gold, (2) coal and coke, (3) copper, (4) building material, (5) nickel, (6) silver, (7) cement. Gold and coal constituted far the largest items, amounting to about 30 and 26 per cent respectively of the total. The diminution in the production of placer gold in the Yukon territory amounted to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions of dollars on account of the progressive exhaustion of the richest deposits, but without a corresponding reduction in the industry itself. Relative values.

In connection with the discussions which have taken place at the sessions of the Canadian Mining Institute as to the correct way of Methods adopted.

illustrating the value of Canada's mineral products, it may be as well to mention the standpoint adopted by the Mines Section in its treatment of the subject. It was agreed that it is chiefly essential to correctly ascertain the quantities produced, eliminating all possible errors, and checking where possible by railway shipments, etc. As, however, quantities of such various substances cannot be added together it is manifestly necessary for the purpose of making up the grand total to adopt some basis of valuation which shall be comparable from year to year, so as to rightly illustrate growth. For the metallic ores, whose only uses are as sources of the metals and which are of such varying constitution, the final value of the amounts of the metals contained in the ores is manifestly the only common denominator or standard to which they can be brought. This is the method adopted by the United States Government and by that standard publication The Mineral Industry, issued annually by the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

Other methods.

Whilst other reliable authorities may properly adopt other methods equally correct and legitimate, with a view to illustrate the mineral industries from other standpoints, it is believed that the above method best meets the needs of this report. It must be borne in mind also, that this implies only to the general tabulation of the country's total mineral production of all sorts, and that in the Section's full annual report, the details relating to the different industries are given in the body of the publication.

For the non-metallic minerals it is manifest that only spot values can be adopted. They are practically all used as such and their value is a very variable quantity, often as far as the consumer is concerned, made up mostly of cost of carriage to the point of consumption. Thus the same material would have widely varying values at different points. The only other basis would be to value the material at its point of departure from the producer. This is found still to be only a rough approximation to uniformity, and each separate substance has to be considered by itself. Where there is some point of shipment or distribution common to a district, a more definite and uniform method can be arrived at, as with the phosphate of Quebec which was all handled at Montreal and the price was always quoted f.o.b. at that port.

It must also be borne in mind that no presentment of data, statistical or otherwise, will meet the varying needs of the people likely to be interested in the subject. The consumer is interested chiefly in the price he has to pay for the article; the producer in the value he can realize on his products. The main thing is to have the fundamental

data correct and to adopt a standard so definite and clear that any one can make the allowances necessary for the illustration of the industry from his particular standpoint.

Bruce Mines District.

Mr. E. D. Ingall.

In regard to the work under his charge in the Bruce Mines District, Ontario, Mr. Ingall reports as follows:—

Nature of work.

It had been arranged to proceed with the field-work begun in the summer of 1902 in the Bruce Mines region, and with that intention Mr. Denis left Ottawa on the 4th of July. Owing to pressure of work in the office, however, only three weeks could be spent in that field, during a part of which the weather was very unfavourable. In that time a beginning was made in the delimiting of the several greenstone belts which traverse the district. Two of these were traced out. One starting just west of the Stobie or Cameron copper mine at Portlock, was mapped from a micrometer traverse through a distance of some three and a half miles. It runs just south of Desbarats lake, has a direction of N. 50° to 60° W., which coincides with the general strike of the rocks. This development of greenstone has the appearance of an intrusive sheet of diabase between beds of quartzite.

The second greenstone area examined runs along the south side of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Portlock road eastward. The direction of the ridge, which is nearly east and west was followed for one mile. This intrusion has the character of a boss more than of a sheet. The hand specimens of the rocks of both of the belts examined, seem to show the same constituents and to a great extent the same rock-structure.

Little mining being carried on.

There was very little mining activity in the district during the summer season. The Bruce mines had not resumed work, and the Rock Lake mine had greatly reduced its operations. The line of the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway has been completed from Bruce Mines village to the Rock Lake concentrator. The Richardson and the Cameron mines were both idle.

During the latter part of the year, however, there have been reports of resumption of activity. Some iron ore locations north of Gordon lake have been tested by diamond drill holes, and the Bruce mines are said to have been purchased by the International Nickel Company, which will perhaps shortly reopen and work them. On his return

trip to Ottawa, Mr. Denis spent a few days in the salt region of western Ontario for the purpose of bringing the data of the Mines Sections up to date in regard to the production of salt. His observations are published in the Mines Section report for 1902, part S., Vol. XV.

Mapping and Engraving.

Mr. C. O. Senécal, Geographer and Chief Draughtsman.

Report of Grographer and Chief Draughtsman

I have the honour to submit the following statement of the work accomplished under my supervision during the past calendar year:—

Assignment of work.

Mr. L. N. Richard has drawn and lettered for engraving, and prepared the colour copies of the following maps, viz.:—the Perth sheet (No. 119, Ont.), the Sudbury map, the West Kootenay sheet and the map of Hudson Bay and James Bay (duplicate set of three sheets). He also attended to sundry work passing through the office. Mr. Richard is at present engaged in the preparation of the colour copies of the Haliburton sheet (No. 118, Ont.) and of the Pembroke sheet (No. 122, Ont.), for engraving.

Mr. O. E. Prud'homme traced and lettered the Apple River sheet (No. 100 and 101) and partly sheets Nos. 64, 75, 76, 82 and 83 of the Nova Scotia series of map-sheets; also the plans of Isaacs Harbour, Gold River, and Cochran Hill gold districts of Nova Scotia. He has drawn for photo-lithographing a sheet of sections of the Souris coal-field, the map of ancient shore-lines of Ontario, and a small map for the Summary Report. He also prepared the colour copy of the Bancroft map, attended to miscellaneous work and to the distribution of maps held for sale. Mr. Prud'homme was granted leave of absence from September 1 to November 1.

Mr. P. Frèreault compiled new surveys on the Nottaway River map and prepared the colour copy for the same. He traced and lettered for engraving and made the colour copy of a two-sheet map of the vicinity of Copper Cliff, Sudbury Mining District, Ont.; he traced the map of the Boundary Creek Mining district, B.C., the map of Blairmore-Frank coal-field, Alberta, and map-sheet No. 63, Nova Scotia. He has also lettered sheets Nos. 64, 75, 76, 82 and 83 N.S, for engraving and has drawn for reproduction by photo-lithography, the map of Northern Ontario and Eastern Keewatin and a small map, showing the recent land-slide near Buckingham, Que.

Mr. V. Perrin at intervals, attended to the cataloguing of maps and plans, prepared lists of instruments requiring repairs and attended to general work. He traced the map of Pictou coal-field, N.S.,

for photo-lithographic reproduction and made sundry tracings of plans for office use. He is, at present, assisting Mr. Wm. McInnes in the compilation of the Ignace sheet (No. 5, Western Ontario), and in the preparation of a map of Winisk river, Keewatin, for the Summary Report.

Mr. J. A. Robert spent most of his time on the compilation of the series of one mile-to-the-inch sheets, covering part of Hants county, N.S. He revised the compilation of the map of Pictou coal-field, prepared the colour copies of several Nova Scotia sheets and traced the map of Springhill coal-field, N.S., for the lithographer. He has now in hand, the compilation of Mr. H. Fletcher's more recent surveys on the above-mentioned series of sheets, extending into Kings county.

Mr. O. O'Sullivan again accompanied Mr. W. J. Wilson in the field last summer. He spent some time in the preparation of his returns, plotting, etc., and continued the mapping of Mr. E. R. Faribault's surveys on the map-sheets covering Halifax county, Nova Scotia.

Mr. W. J. Wilson compiled a map of northern Ontario and Eastern Keewatin, showing his surveys of 1902, as well as those of Mr. D. B. Dowling of 1901, to accompany the report of last year. He left for the field on May 26 and returned on September 30. He is now preparing a map of last season's surveys for the present Summary Report. Having received a valuable set of plans of surveys which were required for the mapping of the Michipicoten mining region, Mr. Wilson will be able to resume the compilation of Dr. R. Bell's and his own surveys on sheet No. 143, Ontario, and carry it to completion without delay.

Mr. J. Keele completed his map of the MacMillan river exploration and resumed work on the Eastern Ontario map-sheets, laying down on the Ottawa and Cornwall sheet (No. 120) the surveys of Dr. R. W. Ells and of the late Mr. N. J. Giroux. Mr. Keele has been on leave of absence from June 6 to November 1. Since his return he compiled a map of the Lake Temagami iron ore belts for Dr. A. E. Barlow.

Mr. W. H. Boyd completed the map of the Boundary Creek mining district, B.C., and left for the Lardeau mining camps, B.C. as topographer to Prof. R. W. Brock, on June 18. Since his return, October 5, he spent his time in plotting his field notes, &c.

Mr. J. F. E. Johnston returned from sick-leave at the end of November and resumed the plotting of his surveys of 1902.

Routine work.

The routine work has, as usual, been distributed among the staff and attended to, but, as I mentioned in my last year's report, the assistance of an employée to have the care of the manuscript maps and other documents, surveying instruments, &c., to do typewriting and general work, is urgently needed. The draughtsmen have to spend much time on work which could be more profitably done by a general office assistant. The stock of many maps is being rapidly exhausted, particularly of those which cover the regions of northern and northwestern Ontario, and in the near future, new editions, brought up to date, will be required. Such editions, which often entail as much labour as new maps, would lead to the delay of other necessary work, unless provision is made with this in view. One or two more good draughtsmen are therefore required in this office to attend to map-compiling the year round, especially as Messrs. Wilson, Keele and O'Sullivan who will hereafter have charge of field parties, can devote only a small part of their time to mapping.

Geographic Board.

The meetings of the government Geographic Board have been regularly attended and, as usual, lists of place-names covering our maps now in progress have been submitted.

Accompanying maps.

The following ten maps, plans and sections, illustrating part of the progress made in the field during the past season, accompany the present Summary Report and Part AA, Annual Report, Volume XV. :—

No. 842.—Map of part of the country between Peace and Athabaska rivers. Scale, 32 miles to 1 inch.

No. 845.—Sketch-map of the Cretaceous coal-bearing rocks at the headwaters of Sheep creek and Elbow river, Alberta. Scale, 2 miles to 1 inch.

* No. 846.—Exploration of the Winisk river and canoe-route from Fort Hope to Weibikwei or Winisk lake, Southern Keewatin. Scale, 16 miles to 1 inch.

* No. 847.—Explorations of the canoe-route from Montizambert station on the Canadian Pacific railway to English River Post on Kenogami river, and of the Little Current, Kebinakagami and Drowning rivers, Northern Ontario. Scale, 16 miles to 1 inch.

No. 848.—Plan of the recent land-slide on the Lièvre river, near Buckingham. Que. Scale, 12 chains to 1 inch.

No. 849.—Transverse section of West Lake mine, Mount Uniacke gold district, Hants county, N.S.

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* Maps Nos. 846 and 847 accompany Part AA, Vol. XV only.

No. 850.—Transverse section, Dolliver mine, Isaacs Harbour gold district, Guysborough county, N.S.

No. 852.—Map of the Northeast Arm and Vermilion iron ranges, Lake Temagami, Ont. Scale, 40 chains to 1 inch.

No. 853.—Index map, showing new exploration in the vicinity of Lardeau, B.C. Scale, 8 miles to 1 inch.

No. 862.—Map showing the older copper-bearing rocks of Southern Quebec. Scale, 10 miles to 1 inch.

Maps in progress.

There are, at present, twenty-three maps in the King's Printer's hands at various stages, including the geological West Kootenay sheet, the Apple River sheet, N.S., the Sudbury and Bancroft maps, Ont., and the Perth sheet, Ontario, of which the colour proofs have been revised and the edition is expected to be printed soon. In this number, are also included sheets Nos. 53, 59, 60, 61 and 62 of the Nova Scotia series and the map of the Klondike district which have been engraved, but the colour work is held over until the geological investigation in the fields covered by these sheets shall have been completed.

There are about thirty other maps under compilation in the office.

Field instruments.

The testing and repairing of field-instruments has been attended to, and the following new instruments have been purchased, viz.:—

One Hadley sextant, No. 8, from Cary, London, Eng.

One Folding Artificial Horizon, No. 13, from Cary, London.

Six Prismatic compasses and tripods, Nos. 71 to 76, from Cary, London.

One Zeiss monocular field-glass, No. 22, from Baush and Lomb, Rochester, N.Y.

Four surveying aneroid barometers Nos. 69 to 72, from Harrison & Co., Montreal.

One 66-feet steel tape, No. 15, from Keuffel & Esser, New York.

Two clinometer-compasses, Nos. 7 and 8, from Keuffel & Esser, New York.

One clinometer, No. 33, from Alex. Ross, Ponsonby, Que.

Two 66-feet Chesterman metallic tapes, Nos. 9 and 12, from Department of Stationery, Ottawa.

One Pocket Folding Kodak, No. 24, from W. J. Topley, Ottawa.

Two Premo cameras, Nos. 25 and 26, from W. J. Topley, Ottawa.

One Stück magnetometer, No. 1, from McGill University, Montreal.

Correspondence.

The number of letters, memoranda, specification sheets, etc., relating to map-work, was 240 sent, and 125 received.

Maps published.

An enumeration of the maps, plans, diagrams, &c., which were received from the printer during the calendar year, is appended herewith :—

Catalogue Number.	Description.	Area in Square Miles.
810	The Dominion of Canada, showing the progress of investigation by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1843–1903. Scale, 250 miles to 1 inch.	
805	Yukon—Explorations on MacMillan, Pelly and Stewart rivers. Scale, 8 miles to 1 inch.	
791	British Columbia—West Kootenay sheet (economical minerals and glacial striæ.) Scale, 4 miles to 1 inch	6,400
808	Alberta—The Blairmore-Frank coal-fields. Scale, 180 chains to an inch..	576
823	Assiniboia—Sections of Souris coal-field.	
804	Manitaba—Orographic map of the lower contour of Turtle mountain. Scale, 1½ miles to an inch.	
720	Western Ontario—Geological sheet No. 4 (Manitou Lake sheet.) Scale, 4 miles to an inch.....	3,456
814	Ontario and Keewatin—Explorations south-west of James Bay. Scale, 16 miles to 1 inch.	
775	Ontario—The Sudbury mining region (Victoria Mines map.) Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch	230
809	Ontario—Shore-lines of ancient great lakes. Scale, 24 miles to 1 inch	
750	Quebec and Ontario—Geological sheet No. 121 (Grenville sheet.) Scale, 4 miles to 1 inch.....	4,051
702	Quebec—Geological map of the Basin of Nottaway river. Scale, 10 miles to 1 inch.	
802	Quebec—Gaspé oil-fields. Scale, 2 miles to 1 inch.	
779, 780 & 781	Ungava and Quebec—Geological map of the east coasts of Hudson Bay and James Bay, sheets I., II. and III. Scale, 8 miles to 1 inch.	
801	Prince Edward Island—Geological outline map of P. E. Island and portions of adjacent provinces, showing anticlines. Scale, 16 miles to 1 inch.	
609	Nova Scotia—Geological sheet No. 46 (Pictou sheet.) Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch..	216
610	„ Geological sheet No. 47 (Westville sheet). Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch.....	216
633	„ Geological sheet No. 47 (Eastville sheet). Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch.....	216
635	„ Geological sheet No. 56 (Shubenacadie sheet). Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch.....	216
636	„ Geological sheet No. 57 (Truro sheet). Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch.....	216
637	„ Geological sheet No. 58 (Earltown sheet). Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch.....	216
812	„ Preliminary geological map of Springhill coal fields. Scale, 50 chains to 1 inch....	113
806	„ Sections of Bluenose gold mine.	
773	„ Plan and section of Tangier gold district. Scale, 250 feet to 1 inch.	
	Also 8 diagrams showing the mineral production of Canada, 1902.	

Palæontology and Zoology.

Dr. J. F. Whiteaves.

Dr. Whiteaves reports that for rather more than three months (102 days, exclusive of Sundays) he has performed the duties of Acting Deputy Head and Director, during Dr. Bell's two visits to Europe and subsequent short absence from Ottawa.

In addition to this, a preliminary report of a sub-committee of the "Committee on the Nomenclature of Geological formations in Canada," appointed especially to "consider the names of the various divisions of the whole sedimentary series in Canada, from the Archæan up to the Pleistocene," has been prepared and read before the fourth section of the Royal Society of Canada at one of its meetings in May last.

Collections of fossils studied.

A study of the rather large collections of fossils from the Silurian rocks of the Equan river and Sutton lake, Keewatin, made by Mr. D. B. Dowling in 1901, has been completed, and the manuscript of a detailed and descriptive list of the species represented in it has been furnished to Mr. Dowling for publication as an Appendix to his forthcoming report on the Geology of that part of Keewatin. Some sixty-one species of marine invertebrata are represented in these collections, and of these, forty two are identified or described, both specifically and generically, and nineteen only generically. A commencement has been made of a study of some collections of fossils from the Silurian rocks of the Winisk river, Keewatin, made by Mr. McInnes during the past summer.

Palæontological papers written.

Ten small consignments of fossils from the Corniferous limestone of Ontario have been received from the Rev. Thos. Nattress, of Amherstburg. These fossils have been determined as far as practicable and returned. A few pieces of rock from near Fernie, holding some rather obscure fossils, have been examined and the approximate horizon of this rock has been ascertained for the sender. The fossils are fragments of the guard of a belemnite, and the rock containing them is evidently either Jurassic or Cretaceous.

Six short papers, descriptive or illustrative of fossils of special interest in the Museum of the Survey, have been written and published during the year. The first of these is descriptive of a new species of *Cyrena* (*C. Albertensis*) from the Belly River series at Fossil Coulée, Milk River Ridge, Alberta. The second is a note on three recently received "Crania of Extinct Bisons from the Klondike Creek gravels." All three appear to be referable to the great Alaskan bison, *Bison*

crassicornis, Richardson, teste Lucas, (=*B. Alaskensis*, Rhoads) which seems to have been the progenitor of both the Wood and Prairie bison. The third is a description, with figures, of a new *Matheria* (*M. brevis*) from the Trenton limestone at Ottawa. Only two other species of this genus are known. The fourth records the recognition of a well marked specimen of the exclusively Jurassic ammonitoid genus *Cardioceras* in the Crows Nest coal fields, while the fifth and sixth are devoted to the elucidation of the Canadian fossils from the Black River limestone that have hitherto been referred to *Lituites undatus*.

Zoological work 1

At the request of Section IV of the Royal Society of Canada, a Bibliography of Canadian Zoology for the year 1902, exclusive of Entomology, was compiled and presented at one of its meetings in May last for publication in its Transactions.

A memorandum as to the number of species in the zoological collection of the Survey, and of photographs illustrative thereof, was prepared for Professor Macoun in February last. At that date, the collection consisted of at least one set, and in some cases of three or four sets, of the eggs of 266, since increased to 271 species or subspecies of Canadian birds, and of 82 photographs of the nests, etc., of some of them, amid their natural surroundings.

Apart from the extra correspondence necessitated by Dr. Bell's absence, the number of official letters received and answered has been about as usual.

Additions to museum collections by members of staff.

The following specimens have been received from members of the staff, or employées of the department, during the year 1903.

Ells, Dr. R. W. :—

About 200 fossils from the palæozoic rocks of Charlotte Co., N.B.

Chalmers, Dr. Robert :—

Three species of fresh water clams (*Unio complanatus*, *U. ventricosus* and *U. luteolus*) brought up by the Dominion government dredge from depths of 20 to 30 feet below the river level near the south shore of the St. Lawrence river at Sorel.

McInnes, W. :—

About 100 specimens of Silurian fossils from the Winisk River. 12 species of marine and fresh water shells from the Pleistocene deposits of the Winisk River, and about 50 specimens of fresh water shells from that river. Two arrow-heads and some chipped flints from Attawapishkat (or Lansdowne) lake.

Dowling, D. B. :—

28 Devonian and Carboniferous and Cretaceous fossils from the Cascade trough of the Rocky mountains.

Wilson, W. J. :—

28 specimens of Silurian fossils from the Kebinakami River, Northern Ontario.

Wilson, W. J., and O'Sullivan, O.:—

120 specimens of Silurian fossils from Little Current River, including a few that may be Cambro-Silurian ; and 37 Silurian fossils from Nagagami River, Northern Ontario.

O'Sullivan, O.:—

29 specimens of Silurian fossils from Drowning River, Northern Ontario.

Spreadborough, W.:—

Two sets of eggs of the American Magpie ; and one set each of the eggs of the Pigmy Nuthatch, Californian Crow and Dusky Horned Owl, from Penticton, B.C.; and of the American Three-toed Woodpecker from the Athabasca River.

125 skins of Birds and Mammals from Lake Okanagan, B.C., and 132 similar skins from the Peace River district.

The additions to the palæontological, zoological and archæological collections in the Museum during 1902, and from other sources, are as follows :— By presentation.

By presentation :—

(A.—Palæontology.)

Colonel C. C. Grant, Hamilton, Ont.:—

Numerous fine specimens of fossil polyzoa (bryosoa) from the Clinton and Niagara formations at Hamilton, and from the Niagara shales at Grimsby.

Dr. C. F. Newcombe, Victoria, B.C.:—

Fossil leaves from the Cretaceous rocks of the Queen Charlotte Islands ; and a recent marine sponge from 300 fathoms off the West coast of those islands.

Walter Harvey, Crofton, B.C.:—

Two specimens of *Pholadomya subelongata*, Meek, from the Cretaceous rocks at Nanaimo, B.C. ; and four land shells from Crofton, B.C.

Rev. Thos. Nattress, Amherstburg, Ont.:—

Three fine specimens of a species of *Polypora* and seven fragments of a monticuliporoid, from the Corniferous limestone at Pelée island, Ont.

J. E. Narraway, Ottawa :—

Specimen of *Strophomena Billingsii*, Winchell and Schuchert, from the Trenton limestone at Hull.

T. C. Weston, Minneapolis, Min.:—

One fine specimen each of *Metoptoma Melissa* and *M. Hyrie*, from the Levis formation at Levis.

Dr. Cephas Guillet, Ottawa :—

Three specimens of *Cylichna alba* from the pleistocene clays at Odell's brickyard, Ottawa East.

(B. Zoology.)

Hon. William C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont.

Section of trunk of a large oak tree with the femur of a ruminant embedded in its heart.

C. H. Young, Hurdman's Bridge :—

Mounted specimen of the Screech Owl (*Megascops asio*).

Dr. Roughsedge, Ottawa :—

Six gastroliths of crayfish from Billings Bridge.

H. Harley Selwyn, Ottawa :—

Nest and set of four eggs of the Chimney Swift (*Chætura pelagica*) from Kirks Ferry, P.Q.

Miss Kirby, Ottawa :—

Hoary bat (*Atalpha cinerea*) caught at Gilmour and Hughson's mill, Hull.

Dr. James Fletcher, Ottawa :—

Live specimen of a large land snail (*Epiphragmophora fidelis*, Gray) from Comox, V.I.

N. Harry Meeking, Port Hope, Ont.:—

Set of three eggs of the Western Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis calurus*) from near Calgary, Alberta.

P. J. Keeley, Ottawa :—

Albino variety of the White-throated Sparrow, shot near Rockcliffe.

C. O. Senécal, Ottawa :—

Specimen of the White Undereving (*Catocala relicta*).

Olof. C. Hylander, Caribou, Maine :—

Named collection of the Fresh-water shells of Maine.

By purchase :

Large and perfect burnt clay pot of Indian manufacture found by Mr. James Lusk in the township of Eardley, lot 20, range xi, Co. Wright. August, 1903.

Brewer's Duck, male, shot near Thurso. A hybrid between the Black Duck and Mallard.

Set of nine eggs of the American Merganser *(Merganser Americanus)*.

Vertebrate Palæontology.

Mr. Lawrence M. Lambe.

Mr. Lawrence Lambe reports as follows :—

In continuation of the work of reporting on the collections of vertebrate remains in the possession of this department, and in accordance with instructions received, my time, during a considerable portion of the past year, has been devoted to a study of the dinosaurian *Dryptosaurus incrassatus* (Cope), from the Edmonton series of the Cretaceous system of the North-west Territories. The result of this work is intended to take the form of an illustrated quarto monograph to constitute the third part of volume III of Contributions to Canadian Palæontology in succession to the second part, which appeared in September, 1902, descriptive of the vertebrate fauna of the Belly River series. The manuscript for this monograph is more than half completed and the drawings intended for its illustration, forming seven full sized plates, are now ready. Work by Mr. Lambe.

The importance of a more intimate knowledge of the fauna of the Edmonton series is apparent when it is borne in mind that the beds of this series in Alberta constitute the principal coal-bearing horizon of the district.

As the Edmonton series is regarded as the equivalent of the St. Mary River series of the country to the south, and of the Wapiti River group of the Peace River district to the north, too much stress cannot be laid on the value of a thorough acquaintance with these beds. From an economic standpoint, as a horizon marker over a vast stretch of country to the east of the Rocky mountains, it is of the greatest importance. Importance of Edmonton series.

At the request of the director of this department, Professor E. D. Cope of Philadelphia, published in 1892, a preliminary description of

two excellently preserved skulls of *Dryptosaurus* collected by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell and Mr. T. C. Weston, in 1884 and 1889 respectively, in the Red Deer River district in Alberta. The memoir now in course of preparation is intended to take the place of a further description of these remains contemplated by Professor Cope but prevented by his death.

Resignation of Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn.

It is to be sincerely regretted that the recent resignation of Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, curator of the department of Vertebrate Palæontology of the American Museum of National History, New York, as an honorary member of the staff of the geological survey has to be recorded. The value of the co-operation of so eminent a scientist in the palæontological work of this department cannot be overestimated and the loss sustained by his much regretted withdrawal from active participation in that work, as honorary vertebrate palæontologist, is manifest.

During the months of February, March and April, a general study of the *vertebrata*, both fossil and living, was undertaken by me in New York at the American Museum of Natural History and at Columbia University under Professor Osborn. Special post-graduate courses at the latter institution were taken advantage of and every facility was given me at the American Museum for the study of the magnificent collection of vertebrate remains in its possession. Before returning to Ottawa the following museums were visited, U. S. National Museum, Washington, the Museum of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., the Museum of Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., and the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Penn., and a special and careful examination was made of the extensive collections of vertebrates in each of these institutions. Thanks are due to the scientific heads of these museums for facilities afforded in the study of material in their care.

Collections of fossils named.

Collections of fossils, chiefly corals, have been named during the year, for different officers of the department for use in the determination of geological horizons, and similar collections have been named for outside collectors who sought like information.

Attention is directed to the desirability of mounting in a permanent and attractive manner those specimens of the vertebrate collections that have been recently described and figured, and of providing space for their exhibition to the public. A permanent mount in the case of all heavy or fragile specimens is necessary in anticipation of any movement to which such specimens may be subjected, otherwise the risk of irreparable injury is great, even with the most careful handling.

Card catalogue.

A card catalogue of literature appertaining to vertebrate palæontology, with special reference to that of the Dominion, has been started and considerable progress made therewith.

Some time has been devoted to the study of vertebrates other than those of the Edmonton series, the results of which will be submitted for publication as occasion may permit.

The usual official correspondence in connection with the progress of the work on hand has been attended to as in the past.

During the year the following papers have been published :—

'On *Stegocerus* and *Stereocephalus*,' Science, new series, vol xviii., p. 60.

'The lower jaw of *Dryptosaurus incrassatus* (Cope),' Ottawa Naturalist, vol. xvii., p. 133, with plates I, II and III.

Botany and Ornithology.

Professor John Macoun.

After handing in my summary report last December, I continued working on Part II of my Catalogue of Canadian Birds and before spring this was completed, the proof read and by the beginning of May it was ready for the binder. While reading the proof of this part, the material for Part III, which completes the work, was being put in shape and it will go to the printer early in 1904.

As an example of the notices of this work showing how it is appreciated in the United States, I give below the review of Part II in 'The Auk,' which is the official organ of the American Ornithological Union. The reviewer is the editor of the journal.

'The first part of this important work appeared in 1900, and its general character and scope were so fully indicated in this journal (vol. xvii, Oct., 1900, pp. 394, 395), that it remains now only to chronicle the appearance and extent of Part II, which includes the Raptores, and the succeeding families of the A. O. U. Check List to and including the Icteridæ. As in Part I, we have a compendium of the previously published information regarding the range and breeding areas of the species known to occur in North America north of the United States, supplemented by a large amount of hitherto unpublished material gathered by the members of the Canadian Geological Survey, and contributions from a large number of trustworthy correspondents. The authority is given for each record, whether published or unpublished, thus explicitly designating the sources of the information here presented. In the case of published records, the place of publication is often, but not always, explicitly stated. The 'Catalogue' also includes a list of the specimens in the Government Museum at Ottawa, with full data as to their place and date of capture, &c.'

'It is announced that Part III, completing the work, is ready for the press, and that it will be published during the coming winter. It will include such information relating to species mentioned in Parts I and II as may have been received since their publication, as well as an index to the three parts, and a complete bibliography of the authorities consulted in the preparation of the work. The 'Catalogue' will thus be a work of great permanent value, and a most important contribution to our knowledge of the distribution of North American birds.—J. A. A.'

Early in May, Mr. J. M. Macoun, my assistant, was instructed to proceed to Peace river and make an extended exploration there. His absence threw all the office work upon me, and hence the only field-

work I did this year was in the vicinity of Ottawa. For years I have been collecting material for my various publications and, amongst others, I am preparing one on Canadian Fungi, which, when issued, will be Part VIII of my Catalogue of Canadian Plants. On this account my time was chiefly devoted to a study of the fungi in the vicinity of Ottawa. On account of our work having been always in the west, for the last 15 years, we have never had a complete series of the Ottawa plants in our herbarium; so this year I collected over 900 species and only about 300 others are necessary to complete our local collection.

For the last 15 years we have been gathering the material for a Catalogue of Canadian Mammals, and at present have over 1,000 skins of the smaller mammals from nearly every section of the country. Towards spring I purpose putting these in order and hope to publish a Catalogue of Canadian Mammals in the winter of 1904.

By an arrangement with you, Miss Stewart works half her time for me and the other half for the librarian, so that about 15 hours per week is the limit of her services for me. This, taken into consideration with the increasing work of the office, leaves very little time to either myself or my assistant for original work. Owing to our widening field of labour and the amount of material requiring distribution, it is absolutely necessary that I should have more clerical assistance if appreciable progress is to be made with our work. A great deal of the time of both my assistant and myself is taken up by work that could be done by an intelligent person whose services were entirely at our disposal.

My assistant Mr. James M. Macoun was occupied in field-work for more than five months. The remainder of the year was spent by him in the office, where his time was devoted to the study of material brought by him from British Columbia in 1901 and 1902. All the plants added to the herbarium were studied and named by him and the greater part of the botanical work of my branch is now under his charge.

About 3,000 specimens of plants for the herbarium were received from correspondents, the largest collection being a duplicate set of Engelmann's plants from the St. Louis Botanical Gardens. The number of flowering plants mounted and placed in the herbarium was 2,133 which brings the total up to 60,648. Only 1,427 sheets of specimens were sent out in exchange, as Miss Stewart had not the time to label more.

Eight hundred and ten official letters were written during the year and about the same number received.

The Library.

Dr. John Thorburn, Librarian.

During the past year, from January 2 to December 31, 1903, there have been distributed 15,693 publications of the Geological Survey, comprising reports, parts of reports, special reports and maps. Of these 12,397 were distributed in Canada; the remainder, 3,296, in foreign countries, as exchanges, to Universities, Scientific and Literary Institutions and to a number of individuals engaged in scientific pursuits.

The sales of publications, during the above period, including reports and maps, amounted to $727.22.

There were received as donations or exchanges to the library, 3,300 publications, including reports, transactions, proceedings, memoirs, periodicals, pamphlets and maps. Publications purchased, 136, scientific periodicals subscribed for, 42. The number of letters received in connection with the library was 2,260, besides 2,750 acknowledgments from exchanges and individuals for publications sent to them. The number of letters sent from the library was 1,739, besides 629 acknowledgements for publications received. There are now in the library about 13,700 volumes, besides a large number of pamphlets. The number of volumes bound was 219.

A large number of the earlier reports and maps are now out of print and can no longer be supplied.

As has been frequently stated, the space available for library purposes has hitherto been altogether insufficient, causing a large amount of unnecessary labour and time in finding information. During the past summer an additional room has been fitted up to relieve the pressure. This will be a great convenience for those having occasion to consult the books.

It may be stated that the library is open for consultation by persons wishing to obtain information in regard to scientific subjects.

Visitors to the Museum.

The number of visitors who signed the museum register during the year was 27,837.

Staff, Appropriation, Expenditure and Correspondence.

The staff at present employed numbers 57.

During the year the following changes took place in the permanent staff :—

Mr. Albert P. Low re-appointed a technical officer.

Mr. Thomas Burke, caretaker, died.

Mr. James A. McGee appointed a junior second class clerk.

Mr. John F. Lyons appointed caretaker.

The funds available for the work and the expenditure of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, were :—

Details.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil list appropriation	54,275 45	
General appropriations	78,866 73	
Civil list salaries		50,806 83
Explorations and surveys		23,815 10
Wages of temporary employees		24,570 30
Printing and lithographing		27,496 93
Purchase of books and instruments		1,569 40
" chemicals and apparatus		660 09
" specimens		93 18
Stationery, mapping material and King's Printer		1,417 91
Incidental and other expenses		3,361 34
Advances to explorers		10,545 00
		144,336 08
Deduct paid in 1901-02 on account of 1902-03		14,782 99
		129,553 09
Unexpended balance civil list appropriation		3,468 62
" general "		120 47
	133,142 18	133,142 18

The correspondence of the department shows a total of 7,970 letters sent, and 10,764 received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BELL,

Acting Deputy Head and Director.

January 1, 1904.

APPENDIX.

The following thirteen samples from the Klondike district were assayed for gold by Mr. M. F. Connor.

No. 1. Sample marked Skookum gulch: White subtranslucent quartz with vitreo-resinous lustre; weight of sample, 1 lb. 4 oz.

It contained no gold.

No. 2. From Lepine creek, marked 'Billy Button'; weight of sample, 1 lb. An association of non-stained quartz with a little feldspar.

It contained gold, a decided trace.

No. 3. Normans creek (Chisholm's claim); sample weighed 14 ozs., composed mainly of quartz with brown stains of iron oxide.

It contained gold, a trace.

No. 4. Lepine creek (claim of Cornelius Lowney); sample weighed 13¼ ounces. An association of quartz with sericite schist coloured deep brown by iron oxide.

It contained gold, a trace.

No. 5. Sample marked 'Violet Group,' and composed of quartz with slight iron stains; weight of sample, 1 lb.

It contained gold, a trace.

No. 6. McKinnon creek (Britannia mine); sample of quartz-conglomerate weighing 1 lb.

It contained no gold.

No. 7. Reuter creek (Great Eastern); weight of sample, 14 ozs. An altered sericite schist.

It contained gold, a decided trace.

No. 8. Sample marked 'Great Eastern Dyke'; weight of sample 1 lb. A highly altered feldspathic rock.

It contained gold, a decided trace.

No. 9. Marked 'Spotted Fawn' ore; a sample weighing 12 ozs. A dark grey quartzite.

It contained no gold.

No. 10. From head of Victoria gulch; a sample weighing 1 lb. 2 ozs. Mainly quartz (with cubes and grains of pyrites) associated with sericite schist.

It contained gold, a decided trace.

No. 11. Lepine creek (Tupper claim); sample weighing 1 lb. 5 ozs. Mainly quartz with a little sericite schist.

It contained no gold.

No. 12. From McKinnon creek, sample marked 'Blue Rock,' a blue quartz; weight of sample, 10 ounces.

It contained no gold.

No. 13. From Hunker creek, below Gold-bottom; weight of sample, 1½ ounces. An association of quartz, feldspar and a little calcite; the mass stained with iron oxide.

It contained gold, a trace.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Alta.	District of Alberta.	N.W.T.	Northwest Territories.
B.C.	British Columbia.	O.	Province of Ontario.
N.B.	Province of New Brunswick.	Q.	Province of Quebec.
N.S.	Province of Nova Scotia.		

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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1904

[No. 27—1904.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, Jan., 1904.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, December 7, 1903.

The Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

As you are aware, my supervision of Indian matters only began towards the close of the first half of the term reviewed by the various officials and agents whose reports are herewith submitted, to which together with the appended statistical statements I beg to refer you for more detailed information.

If the year has not been one of uniform prosperity, what has been lacking in some directions has been fully made up in others, so that on the whole there has been abundant cause for gratitude.

No doubt participation, direct or indirect, in the benefits accruing from the peculiarly flourishing condition of business throughout the Dominion has helped to increase the average of the prosperity enjoyed by the Indians, but there have not been wanting evidences of progress of a nature less liable to fluctuation.

Advancement in the acquisition of the habits, methods and pursuits of civilization is most readily recognisable among Indians least distant from the aboriginal condition, and a careful perusal of the reports submitted can hardly fail to create the conviction that, in the younger provinces, habits of providence as well as the spirit of enterprise and self-reliance are steadily extending.

Development in these directions is necessarily somewhat slow and more or less retarded by the condition of tutelage necessary for the protection of the Indians, in their earlier stages of development, against the superior acumen of the dominant race.

None the less it is necessary to exercise great caution relative to releasing Indians from the restraints imposed by the provisions of the Indian Act, and it has been found in recent years that, in not a few instances where individuals in the Northwest Territories were prospering under control of their respective agents to an extent to suggest the advisability of allowing them a tentative, unrestricted conduct of their own affairs, the experiment turned out to have been premature.

Among such of the Indians of the older provinces as have for long been in close contact with civilization the question is as to progress of a somewhat higher order.

There is much entering into the composition of the type of citizen which the department's policy is designed to produce, with regard to which progress is very hard to gauge, for the adoption of the underlying spirit of citizenship is by no means necessarily contemporaneous with the assumption of the garb of civilization, and is acquired, if at all, by almost intangible gradations.

The case of the Six Nations band may be cited as an illustration of what is meant. The conditions on their reserve with respect to equipment for the pursuits of their calling, their dwellings and farm buildings, compare not unfavourably with the average obtaining among other agricultural communities in the province. An agricultural society, controlled by themselves, holds yearly ploughing competitions and annual shows, at which exhibits could well compete with those of any ordinary township fair, and they not only attend in considerable numbers, but take intelligent part in discussions at meetings held on their reserve by the local 'Farmer's Institute.' They have an organization for the conduct of public affairs, including boards of health and education, with duly appointed executive officers. Religious services are conducted at some sixteen points on the reserve. They furnish a considerable contingent to the county militia, accompanied by a brass band from the reserve when they go into camp.

Despite these evidences of an advanced form of civilization, when the spirit of citizenship is sought, it is found that these Indians so far from taking advantage of the provisions of the Advancement Act, as a step towards enfranchisement, cling tenaciously to tribal customs which tend to perpetuate their position as a distinct community of a separate race.

Their loyalty to the dominant race cannot be questioned, having been manifested whenever opportunity has occurred, but the spirit seems rather that of alliance than of amalgamation.

As an example of the same condition in the sister province of Quebec, the Indians of St. Regis may be pointed to.

The only unusual event during the year calculated to permanently affect any considerable section of the Indian population, was the first approach of the tide of settlement which seems on the eve of overflowing the prairie provinces. This, among other consequences, will speedily bring outlying bands into close contact with settlement, and face to face with the necessity for making a radical change in their mode of life.

There will, of course, be the danger of some local friction and minor complications arising between the races, thus somewhat abruptly brought together; but, remembering how readily all similar difficulties were overcome at an earlier stage in the history of the provinces concerned, when conditions were less favourable for the establishment and preservation of a good understanding, nothing more need be anticipated than what can readily be prevented or adjusted by the exercise of ordinary vigilance and tact.

Happily for all concerned, the strict pursuance of that policy which has had for one of its most prominent features, the protection of the Indians in the tenure of their reserves as well as in all their other rights and liberties, enables them to contemplate with equanimity the prospect of an influx which they feel assured will not submerge, although it may surround them.

Health.

The general health of the Indians has been comparatively good.

A vigilant outlook had to be kept against the reappearance of small-pox, which came from the United States two years ago, and has subsequently effected an occasional entrance into the reserves. During the year a few cases broke out at Restigouche, River Desert and Lake St. John, in the province of Quebec; but strict quarantine prevented the spread of the disease, and only one death ensued. In the province of Ontario but one reserve was attacked, viz., the Tyendinaga, near Deseronto, where twenty-three cases occurred, but happily without any resultant fatality. In British Columbia there were a few scattered cases among the Squamish bands, as also among bands in the Northwest Territories, but on the Blackfoot reserve alone did the disease get any serious hold, as the result of having made headway before its presence was detected. The type continued to be wonderfully mild, although the tendency to assume greater virulence when neglected became apparent among the Blackfoot Indians.

Whooping-cough, in a somewhat malignant form, was responsible for some exceptional juvenile mortality at River Desert, Walpole Island, Norway House and Saddle Lake.

Grippe continued to hover over the reserves in a somewhat erratic fashion, as it has done ever since its appearance about a decade and a half ago, but fortunately with diminishing severity of character. It was more or less epidemic among the Indians in Nova Scotia, at Mingan on the lower St. Lawrence, also in the Port Arthur, Gore Bay, Crooked Lake and Norway House districts, in the last mentioned of which it assumed much of its old-time virulence.

Scarlet fever broke out among the Six Nations, and in the Northwest Territories on a few reserves in the Crooked Lake, Battleford and Duck Lake agencies.

Vital Statistics and Population.

The following tables will show respectively the number of births and deaths

recorded, and a comparative statement of population for the past and immediately preceding year.

	Births.	Deaths.	Loss.	Gain.
Ontario	619	523	....	96
Quebec	265	188	....	77
Nova Scotia	80	81	1	....
New Brunswick	88	60	....	28
Prince Edward Island	8	16	8	....
British Columbia	547	522	....	25
Manitoba	296	227	....	69
Northwest Territories	408	526	118	....
	2,311	2,143	127	295

CENSUS.

	1902.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario	20,983	21,093	110	....
Quebec	10,842	11,066	224	....
Nova Scotia	2,067	1,930	....	137
New Brunswick	1,644	1,699	55	....
Prince Edward Island	316	301	....	15
British Columbia	25,500	25,582	82	....
Manitoba	6,754	6,829	75	....
Northwest Territories	17,922	17,649	....	273
Athabaska District	1,239	1,239	....	....
Outside Treaty Limits	20,845	20,845	....	....
	108,112	108,233	546	425

It will be seen that births have exceeded deaths by one hundred and sixty-eight, and that there has been a net increase in the population of one hundred and twenty-one, the difference without doubt being accounted for by the usual migrations.

I observe that, in the report made to you five years ago, it was pointed out that even in the provinces where the Indians had come under civilizing influences comparatively recently, the foot of that numerical decline which first results from the new environment, (the operations of which were described at some length) appear to have been reached and the upward grade to have been entered upon.

Statistics for subsequent years, including those just given, have on the whole justified that contention.

While that is true and the birth-rate seems satisfactory, the death-rate remains proportionately high, and consequently the aggregate increase in the population falls short of what might be expected.

To account for this there are several causes at work. In the first place it is observed that some of the largest bands in the Northwest Territories do not appear to have yet fully adapted themselves to their new environment, and that the process of selection under the law of 'survival of the fittest' seems to be still in operation.

The Indian Commissioner in his appended report points out how the rate of mortality seems to threaten the extinction of one or two bands at no very distant date, without any particular reason being apparent for such condition of things.

There seems to be some idiosyncrasy of constitution in some particular tribes reluctant to accommodate itself to changed conditions of life, and it can only be hoped that in their case, as with the majority, the turning point will soon be reached.

Again among Indians in the older as well as the younger provinces the deaths resulting directly or indirectly from tuberculosis and infantile diseases continue to unduly inflate the death-roll.

With regard to infantile mortality, when the immediate cause of death can not be determined, it is customary, and doubtless generally correct, to ascribe it to some positive or negative errors on the part of inexperienced mothers often far too young for the responsibility of maternity; but in view of the prevalence of tuberculosis, it seems highly probable that some of the unexplained mortality might more justly be attributed to brain fever caused by the tubercle germ.

There appears to be a consensus of opinion among medical men that although tuberculosis is curable, at any rate in its earlier stages, its successful treatment is practically impossible in the homes of the poorer classes, and as the alienation of affected Indians is, under existing circumstances, equally impossible, it only remains to hope that the keen interest in the subject awakened of recent years, may ere long result in the discovery of some method of treatment of a more generally available character.

Inasmuch as concerns the prevention of the propagation of the disease, it is so far satisfactory to know that the steady if gradual improvement in the directions of diet, clothing, cleanliness of habits, provision of air-space, ventilation and sunlight in the dwellings is always tending to the formation of constitutional resisting power to infection, and the production of a soil less favourable for the growth of the germ.

In this connection it is observed that for the first time the respective reports of the Indian Superintendent for British Columbia and the Inspector for the Lake Manitoba Inspectorate call attention to an improving condition with regard to this prevalent scourge, and it may be added that the ameliorating influence on the death-rate would have been more apparent during the past decade but for the counteracting tendency of grippe and its after-effects, more particularly during the earlier part thereof.

Agriculture.

The improved condition of the labour market for some years past has had the effect in the province of Quebec of somewhat retarding that growth of agricultural

industry, which had been stimulated by the curtailment of hunting and trapping and the loss of a market for certain Indian manufactures.

None the less the area under crop was some 1,682 acres, and the harvest of grain and roots 42,763 bushels more than for the preceding year.

There is, moreover, some little improvement noticeable in the methods of husbandry and in the quality as well as quantity of agricultural implements, and live stock.

In Ontario, south of Parry island on the west and of Golden lake on the east, where the Indians depend mainly upon agriculture, there has not been anything specially worthy of notice during the year. These Indian farmers are very much like the whites of the same class with respect to their methods of farming, their produce, their implements, machinery and buildings, although the last mentioned may be of somewhat smaller dimensions.

Attention to farming is gradually somewhat extending among the Indians along the north shores of Lake Huron. The aggregate area in the whole province under crop was extended by something over 500 acres, while there was an increase of over 93,000 bushels in the quantity of grain and roots harvested.

In Manitoba the strong demand for labour somewhat deflected the attention given to husbandry in the Clandeboye and Portage la Prairie agencies, and in the southern part of the province, where alone the Indians farm to any extent, the aggregate crop was reduced by about 6,500 bushels.

In the Northwest Territories the extent of country involves considerable variety of climatic conditions and in some districts a late spring, followed by a cold wet June, resulted in some disappointment at harvest-time, but in other districts the grain crop was most abundant, and in the aggregate the harvest exceeded the generous one of the preceding year by some 30,000 bushels.

In British Columbia the practice of husbandry is a good deal handicapped, more particularly in the Northwest Coast, West Coast and Kwawkewlth agencies by the comparatively circumscribed extent of arable lands, but where facilities exist, increasing attention is being paid to the cultivation of the soil, and the distinct progress in the methods employed is observable. The aggregate increase of area under cultivation was 266 acres, and of crop 2,541 bushels.

After deducting small decreases in the maritime provinces, the net increase in area cropped for the whole Dominion was 4,560 acres, and of bushels harvested 159,871.

Live Stock.

What has already been said as to farming Indians of the older provinces differing but little as agriculturists from their white neighbours includes their tenure and treatment of live stock, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Some, of course, are not as well provided as others; but the tendency is in the direction of improving what stock they have and acquiring more.

In these provinces the supply of hay was quite up to the average, and sufficient to meet the winter's requirements.

In Manitoba the farming Indians, where conditions are favourable, are making fair progress in the direction of raising live stock in connection with their more strictly agricultural pursuits. In the Lake districts and more particularly in the Pas, where the character of the country permits of little beyond gardening in the way of husbandry, some of the bands engage more or less in stock-raising; but during the year this was carried on under exceptional difficulties in consequence of the at all times limited extent of hay swamps and pasture-lands having been further curtailed by another wet season.

It is in the Northwest Territories that stock-raising assumes its greatest importance and proportions, for there the Indians have not the other resources natural or artificial enjoyed by their brethren elsewhere, and are very much tied up to agriculture and stock-raising for their maintenance.

The majority of the bands engage in mixed farming, and as a rule now have as many cattle as they can handle, and although they do not derive the benefit they should from dairying, none the less they have learned the value of their stock sufficiently to induce them to take good care of it.

In some districts, notably in Treaty No. 7, climatic conditions render the culture of cereals a very precarious source of maintenance, and of late years the Indians concerned have been wonderfully awakening to the possibilities of cattle-raising as an industry, and showing increasing avidity to acquire stock.

The herds throughout the Territories have not alone been steadily increasing numerically, but in consequence of the supply by the department, or the purchase by the Indians themselves, when in a position to make such, of pedigreed bulls, the standard has, generally speaking, reached no small degree of excellence.

The danger of encouraging the naturally roving tendency of these Indians for long precluded any effort to improve the breed of the numerous ponies which consumed pasture required for more profitable stock.

Conditions, however, have of late years so changed as to suggest the advisability of experiment in the direction of grading up these ponies to a serviceable and marketable standard, and the result opens up a prospect of a by no means inconsiderable source of revenue.

As in parts of Manitoba, the wetness of several successive seasons has more or less submerged the sloughs and swamps upon which the Indians depend for their hay, and interfered with the curing of the prairie grass, to which they had to turn for their supply.

It certainly speaks well for the acquired industry of the Indians that, despite these difficulties and the somewhat unusual prolongation of the winter, they managed to put up such a supply of hay as, supplemented by the straw carefully preserved after

the threshing of their grain, brought their cattle through with but little addition to the percentage of loss which under the most favourable conditions must necessarily occur.

In some of the herds some cases of anthrax appeared, and in others mud fever, produced by the wetness of the season, was somewhat prevalent; but on the whole the cattle were healthy and in good condition during the year.

In British Columbia, stock-raising, like husbandry, is affected by the extent of suitable lands available; but, as a rule, districts which furnish arable lands provide in proximity thereto natural meadow-lands and grazing tracts along the slopes of the foot-hills sufficient to afford hay and pasture for live stock.

Where conditions are favourable, the cattle are increasing and the breed greatly improving, more especially that of the horses.

In this province as in the Northwest Territories, notwithstanding that the winter, although not otherwise particularly severe, set in early and lingered longer than usual, no excessive losses have been reported.

Natural Resources.

The importance to the Indians of their natural resources, the principal of which are hunting, trapping and fishing, will be apparent when it is stated that the returns from these sources closely approximated a million dollars.

In the province of Quebec the year was on the whole a favourable one in these directions, the returns having aggregated $90,754, and thus nearly recovered the drop made the year before to $56,447 from the amount of the preceding year's earnings, which was $101,738.

Unfortunately this was not very equally distributed, for the Indians along the lower St. Lawrence, who have little if anything else to rely upon, were unfortunate.

The marten, the fur which forms the mainstay of their catch, all but disappeared, having made one of their periodical migrations induced by the scarcity of rabbits and partridge, upon which they prey. As a consequence, many of the trappers were unable to repay the advances made by the traders to carry them to the woods.

In Ontario the Indians of the same class, along Lakes Huron and Superior and in the Rat Portage district, earned $75,414 by fishing and $115,145 by hunting and trapping, the former somewhat more and the latter a little less than for the preceding year.

In Manitoba fish, fur and game are reported to have been very plentiful.

In the Pas district the wet seasons of late years have restocked waters which had become somewhat denuded and have had the further effect of greatly multiplying the number of musk-rats.

Despite these facts, the agent reports a large decrease in the earnings from these sources, but the discrepancy is readily accounted for by the fact that, having been

recently appointed, he has not had time to get into touch with the necessary sources of information, which it is by no means easy to obtain from Indians, especially in the outlying districts.

In the Northwest Territories the Indians, since the disappearance of the buffalo some five and twenty years ago, have had few natural resources to depend upon.

There are, however, some outlying bands whose sole maintenance is derived from these sources, and individuals in many other bands who still manage to support themselves by such pursuits.

In the Saskatchewan district as in the Pas, musk-rats were unusually plentiful, in fact so much money was to be made from their pelts that in places farming operations in the spring were more or less interfered with.

On the whole, however, the earnings, which aggregated $135,684, fell short of the preceding year's amount by $34,400.

In British Columbia the salmon form a most important part of the Indians' food-supply, being to them what in days gone by the buffalo was to their brethren in the prairie country. The salmon, furthermore, afford many of them a means of earning wages at the canneries.

In the Fraser river the run of blue-back or sock-eye salmon, mainly used for commercial purposes, was very disappointing, having been late in arriving and far from plentiful.

As a consequence the Indians of the district as well as those from the Cowichan, Kwawkewlth, and Williams Lake agencies, who repair to the canneries near New Westminster, got very poor returns. Fortunately for themselves, the Indians of the northern division of the Kwawkewlth agency elected to go to Rivers and Smith's Inlets, where the run was good, and the Indians of the West Coast agency found employment nearer home, provided by the establishment of a new cannery in the vicinity of the Alberni canal.

The Indians of the Northwest Coast agency, and from as far inland as Hazelton in the Babine agency, go to Skeena and Nass rivers canneries, but this year fared little better than their brethren at Fraser river.

As to the home runs in the fall, upon which the Indians depend to put up their winter's supply, the fish in the Skeena and Bulkley rivers were plentiful and fat, but in the Kamloops-Okanagan district the run was below the average, and in the Williams Lake agency was very poor, there being hardly a fish visible in waters generally black with them.

Oulachon, the oil manufactured from which is largely used by the Indians in the coast agencies for culinary purposes, and as a substitute for butter, were unusually plentiful.

Game and fur animals, especially bears, were fairly numerous, and prices for fur quite up to the average.

Wages and Various Earnings.

In addition to agriculture and natural resources, wages earned and various minor industries contribute very materially to the maintenance of the Indian population.

The following table will show the relative aggregate amounts derived during the year from the sources referred to :—

Value of farm produce	$1,094,492
Fishing, hunting, &c.	990,765
Various minor industries	576,310
Wages earned	1,278,394

Probably Indians combine benefit to the commonwealth and themselves to a greater extent as wage-earners than in any other way, for in some directions and localities they furnish labour which, under existing conditions, it would be difficult if not impossible to supply from any other source. There are comparatively few mechanics or artisans among them, although the industrial schools turn out a certain proportion; but for unskilled labour they are in good demand, and as a rule reliable under proper guidance, and in some cases prove themselves capable of occupying positions of responsibility as foremen of gangs at various works.

As a rule they do not care to go very far from home, so the requirements of the district in which they live control their choice of occupation. Their most congenial employments are those of working for fishing companies or canneries, herding cattle, freighting, guiding sportsmen and tourists, &c., and perhaps their next preference is for something in connection with the lumbering industry, either working in the camps or saw-mills, stream-driving or lading vessels.

However, they readily adapt themselves to circumstances, and in the neighbourhood of towns the younger people are to be found in considerable numbers in the factories, while in the vicinity of railways they work at the depots or as sectionmen, and in agricultural districts as farm labourers, or at pulling flax or gathering hops and fruits, and in fact turn their hands to anything that offers.

In Manitoba and British Columbia the main employment is with the fishing companies and salmon canneries, lumbering, picking hops and fruits, freighting and packing, and in the Northwest Territories their opportunities are pretty much limited to selling hay and fire-wood, freighting, and working as farm labourers.

Minor industries include the manufacture of mittens, moccasins, baskets, lacrosse-sticks, snow-shoes snow-shovels, axe-handles, barrels, mast-hoops, boats, canoes and various other articles, as well as a large variety of Indian wares the production of which is peculiar to themselves.

The pursuit of these industries is of course governed by the market, and although some of them are carried on more or less extensively in all the provinces, others are pretty much confined to the older ones, and more particularly to Quebec, where, at any rate for baskets and fancy wares, there is not only a home market, but also a foreign one across the boundary line.

With regard to these various sources of livelihood, it can be readily seen how general prosperity has beneficially affected some, such as the sale of fancy articles and guiding of tourists, besides having generally increased the demand for and price of labour.

Houses.

The personal habits, dress and dwellings not only serve as an index, but largely contribute to formation of character.

It is quite clear that there can be little, if any, physical or moral culture in an unventilated hut without partitions for decent separation among the inmates.

One of the first signs of the possession of the domestic virtues which are at the root of all national greatness shows itself in a desire to improve the home surroundings.

For all these reasons the progress made in the improvement of buildings is watched with the greatest interest, but in the nature of things none on an extended scale can be observed within the space of a single year.

As already remarked in another connection, the dwelling-houses and farm buildings of Indians in the agricultural districts in the older provinces are (if sometimes on a smaller scale) of much the same character as those of the surrounding communities. At the other extreme of environment, among the bands who live by hunting and trapping and are more or less nomadic in their habits, the houses become poorer and poorer the further they recede from civilized centres, until they become of a character little better than the teepee or wigwam.

In the younger provinces, the Indians in parts of British Columbia are in no way behind their white neighbours in the character of their dwellings.

In the agricultural districts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories progress in this direction is going on steadily if slowly.

In a recent report one of our inspectors, who had not visited the Blood reserve for some eight years previously, expressed his surprise at the evidences of progress in the interval. He said, among other things, that he could only remember of some one or two shingled roofs on the reserve on the occasion of his visit in 1895, but that now two-thirds of the houses have shingled or board roofs, and a good many of the houses are of frame.

Education.

For the education of Indian children there are three classes of schools in operation, the comparative value of which has to be estimated relative to the present and prospective environment of the communities from which the pupils are drawn.

As a civilizing factor the advantage of the removal of the pupils from the retrogressive influence of home life is shared pretty equally by the industrial and boarding

schools, although the latter are generally situated on or near the reserves with a view to overcoming the strong objection manifested by the parents to the removal of their children to any great distance.

This advantage is of comparatively little value among Indians who have long been in intimate touch with civilization and have accommodated their home life to such surroundings.

In Ontario alone of the older provinces are these industrial schools in operation, and I observe that in former reports the question has been raised as to how far results justify their maintenance.

In my predecessor's report two years ago it was remarked that, while these graduates might receive a somewhat better equipment for earning a livelihood in communities of white people, none the less they remained Indians to all intents and purposes, having their deepest interests and affections centred in their reserves, and that the question consequently suggested itself as to whether measures for enfranchisement should not precede the reasonable expectation of these schools realizing their intended purpose.

All that I am so far prepared to hazard on this subject is, that the failure of these schools to awaken an ambition for the higher duties of citizenship may, perhaps, be traced to an undue prolongation of the racially separate school system.

In the younger provinces, in addition to removal from detrimental home life, the question of assuring the regular attendance of the children of a community whose habits are necessarily more or less nomadic, is an important one.

Obvious as are the advantages of industrial and boarding schools in these respects, there is on the other hand the danger which requires careful recognition, viz: that of inculcating habits, tastes and ideas calculated to produce unfitness for and discontent with a subsequent environment from which the prospect of escape is most remote.

In so far as concerns the communities which have come comparatively recently into touch with civilization, conditions have already changed, or are fast doing so, on the reserves to an extent to afford returning graduates a prospect of exerting elevating rather than succumbing to retrogressive influences, and increasing evidences of their doing so are to be found in the attached reports.

As to industrial as distinguished from boarding schools in the younger provinces, it may be that before long increasing settlement will afford openings hitherto lacking for the employment of their graduates.

The Indians are, with the rarest exceptions, strictly utilitarian with regard to the standard of education they desire for their children. This may doubtless be said in a sense of all classes of the community, but the Indians more undisguisedly discard all considerations beyond those of immediately accruing temporal and personal advantage.

The pagans outside the sphere of civilization are disposed to regard education as an attempt to erect a barrier between them and their children.

Contact with Christian civilization tends to rapidly modify these views, and the necessity for protection in dealing with the superior race awakens an appreciation of education which increases in proportion to the extent and complexity of such dealings.

As a consequence it is not difficult to gauge the extent and direction of increasing interest in education, nor to estimate the standard likely to be reached under the most favourable conditions now existing.

The number of schools of all classes in operation at the close of the fiscal year was 292, being an aggregate increase of 9 as compared with the preceding year.

Of the added number three are of the day, five of the boarding and one of the industrial class.

The following table will show the respective numbers in the various provinces :—

	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.
Ontario	71	1	5
Quebec	17	..	..
Nova Scotia	10	..	..
New Brunswick	6	..	..
Prince Edward Island	1	..	..
British Columbia	29	8	8
Manitoba	48	5	4
Northwest Territories (including Treaty No. 8).	33	31	6
Outside treaty limits	9	..	..
	224	45	23

Of these schools 42 are undenominational, 100 conducted in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, 89 in connection with the Church of England, 44 under the auspices of the Methodist, and 16 of the Presbyterian Church, while one is in connection with the Salvation Army.

The total enrolment for the year was 9,830, of whom 5,206 were boys and 4,624 girls, an increase of 29 of the former and 132 of the latter sex.

The average attendance was 6,021 or 61.25 per cent of the enrolment.

The number of boys learning trades in addition to farming in the industrial schools was 259.

Morality.

Comparative absence of serious crime on the part of Indians throughout the Dominion has characterized them so long and uninterruptedly as to be taken very much as a matter of course.

The simplicity of their social conditions and relations places them beyond the temptation of some classes of crime which have their origin in and prevail in proportion to the complexity of artificial conditions.

That simplicity becomes more marked as civilization is receded from, and there being little, if any, place for social ambition and display, there is comparatively little

of the selfishness begotten of the struggle for supremacy, and correspondingly more of that of mutual kindliness and helpfulness which goes far to compensate for other objectionable features incidental to their condition.

In so far as concerns the use or abuse of intoxicants, it is difficult to determine whether, on the whole, ground has been gained or lost during the year.

Among the younger men within reach of liquor a somewhat increasing tendency to indulgence has been perceptible, but probably not more than can be accounted for by the fact of good times having made money more plentiful among them.

In the younger provinces the influx of settlers and prospectors has (perhaps to some extent through ignorance of the law) brought liquor within reach of Indians formerly beyond the range of temptation.

On the other hand the department has been successful in inflicting a severe check upon the sale of intoxicants by unscrupulous traders to Indians on the lower St. Lawrence, on their return from the woods with their catch of furs, a nefarious practice, which has been growing worse for some years past and very difficult to circumvent.

To enforce prohibitive legislation upon Indians surrounded by and unrestrainedly intermingling with communities in which liquor is freely sold can not be done without the sympathy and co-operation of the public.

As a matter of fact a large proportion of the public are opposed to prohibition and perhaps still more to class legislation in that direction, and the more severe the penalties prescribed the greater the reluctance manifested to inform or give evidence against the offenders. Another ground of sympathy with the vendors, which is often shared with magistrates, who can not be suspected of any desire to encourage infraction of the law, is the difficulty often experienced in recognising as Indians within the meaning of the Act men who frequently have more of the white man's than the aboriginal characteristics.

The department does what it can under the circumstances, and no doubt the convictions secured serve to increase the Indian's difficulty in procuring liquor, or at any rate its cost to him. This, however, is a doubtful benefit because the risks afford the vendor or middleman an excuse for exorbitant charges, and the larger profits accruing offer a strong inducement to tempt the Indian to purchase.

For the enforcement of abstinence as matters stand, reliance has in the main to be placed on individual self-control, and to the credit of the Indians it may be said that, while many fail to exercise it, they form exceptions to the general rule.

So far as concerns marital and other sexual relations, a strong under current of pagan influence and lingering affection for tribal customs still exists among some of the most advanced bands, and militate against the acceptance of ethics recognised by Christian civilization; but various influences, conspicuously those of the missionaries of the various denominations who labour among them, are surely, if slowly, bringing about a better condition of things.

Lands.

Surrendered surveyed Indian lands to the extent of 109,349.91 acres were sold during the fiscal year, and realized the aggregate sum of $279,293.67.

The town-plot of Meldrum in the township of Dawson, and of South Baymouth in the township of Tehkummeh, both in Manitoulin Island, were subdivided into lots and placed in the hands of the local agents at Gore Bay and Manitowaning respectively, for sale at upset prices fixed by the department.

The following public sales of portions of reserves surrendered by the bands concerned were effected, viz :—

Roseau River reserve near Dominion City, in the province of Manitoba, 7,698.64 acres, which realized $99,822.50.

Stony Plain reserve near Edmonton, in the Northwest Territories, 8,943 acres, which realized $59,546.24.

Cumberland band in the Duck Lake agency, 22,014.13 acres, which realized $57,637.49.

Minerals.

During the year a number of applications were made for the baser minerals on claims in the Garden River, and Batchawana Bay districts, and a few mineral claims were purchased.

Location Tickets.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for land on reserves were issued during the past year to the number of 107, and at present there are 1,162 current location tickets.

A portion of the Timiskaming reserve having been subdivided into lots, location tickets to the number of forty-one were issued to members of the band.

Leases.

Under the provisions of section 11 added to the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued to white men at the request of the Indian locatees to the number of 80. At the end of the fiscal year there were 1,151 leases current.

Timber Licenses.

Renewed and in force	24
New license issued	1
Berths not worked and licenses not renewed, Wahnipitae, Parry Island, and Whitefish Lake	3
Berths vacant; Mississagi, Lower French River and Betsiamits	3

Surveys.

Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

The survey and subdivision of the south part of reserve No. 100 A, near Fort à la Corne has been completed.

The eastern part of the Roseau River reserve No. 2, which has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, was surveyed and subdivided into sections.

The boundaries of reserves Nos. 112, 113, 113 A, 113 B, 114, 115 and 116, in the Battleford agency having become obliterated, have been re-established.

The boundaries of the reserves in the Onion Lake agency, which have become obliterated, are being surveyed.

The survey of a reserve at the south end of Cold lake for the Indians of Cold Lake and Heart Lake is being proceeded with.

British Columbia.

The following work of survey is being proceeded with in British Columbia:—

An additional reserve for the Lakelse band, on the Skeena river.

The subdivision into holdings of the Kitlacdamax reserve, on the Nass river.

The survey of the following reserves :—

Kliskus, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Ulkatcho reserve; Bonaparte reserve, No. 1 A; Douglas reserves, Nos. 2 A, 5, 5 A, 9, 10 and 11.

Certain boundary posts of the Cowichan reserve, on the Cowichan river, were renewed, and a surveyor was engaged in planning and superintending the construction of groins in the said river for the protection of its banks in the said reserve.

The surveys of the Penticton, Osoyoos and Similkameen reserves have been completed.

Ontario.

The subdivision into town-lots of the townplot at Meldrum bay, Manitoulin Island, and of the townplot in the township of Fisher, Batchawana bay.

Quebec.

Part of the boundary line between the township of Roberval and the Ouiatchouan reserves has been retraced.

New Brunswick.

The boundaries of the Canoose River and Ste. Croix reserves in the county of Victoria, have been re-established.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the fiscal year the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $4,045,945.86, had increased to $4,408,912.57.

The balance sheet of this fund will be found in Part II of this report.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department was $1,077,815.02.

On June 30, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account, for the funding of the annuity money and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and ranching expenses, was $35,226.82. Deposits and interest during the year aggregated $18,271.16, and withdrawals, amounting to $14,847.22, were made during the same period.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, August 31, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Christian island, situated at the southerly end of Georgian bay, on the steamboat route from Collingwood to Parry Sound, and from Collingwood to Midland and Penetanguishene.

Tribe.—These Indians are called the 'Chippewas of Beausoleil,' because they formerly resided on Beausoleil island.

Population.—The population of this band is two hundred and thirty-one. This is an increase of one over last year, there having been five births and four deaths.

Health.—The health of the band has been good, no contagious diseases of any kind having been prevalent during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band live largely by agriculture. Many find employment at the large mills loading lumber. Others act as guides during the tourist season, for which service they are specially adapted. In winter they take out cord-wood for the steamers, while others find ready employment in the lumber camps. The women make fancy work, for which they get good prices, so that they are well provided for and are comfortable.

Stock.—This island is an ideal spot for raising cattle, a poor animal is never seen. The grass is excellent and it is a well known fact that the cattle on Christian island are by far the best and finest in this district, both as to breeding and good condition.

Buildings.—The houses are clean and comfortable; all sanitary regulations being strictly observed.

Education.—The school on this reserve is taught by the Rev. Mr. Evans, who is painstaking and efficient, and the children make very satisfactory progress.

Religion.—There are two churches on the island. In the Methodist church services are held twice each Sabbath by Mr. Evans. The Indians attend faithfully. There is also a beautiful camp ground, well fenced, and situated only a short distance from the fort, erected by the Hurons, where they made their last stand before being driven from this province by the Iroquois. The Roman Catholics also hold services regularly in their church.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians are temperate and moral, and in this respect are improving.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. McGIBBON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
SUTTON WEST, July 4, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being five miles from Jackson's point, a summer resort, where great numbers spend the summer months each year. Snake island is a part of the reserve and is twelve miles distant further west and quite near Morton's park, another summer resort. The reserve contains three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres, and is a good clay soil, but has numerous swales running through it.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas and are thoroughly civilized.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and eighteen, three more than last year, consisting of thirty-eight men, thirty-four women, twenty-seven boys and nineteen girls. There have been six births and four deaths and one woman joined the band through marriage during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been pretty good during the past year. There has been no contagious disease among these Indians except consumption, which is still doing its deadly work, notwithstanding that all sanitary precautions are pretty well observed. The houses in most cases are well kept.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of a number of the Indians. Some of them that have no teams do not till much land. Some of the younger men work in the lumber camp, others work for farmers, the women make baskets and fancy work, which they sell readily to campers. The old men gather roots and bark for medicine.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of wood. There was one frame house built during the year and others repaired. There are fourteen frame houses and three frame barns, the rest are built of logs.

Stock and Implements.—The stock is middling. There are some good horses, but they are too few in number, there are only twenty horses and six colts on the reserve. There are some pretty good cows and a few sheep. All the stock is well cared for. The implements are pretty good. There is a horse-power threshing-machine in good condition, and sufficient ploughs, harrows, wagons and sleighs for the needs of the Indians.

Education.—There is a good school on Georgina island, taught by H. L. Tweed. He attends to the moral as well as the educational welfare of the Indians, and is very energetic in the performance of his duties.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on the reserve, to which most of the Indians belong. The services are well attended and the conduct of the Indians when at church might well be copied by some white people. The church is always kept neat and clean. Morning and evening services are usually held each Sabbath.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are well behaved at all times, a good many of them are industrious and doing well, but others are very indolent and do not seem to try to provide anything ahead.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the members of this band are never seen intoxicated or heard using profane language, but a few of them will drink if they get a chance.

General Remarks.—These Indians are intelligent and most of them have a fair public school education and they conduct all public meetings in a becoming manner. The crops on the reserve are looking very well this year. The following Indians are doing well : John E. Big Canoe, G. H. Charles, James Charles, Thomas Charles, Thomas Port, Charles Big Canoe, Alfred McCue and William J. Ashquabe.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, July 9, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency : it is situated in the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albermere, in the county of Bruce. This reserve contains nearly sixteen thousand acres, about sixty per cent of which is good for cultivation.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers three hundred and eighty on the pay-list, and about thirty non-treaty Indians, who reside on the reserve ; on the pay-lists are one hundred and twelve men, one hundred and nineteen women, ninety boys and fifty-nine girls. There have been seventeen births and nine deaths. Four women came in by marriage, and one went out by marriage, making an increase of eleven as compared with the census of last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year. There is a marked improvement in this respect. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to ; the dwellings are whitewashed, and in most cases kept neat and clean, and premises in good order, being kept free from rubbish and other refuse matter by burning it.

In their personal appearance the Indians are well dressed, neat and clean.

Resources and Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits this tribe continues to make steady improvement. Thirty families are working their holdings fairly well. They have all the farm implements required. On account of the high wages and good times, there is a tendency for part of the family to work out. A number of the young men work in saw-mills, loading vessels and rafting. Some work for white farmers and in winter in the lumber woods. A number of the women make baskets, pick berries and gather ginseng-root for sale.

There is a saw-mill and shingle-mill on the reserve, manufacturing out of the dead and waste timber. The Indians derive a considerable revenue from this industry.

The Indians have a good fishing reserve and annually catch about $4,000 worth of fish.

Stock.—They have a number of very good horses and are accumulating a good many cattle, especially cows. They raise a large number of hogs. The sheep are not numerous yet.

Education.—There are three schools on this reserve, all of which are making fair progress. The school buildings are in good order and well equipped.

Religion.—The Indians attend divine service well. They have two commodious churches. The Methodists, two hundred and thirty-seven in number, have a large stone church and a resident missionary, while the Roman Catholics, numbering one hundred and twenty-eight, have a good frame church. They also, for the past year, have had a resident missionary. The Roman Catholics have much improved their church property during the year, doing the work themselves. The parochial dwelling and mission-house are comfortable and neat. There are fifteen members of the Anglican Church, but they have no church building.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large majority of this band are strictly temperate. There are still a few noted characters that, on days of large gatherings outside, get unscrupulous white men to procure them whisky. I sometimes have trouble with these, but on the whole there is a decided improvement in this respect.

The Indians continue to improve in morality.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrious Indians are getting along well, and their progress on the whole is fair. At time of writing their crops are looking well. There is a marked improvement in their buildings and fences. It is to be regretted that these Indians, almost invariably, when there are improvements about to be made or any failure of crop occurs, instead of relying on their own resources, look to the department and its agent for assistance. The illness of their chief, W. B. McGregor, has been a great misfortune to them. He is a man of excellent ability, but has been an invalid for the past eighteen months ; as a leader he will be hard to replace. His wise counsel and his example as the largest farmer are very much missed by all his friends.

The Indians' fall agricultural show has been held annually for the past six years. It creates a good deal of healthy rivalry among the Indians in competing with each other in the products of their labour. It is about the only big day that they all participate in for outdoor sport and amusement.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ATHERLEY, August 27, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, with statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians of this agency, for the year ended June 30 last.

Location.—Rama reserve borders on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, opposite the town of Orillia.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are of the Chippewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The total population is two hundred and thirty-four, composed of forty-nine men, sixty-three women, sixty boys and sixty-two girls, an increase of three since my last annual report.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the past year, but that fatal scourge consumption is gradually working its way into the band and doing its work. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed, all garbage being collected and burned each spring, and the buildings whitewashed.

Resources and Occopations.—Farming is the chief occupation of the Indians of this reserve. During the winter and spring months the younger men earn good wages in the lumber camps and as rivermen, while in the summer from their thorough knowledge of Muskoka they find ready employment as guides to tourists. The Rama Indians are admirably situated for gaining a livelihood. Constant employment may be had at the Standard Chemical Works at Longford, while farmers can receive both profitable and convenient sale for their produce. Then again, just across Lake Couchiching, connected by steamboat, is Orillia, offering even greater opportunities.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The stock on this reserve is fair, a few Indians having some good horses. The farm implements are not of the best quality, although improvement is shown, one Indian having purchased a self-binder.

Education.—The day school on the reserve is well equipped and is kept clean and in good repair. It is faithfully and efficiently taught by the Rev. J. Lawrance, and the children who attend regularly make good progress.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists, except one family of Roman Catholics. Service is held morning and Sunday evening by the Rev. Mr. Lawrance.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but although seemingly industrious, their condition remains practically the same.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of Rama are very temperate as a band, for, while they number some two hundred and thirty souls, perhaps ten or fifteen would be the limit of those who touch strong drink at all. This makes the percentage very small and compares very favourably with the white population.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE.
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, September 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserves.—The Indians in my agency are the Chippewas of Sarnia, living on the Sarnia reserve, situated on the St. Clair river, lying along the bank of the river for a distance of six miles. There are also a number of them on Kettle and Stony Point reserves, situated on Lake Huron, in Lambton county. The three reserves contain about nine thousand seven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and forty-six, an increase of two since my last report. There are one hundred and nineteen men, one hundred and

twenty-one women and two hundred and six children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, no epidemic has broken out. Consumption is quite prevalent. We have found it necessary to fumigate the houses in which consumptives have died. Chlorine gas is the disinfectant used.

Education.—There is a school on each of the three reserves. That on Sarnia reserve is a new one, built this summer, and is quite commodious and comfortable.

The school on Stony Point reserve has not been in use for two years, the other two are being well attended, and the children are progressing in their studies, under the supervision of two efficient teachers.

Religion.—There are two churches on Sarnia reserve—a Methodist and an Anglican, in which services are held regularly. There is also a church on each of the two other reserves, but service is held at Kettle Point only, in the Methodist church. These services are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are farmers, but lately a number of them have been working at the oil refinery in Sarnia, and some of them at the docks unloading coal.

The crops are fairly good, but not so plentiful as last year.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians are law-abiding, and quiet, but unfortunately a number of them are given to drunkenness. Generally speaking, they live moral lives.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, July 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands included in this agency, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex county. It contains five thousand two hundred and seventy-one acres of choice farming land.

Tribe.—These Indians are a branch of the Oneida tribe, one of the confederacy known as the Six Nations.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of two hundred and fifty-one men, one hundred and ninety-three women and three hundred and twenty-eight young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of seven hundred and seventy-two.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year. No epidemic broke out. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming and stock-raising. A considerable amount of money is earned by these Indians from pulling flax among the whites and from employment in connection with canning factories. A good deal of money is also realized from basket-making and mat-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are principally small frame or log buildings. The barns and horse-stables are fairly good.

The stock is of average breeding. These Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve. The attendance has been good, and the progress made by the children during the year has been very satisfactory.

Religion.—There are four churches upon this reserve—two Methodist, one Anglican and one Baptist. The latter was built during the year. The Indians take a lively interest in religious affairs. The missionaries are doing excellent work.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the Indians occasionally use intoxicating liquors, and the marriage law is sometimes not observed as well as it ought to be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, comprising about eight thousand seven hundred and two acres, which for the most part is a beautiful, undulating, fertile tract of country.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of one hundred and forty-four men, one hundred and thirty-two women and one hundred and ninety-seven young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of four hundred and seventy-three.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. No epidemic broke out during the year. There is more mortality from consumption than from any other disease.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally farming and stock-raising. A good deal of money is earned by these Indians from pulling flax among the whites and from employment in connection with canning factories.

Buildings and Stock.—The barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair. The houses are principally small log or frame buildings. Cattle and horses are fair.

Education.—There are three day schools on this reserve. The schools are all well equipped. The attendance has been fair during the year.

Religion.—These Indians take a lively interest in religion. The church services are well attended. A little more than half the population adheres to the Methodist Church and the remainder to the English Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are usually law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are usually temperate. The marriage law, I regret to say, is not observed as well as it ought to be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies two thousand and ninety-eight acres, a portion of the Caradoc reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Munsee tribe, the only band of this tribe residing in Canada.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of forty-three men, twenty-eight women and forty-eight young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of one hundred and nineteen.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. No epidemic broke out during the year. Sanitary measures have been fairly well observed.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are farming and stock-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired.

The stock is fair. These Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance has been fair and the children have made some progress in their studies.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve—one Methodist and one Anglican. Services are held in these regularly and are well attended.

Charactristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally temperate and fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, July 3, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern end of Golden lake, county of Renfrew.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been a decrease of three in the band under my care. There were two deaths and one old man moved away, leaving the population of this band ninety-five.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the Golden Lake reserve is good. Their houses are clean and compare favourably with those of any other class in this respect.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are working in the shanties in winter and on the 'drives' in the spring. Some of them are taking more interest in farming, and I think that after a while most of them will farm.

Education.—The children are progressing rapidly under the management of Miss Carey, who is a splendid teacher.

Religion.—The Indians on the reserve are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance.—I cannot say these Indians are all temperate, still I think there are only two or three who are fond of liquor.

I have, &c.,

MARTIN MULLIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of my agency, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Cockburn island, which lies immediately west of Manitoulin island.

It has an area of about one thousand two hundred and fifty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Fifty-six is the population of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is generally good, no epidemic having made any depredations in the band. Sanitary conditions and regulations are observed and appreciated.

Resources and Occupations.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale. Their principal occupations are working in the lumber camps and making ties and posts in the winter, and loading boats and peeling ties and posts in the summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished ; the structure shows considerable skill and adaptability to requirements. They have very few cattle and horses, in fact stock of any kind. They have very few farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith and have a church in which they worship under the guidance of the visiting missionary. They appear to take much interest in religious matters, and seem to be altogether a very intelligent band, appreciating the teachings of the missionaries.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both sober and industrious and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has given these Indians a chance to be exceptionally temperate, and their isolation has kept them in their primitive state of morality, which is above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober, and moral, adapting themselves more and more to the ways of the white man, and seem more inclined to go into agricultural pursuits and the manufacture of timber.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island. The soil is sandy and clay loam, producing good crops. It is timbered with hardwood, with patches of cedar and soft woods, and comprises in all thirteen square miles within its limits.

Tribe.—The Indians belong to the Objibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin island.

Population.—The population of this band is three hundred and twenty-five.

Sanitation.—Several deaths have occurred during the winter from grippe and consumption.

The sanitary measures recommended by the department are bing fairly well carried out. The houses are clean and well whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, in which they are making good progress. They are quick to see the benefits of good seed and buy from the best farmers in Billings and Carnarvon townships. They also work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels and peel posts and ties in summer. Sugar-making, berry-picking and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are mostly constructed of logs. Their dwellings and outbuildings are neat and comfortable, many of the houses being well furnished and comparing favourably with the average settler's both as to cleanliness and interior fittings.

Their stock of cattle and horses is increasing, and some implements are in use on the land, in which they are making good progress as farmers.

Education.—The school is well attended and several of the band are fairly good scholars.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a fine church on the reserve and for the last year a resident missionary from Wikwemikong. They are very devout and are particularly attentive to the missionary teachings.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are following the settlers in many respects, and are fast doing away with the old Indian ways of living.

Temperance and Morality.—Along the lines of temperance and morality this band compares favourably with other bands settled round by the whites, and very few complaints are made.

General Remarks.—These Indians are progressive, following the lead of the white agriculturist and are fairly well educated. Mrs. Louis Baibonewing has been of great service as interpreter.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the west shore of Lake Wolseley, Manitoulin island. The area is about four hundred acres. Some of it is exceptionally good land, fairly well timbered with hardwood.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Population.—This band is composed of only six persons.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, and the sanitary measures of the department are well carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band depend largely on the soil for maintenance. They are good bushmen, and during the winter are employed in the cedar tie and post camps, and in summer earn quite a sum peeling posts and loading vessels.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat and comfortable and fairly well furnished. What stock they have is very good. Their implements are poor and very primitive.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans, and have very strange rites at their marriages and deaths.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and make a good living, the younger members imitating the white settlers in their choice of occupation and dress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and their morality as a band is very good.

General Remarks.—These Indians, although few in number, are very thrifty; associate a great deal with the whites and are much respected by them, and by their thrift and industry make a good living.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northeast part of the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island. Its area is about five thousand acres, fairly well timbered with hardwood, cedar, pine and spruce.

Tribe.—These Indians are another division of the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin island.

Population.—This band numbers one hundred and sixty-five.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good, no epidemic having broken out and the department's sanitary instructions are well carried out. Their places of abode are clean and their clothing is good and suitable for their work.

Resources.—Farming is the chief resource. Lumbering and making ties and posts in winter and loading vessels and peeling posts in summer are also sources of revenue.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation. Some members of the band farm quite extensively, cultivating the land and raising stock. Others are employed in the lumber camps and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, hewed outside and in and whitewashed. They are kept clean and neat. Some of them are well furnished. There are two organs in the village.

Their stock is increasing and is well cared for. Cattle, horses and pigs are numerous. There are several buggies and good lumber sleighs on the reserve, but farm implements are not very generally bought yet.

Education.—There has been a teacher with the band part of this year and the attendance has been fairly good. The results of former teachers' work are very apparent, many members of the band being able to read and write.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a good church which is conducted by the Wikwemikong missionaries and the services are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and are making progress. Their condition is very favourable in every way.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and quite moral.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band are becoming interested in farming, and there are several farm dwellings on the reserves. One is occupied by David Sampson, another by Matthew Sampson, both prosperous farmers. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well supplied with money.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT THORBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, June 30, 1903

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1903.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated near the mouth of the Whitefish river on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about ten thousand six hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-four, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty women and fifty-three children. During the year there were five births and one woman joined the band by marriage, and there were five deaths, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising this band of one for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band during the past year has been good; no epidemic has prevailed and all necessary precautions have been observed in respect to cleaning and whitewashing their dwellings and outbuildings.

Resources and Occupations.—A large portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for agriculture, the remainder is woodland. The occupations engaged in by these Indians are: farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking, fishing, basket-making and sugar-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in a good state of repair. What stock they have is well cared for, and the Indians have all the farm implements they require.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve, which is fairly well attended, and the children are making fair progress in their studies.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the members of this band are addicted to the use of liquor. Their morality, except in one or two cases, is good.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of Georgian bay.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-six, consisting of twelve men, twenty-one women and twenty-three children. During the year there was one birth and one woman joined the band by marriage, and there was one death, making a total increase of one in this band for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings is quite satisfactory.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing. These Indians farm on a very small scale, fish, hunt, pick blueberries in the summer, and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very comfortable log dwellings, have very little stock and but few farm implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve; the children attend school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics, and are spiritually ministered to by the visiting missionaries from Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule these Indians are industrious, but they do not devote as much attention to tilling the soil as is desirable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral people, and intemperance is rare.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury, on the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-eight, consisting of thirty-eight men, forty-five women and seventy-five children. During the year there were two births and one woman joined the band by marriage, and there were five deaths, making a decrease of two in the population of this band for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been fair. The greater number of deaths were due to consumption, which seems to be prevalent among these Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are gardening and hunting. They garden on a small scale, fish, hunt, act as guides and work in the lumber camps.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all of their buildings are constructed of logs, and are kept in a fair state of repair. They have very little stock, and but few farm implements.

Education.—They have two schools on this reserve—one at Naughton and the other at the village, a distance of about four miles from Naughton. Both schools are fairly well conducted, but the attendance is very small, owing to the absence of a large number of the Indians who devote their whole time to hunting.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and of the average intelligence, but make no progress in the way of agriculture, the greater portion of them giving their whole time to hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and are moral in other ways.

TAIGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnipitae on the north shore of Georgian bay, but nearly all of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, at or near Wikwemikong.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-seven, consisting of thirty-six men, fifty-one women and one hundred and ten children. During the year there were eleven births, and three women joined the band by marriage ; there were ten deaths and one woman left the band by marriage, making a total increase of three in this band for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band generally enjoy good health, with the exception of some cases of consumption. There were no epidemics. Their premises have been thoroughly renovated and their dwellings and outbuildings whitewashed with lime.

Resources and Occupations.—The greater part of the reserve is woodland. The timber on it has been sold under license and a good return secured to the Indians by the department. General farming, lumbering, fishing, berry-picking and basket-making are the chief pursuits of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are mostly of logs. Their stock is of the average quality and well cared for, and they have all the farm implements they require.

Education.—The children of this band attend school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians occasionally indulge in the use of intoxicants, but in other respects their morals are good.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this agency number eighty-one. They live mostly at West bay, on Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm

and garden. In the winter they find employment in the lumber camps. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number three hundred and forty-two. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated in the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin island. The area of the reserve is five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is fourteen, consisting of four men, eight women and two young people under twenty-one years of age.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. They are clean and tidy, and have their dwellings comfortably furnished.

Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are all in good repair. Their stock is well looked after, and they have an ample supply of implements to meet their requirements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve and there are no children in this band of school age.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are both intelligent and thrifty and they are progressing favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is excellent.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin island, about four miles from the town of Little Current. It has an area of one thousand six hundred and sixty-five acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and one, consisting of thirty men, thirty-one women and forty children. During the year there were two births, and one Indian returned from abroad, and there were three deaths, which leaves the population of this band the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good ; the children have been vaccinated, sanitary measures are well observed and their houses present a clean and tidy appearance.

Occupations.—They engage in farming and stock-raising, and find employment in getting out timber and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve stand well in comparison with those in other farming districts. The farm implements are of the latest pattern, and the system of agriculture is as good as that of the surrounding white farmers. The Indians are improving their stock from year to year, for which they find a ready cash market with outside drovers.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve, which is competently conducted, and the children are making fair progress in their studies.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are nearly all adherents of the Church of England. They attend well the church services, which are held on the reserve every Sunday by the missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band may be considered one of the most industrious in this agency, and the great attention paid to farming is the chief reason for the progress shown by them.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band rank above the average in temperance and morality.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of five thousand one hundred and six acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is ninety-three, consisting of twenty-eight men, twenty women and forty-five children. During the year there were six births recorded, and there were no deaths, making an increase of six in this band for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been remarkably good. No epidemic has appeared among them. Most of them have been vaccinated from time to time, and they keep their houses and persons clean and tidy.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resource of this reserve is farming. Sugar-making, basket-making and berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons of the year, and they also find employment in loading vessels with lumber at Little Current in the summer-time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are comfortable and fairly well furnished. Their stock is well cared for, and they have all the farm implements they need.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted, and the children are making good progess.

Religion.—The members of this band are nearly all members or adherents of the Church of England ; they attend well the services which are held in the church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be said to be progressing. They are intelligent, law-abiding and well-behaved.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate in their habits.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island, about twelve miles south of Manitowaning.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-six, consisting of thirteen men, nineteen women and thirty-four children. During the year two women joined the band by marriage; there was one death, and one woman left the band by marriage, which leaves the band with exactly the same population as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. Sanitary precautions have been observed; all of their dwellings have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief resource of these Indians is agriculture. They farm, fish in the summer, and take out timber and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are neatly constructed, and are clean and comfortable. Their stock is well cared for, and their supply of farm implements ample for their requirements.

Education.—These Indians have a good day school on the reserve. It is competently conducted and the children are making very satisfactory progress in their studies.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong. They are attentive to religious instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming, to which avocation they are giving more practical attention.

Temperance and Morality.—In this band the principles of temperance and morality are fairly well observed.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of Manitoulin island, east of the township of Assiginack. It contains an area of one hundred and five thousand acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—They number about seven hundred and thirty.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been fairly good, no contagious disease, other than consumption, has visited the reserve. All necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning premises.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are learning to follow agricultural pursuits on a more comprehensive and intelligent scale. Fishing also contributes to their maintenance. Last winter they took out thirty thousand seven hundred and eighty cedar railway ties and three thousand cedar posts, all of which the department disposed of for them at a high figure.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in good repair. Their stock is of average quality and well cared for. They are equipped with the most modern farming machinery.

Education.—Facilities for education are within easy reach of all the children on the reserve ; the boys' and girls' industrial institutions, and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong are under an energetic and well qualified staff of management and untiring efforts are being made at all times by the missionaries and teachers to do justice to this important subject. There is also a day school at Wikwemikonsing and one at Buswah village.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. The priests are unremitting in their religious labours among the Indians, who seem to appreciate the interest thus manifested in their behalf.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming more industrious every year as is evidenced by their growing home interest and the improvement and increase in general farming. They are law-abiding and are specially to be praised for the good work accomplished in their road improvements.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, August 13, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith my report and statistical statement in connection with the above named Indians, for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains three thousand four hundred and eighteen and eighty-nine hundredths of an acre, including Sugar and Hickory islands, in Rice lake. About twelve hundred acres of the cleared parts of the reserve in the township of Alnwick is rented to white tenants, while the greater part of the remainder is worked by the Indians or is under pasture.

Tribe.—This band now numbers two hundred and thirty, being four less than last year. We had five births, eight deaths and one migration during the year, thereby reducing the number by four.

Health and Sanitation.—At the present time the health of the band is good, with two exceptions : there is a case of consumption, and a man has trouble in his head and is at the point of death.

Occupations.—Several of these Indians are farming very successfully indeed, and sending large quantities of milk to cheese factories, for which they draw their money every month and in quite large amounts. There is but little made in fishing and hunting and the best farmers never do either.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all the houses are frame, and kept in a good state of repair as well as clean and tidy. Those who are farming have a large number of implements of the most modern kind ; all have binders, except one, who has a reaper.

Education.—The school is taught by Mr. C. B. Oakley, who is doing the best he can, but the great drawback is the irregular attendance of the children.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are doing well and improving their farms, buildings and fences.

Religion.—The greater number are regular attendants at church on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians never taste liquor, but there are several who will get it whenever they can.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, July 20, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1903.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about seventeen hundred and fifty acres of land, of which about seven hundred and seventy-five acres are cleared; about three hundred acres of this are under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of the said cleared land.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of this band as shown by the present census is eighty-one, composed of twenty-two men, twenty-three women and thirty-six

young people under twenty-one years of age. During the year there were three births, three women joined the band through marriage, there were four deaths and one left the band, so that there is an increase of one since last report.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, generally speaking, has been fairly good. Sanitary measures are very well observed on this reserve.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are trapping, gathering wild rice and basket-making. Some go to the lumber camps in winter and to the drives in summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve, with few exceptions, are frame, and are kept in a good state of repair. The stock is good, and the Indians have a good supply of agricultural implements.

Education.—The children on this reserve are now attending the white school, with Mr. Sutton as teacher. They are progressing very well.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Methodists, and with Rev. Mr. Dunkley as their minister, are taking a deep interest in the services held in their church each Sabbath evening.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are well behaved and law-abiding, and it is very seldom any of them indulge in strong drink.

MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the shore of Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about two thousand acres, of which about three hundred are cleared.

Vital Statistics.—The total population as shown by the present census is one hundred and sixty-eight, composed of forty-six men, thirty-eight women and eighty-four young people under twenty-one years of age. During the past year there were five births, five deaths and one woman joined the band by marriage—an increase of one since last report.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. Sanitary measures are very well observed, the houses present a clean and tidy appearance and every precaution is taken to prevent contagion.

Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits these Indians are making steady improvement. A good many of them work in the lumber camp in winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of log and frame, and are kept in good repair. The stock is fair indeed. Quite a number of the Indians are supplied with farm implements.

Education.—The children on this reserve are making very fair progress in their studies. They have as teacher Mr. Alfred McCue, a member of the band.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist Church. A minister comes to the reserve every Sabbath and the Indians attend the service very regularly.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are well behaved and law-abiding, there being very little intemperance among them.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, September 9, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of Scugog, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The position of this reserve is at the northern extremity of Scugog island. It contains eight hundred acres, most of which is under cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The number in the band is the same as last year—thirty-six. There has been one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no contagious disease during the year, and the general health has been good. The yards around the houses are kept clean. The cellars and interiors of the houses are whitewashed and kept in good sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—Some of the Indians work their own land. All engage in fishing, trapping and shooting. Some of the men work by the day on the farms of the whites. The Indian women make baskets, and sometimes whole families go away and pick small fruits for the large growers. There promises to be a large demand for their services in this last occupation, as a large canning factory is to be operated here next season.

Buildings.—The houses are nearly all good frame buildings, with small frame barns near by.

Stock.—The stock of the Indians is not numerous, and the quality is only ordinary.

Farm Implements.—The Indians endeavour to keep abreast of the times as far as modern farm implements are concerned. They are fairly well supplied with them.

Education.—The children attend the same school as the white children of the surrounding farmers. They make fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians are Methodists. They own a small church of their own. They take a pride in improving it and show a deep interest in the services.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are peaceable and sociable and enjoy entertaining neighbouring bands and visiting with them. In individual cases I have noticed signs of progress, but this has not been general.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are temperate, and I never hear of immorality among them.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTÉ,
BELLEVILLE July 23, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, in the county of Hastings, on the north shore of the Bay of Quinté, extends from the town of Deser-

onto, on the east, to the township of Thurlow on the west, and contains, approximately, seventeen thousand acres of land ; the greater part of this reserve is good tillable land, almost wholly stripped of timber, and largely under cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is twelve hundred and sixty-six, consisting of two hundred and seventy-seven men, two hundred and ninety-seven women and six hundred and ninety-two children and young people under twenty-one years of age. During the year several old people died, and one woman married out of the band, and there are said to have been many deaths of infants either at birth or shortly thereafter.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is good, but at the end of last December small-pox was found to exist in the town of Deseronto and on the reserve, and twenty-three Indians were affected, but there were no deaths from that disease ; and, on account of the energetic measures taken to confine and stamp out the epidemic, it did not spread extensively on the reserve.

Many of the Indians who had been vaccinated previously were revaccinated, and nearly all who had not been before consented to be vaccinated by the local doctors and others who were sent to the affected district.

Inspector Macrae spent both time and labour in organizing a board of health for the reserve and in doing all possible to control and extirpate the disease and have the tainted residences renovated, all with good results.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief employment of the Indians upon the reserve is farming, and some of the farms are most creditable for their cultivation and general appearance.

Something like fifty white people occupy Indian lands on the reserve, under lease, and the rents received by the Indians are used up in living, along with such wages as they earn working in the mills and factories at Deseronto and elsewhere. A few Indian girls are teaching, and others are out at service.

The prospect is favourable for good crops this year.

Buildngs.—The dwellings on the reserve as a whole are not equal to a like number on farms of white men ; a few are out of repair and badly kept, but many others are comfortable and well kept up and improved.

Stock.—There are very good horses on the reserve, and the cattle are of mixed breeds and general good quality. The milch cows are carefully attended, and large quantities of milk go to the cheese factories within and near the reserve.

Farm Implements.—All modern machinery for farming purposes is used, and most of the same is properly cared for when not in use ; but in a few instances expensive implements are left exposed to the weather.

Education.—There are four public schools on the reserve, two Indian and two union of whites and Indians. Two white female teachers have been employed, one in the eastern union school and the other in the central union school. The mission school is taught by Miss Goode, an Indian girl ; and the western school is taught by Miss Brant, an Indian girl. Last winter the schools were closed on account of the small-pox. The schools are doing fairly well now.

Religion.—The Indians here are all Protestants, mostly members of the Anglican Church. They have two stone churches, and a farm with good dwelling-house and outbuildings thereon, for the English Church missionary.

The Presbyterians number about one hundred and forty souls, and they have a small frame church, which is occupied on Sunday by a minister from Deseronto. The few members of other denominations worship in different places.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians, both male and female, are industrious and law-abiding, and such are improving their circumstances and properties ; but still, I regret to say, several are indolent and getting poorer and more miserable as the years go by ; however, taking the members of the band as a whole, I consider they are making some progress in education and religion and in their general demeanour and social comfort.

Temperance and Morality.—Too many of the members of this band use liquor to excess, and are consequently shiftless and idle ; and this habit is not confined to the poorer and most illiterate of the men, but some leaders give license to their appetites for intoxicants ; otherwise the morality of the band is very satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

WM. R. AYLSWORTH,
Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, August 11, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report regarding the Moravians of the Thames, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, bordering on the River Thames, and contains about three thousand and ten acres of fertile land.

Tribe.—These Indians are called 'Moravians,' owing to the fact that at one time most of them belonged to the Moravian Church. Their ancestors, however, belonged to the Delaware tribe and came originally from the state of Pennsylvania.

Vital Statistics.—On June 30 the population comprised three hundred and ten persons—eighty-four men, seventy-six women, seventy-eight boys and seventy-two girls.

Health and Sanitation.—At the time of writing the health of the Indians is good, there being no sickness of any kind upon the reserve. There has been no epidemic during the year and all the Indian houses have been thoroughly cleaned and white-washed, and the children are being vaccinated every year.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians earn some money making baskets and corn mats and fishing, but they principally depend on farming for a living. Those who have no land work for white people and make a good living in that way.

Buildings.—Only one new building has been erected during the past year, a barn, by Councillor Washington Jacobs, which is a credit to the reserve as well as the owner.

Stock.—In farm stock great improvement is being made yearly, especially in horses, cattle and swine, which will compare favourably with those of the neighbouring white people. There are no sheep on the reserve.

Farming Implements.—A few of the thrifty ones have good up-to-date implements and make good use of them, but the majority seem to be satisfied with almost any kind of an implement or none at all.

Education.—There is but one school on the reserve, and it is within the reach of all who wish to attend. It is conducted by Miss Carrie A. Mummery, who is doing excellent work, notwithstanding the difficulty of irregular attendance.

Religion.—We have three churches on the reserve, two Methodist and one Anglican. The Moravian Church, which has served the Indians of this reserve for over one hundred years, has sold its church and interest upon the reserve to the Methodists ; hence the two Methodist churches. Nearly all the Indians of this reserve are members of either church and manifest great interest in religious matters.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicants among the Indians is decreasing and upon the whole they are quite moral.

General Remarks.—Although these Indians are fairly intelligent, industrious, temperate and moral, and evince a growing taste for agricultural pursuits, still, I believe, if they followed farming more zealously, there would be a marked improvement in the reserve and they would obtain better results.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., August 31, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report respecting affairs connected with the bands in this agency, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies on the north shore of the St. Mary's river, commencing at a point about eight miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, and extending eastwards a distance of ten miles to the mouth of the Echo river, having one of the most delightful situations in the county. It stretches back from the river a distance of from three to five miles, and embraces an area of upwards of twenty-nine thousand acres.

The soil near the river is mostly sandy or light loam and the surface in many parts is dotted with clumps of evergreens forming a beautiful natural park. The portion under cultivation, though of light sandy soil, produces very fair crops of grains, grasses and garden stuffs.

The portion under cultivation extends from a half mile to a mile from the river and about three miles along the shore. The rest is mostly timbered, except along the shore of the river for a half mile in width.

The land rises in a rocky bluff a short distance back of the clearing ; beyond this bluff there exists a good stretch of well-timbered land, a considerable portion of which is excellent soil, which, if cleared and cultivated, would make excellent farming land.

Iron, copper and gold are found in small quantities in the bluffs, while a deposit of marble crops out on a portion of it.

Tribe.—The band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe, but embraces a number of half-breeds of French descent.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers four hundred and fifty-one persons, composed of one hundred and sixty men, one hundred and twenty-two women, one hundred and twelve boys and one hundred and eleven girls, an increase of fifteen over last year's census.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been excellent during the year just closed. No epidemic of any kind has broken out and no contagious or infectious disease has appeared, with the exception of two cases of consumption of long standing.

The natural situation of the reserve conduces to the health of its inhabitants, and as the majority of them are cleanly and tidy in their habits, good results ensue.

Resources and Occupations.—A good number of the band cultivate small plots of land, raising many of the necessaries, but none of them engage in farming to any large extent. They raise a considerable number of cattle and horses, but, as the pasturage is in common, their stock runs at large, and quite a number of their animals are killed every year by the trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway running through the reserve, and as the company does not acknowledge any responsibility as to damages, a number of the band are getting discouraged and some have entirely given up keeping any stock. The men are good woodsmen and many obtain employment in the lumber woods in the fall and winter and on the river in the spring. Many engage as guides to prospectors, and on surveying parties, while a few follow hunting and trapping.

This band supplies most of the natural talent for L. O. Armstrong's 'Hiawatha' Company, which has successfully toured most of the great cities of the continent, and which presents this popular drama in the neighbourhood of its supposed scene at Kensington Point during the summer months, where excursions are run daily from the Sault and other towns during the season.

Besides the industries enumerated above, sugar-making is carried on to some extent in the spring and berry-picking during the season for these fruits; while the women manufacture baskets, birch-bark, deer-skin and sweet-grass curiosities, which obtain a ready market during the tourist season.

Buildings.—The dwellings are either frame or log, many of them neatly whitewashed and looking neat and comfortable. Stables and barns, with few exceptions, are constructed of logs.

The public buildings consist of a council-house of two storeys, containing two large rooms, an upper and lower, and a small lock-up where delinquents await trial.

Stock.—The stock, which is mostly of common breeds and requires improvement, consists of horses, cattle and swine.

Farm Implements.—These embrace a fair number of ploughs, harrows, hay-rakes, fanning-mills and ordinary tools, with several mowing-machines and one threshing-mill.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve. The Roman Catholic school is under the supervision of the resident priest, who is assisted by two ladies. The average for the last half year was thirty-six, with fifty pupils on the roll. They have a comfortable two-roomed building, which adjoins the church and rectory.

The Protestant portion of the children are taught in the Church of England school A new two-storey building was erected last year, containing school-room on the ground floor and living-rooms on the second floor for the teacher. It was first occupied at the resumption of school in August of last year.

This school is now under the principalship of Mr. L. F. Hardyman, who has, during his short term of tenure of the position, made many decided improvements. There was last half year an average attendance of over sixteen, with forty-two pupils on the register.

Religion.—The religious denominations of the band are Church of England and Roman Catholic and one Methodist. The Roman Catholics are the most numerous.

Both the Anglicans and Roman Catholics have neat churches, which are well attended at their regular and special services.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the band are industrious and doing fairly well; others work only when necessity demands, and are inclined to be improvident. Nearly all are very liberal to their friends and neighbours when they have plenty, being ready to share with their needy neighbours to the last. The most of them are very good citizens.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many of the band are temperate and well-behaved; others, when opportunities occur, indulge in intoxication, which certainly has an injurious effect on the morality of the number who are thus addicted.

I have had to punish four or five members of the band for drunkenness during the year.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This band owns part of Whitefish or St. Mary's island, at Sault Ste. Marie, where a few families live.

At Goulais bay, a small reserve has been purchased for them, in the township of Kars, containing about one thousand acres.

Tribe.—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe, a portion of them being half-breeds of French extraction. The Agawa branch of this band reside chiefly on the west shore of Batchawana bay and are nearly all pure Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The Batchawana band numbers three hundred and sixty-seven persons, consisting of ninety-three men, one hundred and twelve women, eighty-seven boys and seventy-five girls, of which fifty-nine persons belong to the Agawa branch, made up of sixteen men, thirteen women, nineteen boys and eleven girls. There has been an increase in this band during the year of seven.

Health and Sanitation.—The year just closed has been very favourable to sanitary conditions. No epidemic has appeared and the health of the members of the band has been exceptionally good. Most of the dwellings are clean and well-kept ; and sanitary regulations, as a rule, very well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Upwards of one-half of this band occupy a portion of the Garden River reserve where they cultivate small holdings of a few acres each.

They engage in all kinds of labour, working in the woods, on the rivers, on surveying and exploring parties. In spring they make a considerable quantity of sugar ; while the women manufacture baskets, moccasins, made of deer-skins, and fancy articles made of sweet grass.

The Goulais bay and Batchawana members of this band are also engaged in fishing most of the year, and early in the winter in hunting and trapping.

No farming is done to any extent except at Garden river by any of this band.

Buildings.—The houses are chiefly log, with a few frame, and are generally comfortable and clean.

Stock and Implements.—Considerable stock is kept by the members of the band residing at Garden river, consisting of cattle, horses and pigs.

At Goulais bay and Batchawana only a few cows and pigs are kept. The implements are ploughs, harrows and other ordinary farm and garden implements.

Education.—This band has no schools of its own. At Garden river nearly all the children attend the Roman Catholic school. Application has been made for a school at Goulais bay and a building secured, but so far a teacher has not been available. The Indians of that place are very anxious to have a school.

Religion.—Nearly all the Batchawana band are Roman Catholics. They have a small church at Goulais bay and another at Batchawana, but no resident priest. They have periodical visits from a priest, when they have services at each of these points.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of the band are generally temperate and moral, except a few who were residents on St. Mary's island. These appeared to be addicted to drunkenness and immorality. At the outlying points very little complaint can be made.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band appear to be intelligent and industrious.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—A small reserve on the north shore of Lake Superior, west of the mouth of the Michipicoten river, which originally embraced an area of ten thousand and eighty acres, but which is now reduced to about eight thousand and fifty acres by surrenders to the consolidated companies, belongs to this band, on which some four or five families reside, including the ex-chief, James Cass.

The lake terminus of the Algoma Central railway occupies a surrendered portion of this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Chippewa tribe, and embrace among them French, English and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and forty-three persons in the band, consisting of seventy-nine men, eighty-eight women, seventy-seven boys and ninety-nine girls, an increase of ten over the previous year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good during the past year, five deaths occurring, and no epidemic attacked any portion of the band. The few houses on the reserve appear to be neat and clean.

Occupations.—Many of the Indians of this band occupy themselves in hunting, fishing and trapping ; the greater number are employed in the summer months as canoemen by the Hudson's Bay Company and others, and by exploring and surveying parties. None of them engage in farming. They are excellent canoemen and packers, and their services are generally in demand.

Buildings.—There are only five houses on the reserve, one frame and four log dwellings. They all appear to be neat and comfortable.

Stock.—There is no stock of any kind on the reserve. Some of the members of the Michipicoten band own a few cattle.

Education.—Education among the greater number is in a very backward state. There is a small school at Michipicoten river, which is fairly well attended by the children of that place ; and the Indian children at Missinabie have an arrangement made to attend the public school there, which they are taking advantage of, and a very fair attendance results.

Religion.—The members of this band at Michipicoten are of the Roman Catholic faith. They have on the reserve a neat, new, frame church where they have occasional services ; and at the Michipicoten reserve there is a small church in which occasional services are also held. At Missinabie and Chapleau, where a majority of the Indians of the band reside, the greater number belong to the Church of England. They have no place of worship of their own at these places, but attend English Church services at the regular churches, where the services are held in the Indian language.

Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be happy and contented and they gave me a hearty welcome on my first and only visit.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band, as a rule, are temperate and moral, although occasional infractions of the regulations occur.

SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES

I cannot close my report without referring briefly to the above institutions and expressing my appreciation of the excellent work that is being carried on by them under the discreet management of Principal King and his amiable wife.

At present there are sixty-one pupils in the school : forty-three boys and eighteen girls, who, besides their regular school studies, are educated in various industries ; the boys in farming, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring and other trades, and the girls in sewing, baking, cooking, laundry work, &c.

These institutions are under the control of the Church of England, and are largely dependent upon voluntary subscriptions to supplement the per capita grant of $60 annually received from the department, and which has, unfortunately, lately been inadequate to make such improvements in the buildings as have become a necessity.

The boys and girls have separate playgrounds and dormitories, but are taught in the same class-rooms and take their meals together in the same dining-room. Neatness and cleanliness prevail throughout every department.

The pupils appear to be progressing, and are healthy, contented and happy.

Unfortunately, owing to the press of other official work, I have been unable to make frequent visits to these institutions, which certainly is a pleasant duty, but hope

in the future to have more frequent opportunities of becoming more intimately acquainted with the work which they are doing.

I have, &c.,

WM. L. NICHOLS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, August 7, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1903.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated along the Mission and Kaministiquia rivers, and contains fourteen thousand five hundred acres, the land along the rivers is of good quality, being a sandy loam ; the back land is still very wet.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and ninety-one, and consists of sixty-three men, eighty-seven women, seventy-four boys, and sixty-seven girls. During the year there were six births and eight deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good ; there has been no serious epidemic as was the case last year. In the spring all refuse is burned and houses are nearly all whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of this band in summer are : farming, fishing, acting as guides, exploring for minerals and picking berries ; in winter, cutting wood and working in lumber camps. The great amount of work being done by the railways has given employment to many.

Buildings.—The houses are small, but clean and comfortable ; the stables are small also, but afford ample protection to their stock.

Stock.—The quality is improving, but the number remains about the same.

Farm Implements.—There is now machinery enough owned by members of the band to answer all their requirements.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, the Indian boys' and girls' day school, and the St. Joseph's Orphanage. The teachers are Sisters of St. Joseph. The progress of the children is fair, but results would be much better if the parents insisted on more regular attendance.

Religion.—There are two hundred and thirty-five Roman Catholics, and fifty-six pagans in the band. There is a Roman Catholic church on the reserve with a resident priest and three Brothers ; there is also a convent in charge of the Rev. Mother Superior and four Sisters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do not take enough interest in farming. Work at good wages being plentiful, they can secure employment at any time and prefer a quicker return for their labour than the land affords.

Temperance and Morality—They have been remarkable for their sobriety during the past year ; there has been no case of immorality reported.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Nipigon river near Lake Helen, and contains four hundred and eighty-six acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and fourteen, consisting of forty-eight men, fifty-seven women, sixty boys and forty-nine girls. There were five births and eight deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band generally, has been good ; some of the houses were whitewashed, and old refuse burned.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is acting as guides to the tourists who go up the Nipigon river fishing. Some cultivate small patches of land and during the winter they engage in hunting and lumbering. At present quite a number are engaged in taking supplies to the engineers surveying the route of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

Buildings.—Their buildings are small, but comfortable and clean.

Stock.—Their stock is first-class.

Farm Implements.—They own all the implements used in harvesting their crops.

Education.—There is a school at the Roman Catholic mission, which is attended fairly well ; there is also a school-building on the reserve, which has been closed for several years. The parents take very little interest in educational matters.

Religion.—Of this band thirty-eight are Anglicans, and one hundred and seventy-six are Roman Catholics. They seem quite attached to their church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and make a very good living ; they are intelligent and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been numerous reports of intoxication, but none of immorality.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.

This reserve was not visited this year, as the Indians were away. Most of them were seen at Gull bay and they reported that the gardens were planted as usual, but on account of the great amount of rain, results would hardly be as good as last year. They had a fairly prosperous winter and looked with a great deal of pleasure on the fact that the Rev. B. Fuller would take up his residence with them.

NIPIGON BAND.

The principal reserve of this band is situated on Gull bay, Lake Nipigon, and contains nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-five acres. It is well wooded along the banks of the Gull river, which runs through it. The soil is light. There is another reserve at Jackfish island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and one at Island point, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers four hundred and ninety-nine, consisting of seventy-eight men, one hundred and ten women, one hundred and sixty-six boys, and one hundred and forty-five girls. There were fourteen births and twenty-six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The death-rate has been very large and is attributed principally to consumption and grippe.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting is the principal occupation of this band. Some act as guides for the tourists on the Nipigon river, and some are working with the surveyors of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

Buildings.—There were no buildings erected this year ; some that were started last year are not yet completed.

Farm Implements.—They have implements sufficient for their present needs.

Education.—The school on Jackfish island has been closed for some time and the Indians show no great desire to have it re-opened.

Religion.—Of this band sixteen are Anglicans, one hundred and seventy-eight Roman Catholics, and three hundred and five pagans. There is a Roman Catholic church on Jackfish island where mass is held occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, but take only a small interest in agriculture.

Temperance and Morality.—As far as can be judged, they are of good morals, they have no opportunity to procure intoxicants, if so disposed, being so far removed from where liquor is sold.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains six hundred and five acres.

Tribe.—The Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-three, consisting of six men, thirteen women, fourteen boys, and ten girls. There was one death during the year, and one person married out of the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good ; the reserve is kept very clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, exploring, and chopping wood ; they also sell large quantities of berries.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, but comfortable and clean.

Stock.—At present they have no stock.

Farm Implements.—They have every implement necessary to their present wants.

Education.—The school is closed at present ; some are anxious to have it re-opened.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics ; there is a church on the reserve, where mass is held occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and seem able to turn their hand to any kind of work that presents itself.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains eight hundred acres, divided into twenty-five farms, facing the river.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and nine, consisting of forty-five men, fifty-seven women, fifty-six boys, and fifty-one girls. There were three births and four deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good ; the reserve is in a very sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—They do some farming, considerable hunting and fishing, and some exploring ; they also sell large quantities of berries. Some are at present employed conveying supplies to the surveyors engaged in running the line for the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

Buildings.—Their houses are comfortable and well kept.

Stock.—The horse supplied by the department died last winter, but the chief purchased another a short time ago.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements necessary for the kind of farming they engage in.

Education.—There is a school on the reserve, which has a fair attendance ; the parents take considerable interest in their school.

Religion.—Of this band five are Anglicans and two hundred and four are Roman Catholics ; there is a church on the reserve, where mass is held occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress. They are law-abiding and fairly industrious. There has not been much advancement made this year ; the loss of their horse has been a great drawback to them.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality and sobriety of the band is excellent.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the northwest end of Long lake and contains six hundred and twelve acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is three hundred and forty-one, consisting of sixty-three men, eighty-six women, eighty-two boys, and one hundred and ten girls. There were sixteen births, and five deaths during the year.

Health.—The health of this band has been remarkably good.

Resources and Occupations.—This is essentially a hunting band. They transport the goods of the Hudson's Bay Company from Lake Superior. At present some are taking supplies to the engineers engaged in surveying for the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

Education.—There has never been a school on this reserve ; they are, however, showing some interest in educational matters the last few years.

Religion.—Of this band sixty-five are Anglicans, and two hundred and seventy-six Roman Catholics ; there is a church on the reserve, where mass is occasionally celebrated.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and intelligent, but take very little interest in anything but hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—They appear to be a very moral and sober people.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HODDER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, August 28, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement, showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of twenty-seven square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band) is one hundred and four, consisting of twenty-one men, thirty-five women and forty-eight children. During the

year there have been three births and one death, making a total increase in the number of persons in the band of two for the year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been very good, only one death having been recorded.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and fishing. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound, together with the works in connection with the Canada Atlantic railway at Depot Harbour located on the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a livelihood. Besides their agricultural pursuits, which are gradually being improved, they secure considerable employment acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season, and in winter they can secure work in the lumbering camps located within easy reach of the reserve.

Building and Stock.—The improvements in these are not as noticeable as I should wish. There is, however, one very good farm on the reserve owned by James Walker, a former member of the Cape Croker band, but who now belongs to the Parry Island band, and I am endeavouring to induce the other members of the band to emulate this Indian in their agricultural pursuits.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band are in a fairly satisfactory condition. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. There are nineteen children of school age on the reserve, besides those children residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of whom attend school, so that the attendance has been fairly good during the past year. The progress of the pupils has been as good as could be expected.

Religion.—The religious denominations are represented on the reserve as follows : forty-five Methodists, thirty-nine Roman Catholics and twenty pagans. The Methodists have a very good church on the reserve, and the services, which are conducted by the Rev. Richard Black, the resident missionary on the reserve, are usually well attended. The Roman Catholics receive occasional visits from one of their clergy; the services at such times being held in the Roman Catholic church at Skene village.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are a very well behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance.—The members of this band are a most temperate body, as no case of intemperance among them during the year has been reported to me; their conduct in this respect has been quite satisfactory.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga bay, on the east side of Georgian bay, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve comprise : farming, which, however, is not carried on to any great extent, fishing, and the gathering and selling of wild fruit, &c.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and nine, consisting of twenty-five men, thirty-three women and fifty-one children. During the year there have been two births and two deaths, which leaves the population of the band the same as last year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been comparatively good, only two deaths being recorded.

Occupations.—Farming to a limited extent forms one of the occupations of this band. Fishing and hunting are, however, the means adopted by most of them in earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Pointe au Baril, em-

ploys quite a few of the members of this band in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are small, and of an inferior type. Most of them are built of logs, and of such dimensions that they do not allow of the proper housing of the occupants.

Education.—The children of this band are taught in a school-house on the reserve, where the exercises are conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The number of children of school age is twenty-eight. The progress of the pupils during the past year has been fair.

Religion.—The religious denominations are represented in this band as follows : seventy-six Methodists and thirty-three Roman Catholics. There are two churches on the reserve ; the one belonging to the Methodists, which is now completed, being a very creditable structure ; the other, belonging to the Roman Catholics, is not near completion yet. Services have frequently been held in the new Methodist church, and they have been well attended.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band, while not as industrious, collectively, as they might be, appear to be a bright and intelligent body of people. A few of them do exceptionally well in their employment as fishermen for the Buffalo Fish Company at Pointe au Baril, and, if more of the band would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to earn a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to say that no case of intemperance among the band has been reported to me during the past year. Their moral conduct has also been of a high order.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, almost midway between Byng inlet and French river. It contains an area of thirty square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-nine, consisting of forty-eight men, fifty-five women and sixty-six children. During the year there were three births and one death, two joined the band and one left it, making an increase of three in the population of this band for the year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been very good, only one death being recorded.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting, and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve are the means adopted by most of them in earning a living.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is thirty-one. There is one school on the reserve conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the pupils are making very good progress in their studies.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are of a very fair order, their dwelling-houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Their village is located on a high and picturesque bluff, and I think, taking their houses collectively, they form the most creditable group of Indian houses in this superintendency. Their agricultural implements are not numerous and comprise four ploughs and a harrow.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band are Roman Catholics, the remainder being Methodists. A very good Roman Catholic church is now completed, and services are occasionally held in it by the missionary priest, who resides at Byng Inlet. The Methodists have also erected a very good church and services are frequently held in it by visiting clergy.

Characteristics.—The members of the band are of a superior character. They are a stalwart body of men and their appearance indicates constant industry.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both these respects during the past year has been all that could be desired.

NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, ten miles west of the town of North Bay. It contains an area of eighty thousand six hundred and forty acres.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and lumbering

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-seven, consisting of forty-four men, fifty-nine women and ninety-four children. During the year there were two births and five deaths, making a total decrease in the number of persons comprising this band of three for the year.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Occupations.—The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. The reserve being located near a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific railway, together with the lumbering operations which are being carried on by Mr. J. R. Booth on the reserve, and in the vicinity, enables them to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Education.—There are fifty children of school age on the reserve. They have an excellent school situated at the village of Beaucage, where the school is presided over by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The attendance is good and the progress of the pupils quite satisfactory.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have a good church on the reserve, where services are conducted occasionally by visiting missionaries.

Characteristics.—The Indians belonging to this band are a smart, intelligent body of people and in many respects compare favourably with many of the white settlers in this district. Their farming operations are carried on only to a limited extent, as they depend largely on securing employment in the lumbering camps, and hunting, as means of earning a living.

Temperance and Morality.—As no cases of intemperance have been reported to me during the past year, I conclude their conduct has in this respect been satisfactory ; while morally their conduct has been as good as usual.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the outlet of Lake Nipissing, at the head of the French river. It contains an area of thirty thousand three hundred acres, consisting of two islands.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve at present appear to be very limited. Agriculture is carried on in a very limited manner. This band has located on its reserve a very valuable tract of pine timber, which, if disposed of, as it could easily be to great advantage, would place the members in a very prosperous condition. At present most of them are in very indigent circumstances and are likely to remain so as long as the present policy pursued by them regarding their timber is permitted to exist.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians nominally belong to the Ojibbewa nation, but in reality they are half-breeds with a large admixture of French blood.

Vital Statistics—The population of this band is seventy-nine, consisting of twenty men, twenty-seven women and thirty-two children. During the year there was one

birth and two deaths, making a total decrease of one in the number of persons comprising this band for the year.

Health.—The health of this band for the year has been good.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are confined to farming to a limited extent, and working in the lumber camps.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are few in number and composed of logs. The stock and farm implements are owned almost entirely by Chief Dokis and his sons.

Education.—There are no educational facilities on this reserve whatever, consequently the children are growing up without the advantages which education gives, which is much to be deplored.

Religion.—The Indians belonging to this band are all Roman Catholics. They have no church.

Characteristics.—The characteristics of these Indians are largely French. They appear to be of average intelligence and would be in a more prosperous condition but for the refusal of their chief to consent to the sale of their timber for their benefit.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is all that could be desired.

TEMAGAMINGUE BAND.

Location.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. Its members live around the shores of Lake Temagamingue, a considerable number of them residing on Bear island adjacent to the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temagamingue is situated about forty miles west of Lake Timiskaming.

Resources.—The resources of this band comprise : hunting for the Hudson's Bay Company, fishing to a limited extent, and acting as guides to surveying parties and tourists, who frequent the Temagamingue lakes in increasing numbers each year. They make very little attempt at farming, giving as a reason that, as no reserve has been assigned to them, they do not care to clear up land which might afterwards be placed outside the bounds of the territory they claim as their reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are pure Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-seven, consisting of twenty-four men, thirty-six women and twenty-seven children. During the year there have been two births, four joined the band and five left it, making an increase of one in the population of this band for the year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been very good, no deaths having been recorded.

Buildings.—Around the Hudson's Bay Company's post, on Bear island, a few houses have been erected, but the majority of the members of this band live in tents all the year round.

Education.—A camp school is shortly to be established at Bear island, Lake Temagamingue, for the education of the children of this band, and as the school is to be in charge of Mrs. Woods, a competent teacher, the establishment of the school will undoubtedly be a great benefit to the children, as they are exceptionally bright and anxious to study.

Religion.—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics. A church is in course of erection near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, at Bear island ; but as it has been in an unfinished state for several years, it will be some time before services can be held in it.

Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be of an unusually hardy character, which is evidenced by the arduous work they perform in portaging and with the paddle, at both of which they excel.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is entirely satisfactory.

WATHA BAND (FORMERLY GIBSON).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-two acres.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Mohawks, or as they are more generally known, Iroquois. They were originally residents of Oka, Que.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and forty-one, consisting of thirty-five men, twenty-nine women and seventy-seven children. During the year there were four births and one death, six joined the band and one left, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising the band of eight for the year.

Health.—The health of this band for the year has been very good.

Occupations.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. During the winter months some of the younger men find occasional employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, and in summer a number of them act as guides to tourists who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are superior to those found on any other of the reserves in this superintendency.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is thirty-eight. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Religion.—There are three religious denominations represented in this band, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five Methodists, fourteen Roman Catholics and two Plymouth Brethren. A Methodist missionary, in the person of the school teacher, is stationed on the reserve, and regular services are held in the church, which are well attended.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in this superintendency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about five miles from the mouth of the Maganettawan river. It contains an area of eight thousand six hundred and seventy acres.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are farming in a small way, hunting and fishing.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are only twenty-eight members of this band who reside permanently on the reserve; the remainder reside on the Manitoulin island. The population of the reserve consists of six men, eight women and fourteen children. During the past year there has been one birth, and one death recorded, which leaves the population the same in number as last year.

Health.—The health of the resident members of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in farming in a small way. Their reserve lies adjacent to the large lumber-mills of the Holland & Graves Company at Byng Inlet, which enables them to secure employment at any time they may require it, so that if they want to work they can easily earn a very fair living.

Buildings and Stock.—As the population of the resident members of this band is small, their buildings are, of course, in proportion, and consist of two dwellings, two stables and two other buildings. Their live stock is fairly numerous for the population of the reserve.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children who attend school, do so at Byng Inlet about two miles distant from the reserve, where there is a large and well conducted school.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have no church, as the population of the reserve is too small to build and support one.

Characteristics and Temperance.—The Indians of this band are an industrious and well-behaved people, and are as temperate in their habits as any of the bands in this superintendency.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPAWA HILL, July 17, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The Saugeen reserve is located in the county of Bruce, on Lake Huron. It comprises about nine thousand and twenty acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population is three hundred and eighty-six, consisting of ninety-seven men, one hundred and twenty-four women and one hundred and sixty-five children. There has been a net increase of fourteen during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has continued good during the past year. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Indians is farming. A limited quantity of timber is sold during the year. A number of the Indians of both sexes are engaged with white people as hired help. Considerable money is earned by teaming for saw-mill men, basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking and gathering ginseng and other medicinal herbs.

Buildings.—There have been a few new buildings erected during the past year and many of the old ones repaired.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs, also poultry, the quality being ordinary and requiring to be improved in breeding.

Farm Implements.—Their stock of implements embraces all those required for the cultivation of the land and harvesting the crop.

Education.—There are three commodious brick school-houses; each one is well equipped and kept open during the whole teaching year. The children are making fair progress.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this reserve are Methodists, Roman Catholics and Congregationalists. The Methodists have three brick churches and have a missionary. The Roman Catholics have a stone church and are looked after by a missionary from another reserve. All the Indians manifest a commendable interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—The most of the Indians are law-abiding, but not as industrious as they ought to be. Their improvement is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of the reserve are generally temperate ; in other ways they are not strictly moral, although there are signs of improvement.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, July 27, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand river, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve is located in the township of Tuscarora, and partly in the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, with a portion in the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand. It contains forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-six acres.

Tribe.—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations of the Grand river. The number of tribes composing the Six Nation confederation was not always the same ; prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations. Some one hundred and fifty Delawares were adopted later.

Vital Statistics.—There are one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight men, one thousand and ninety-three women, nine hundred and twenty-seven boys, and nine hundred and fifty-four girls, making a total of four thousand one hundred and thirty-two, being an increase of eighty-two over the previous year. The changes during the year were as follows :—There were one hundred and sixty-two births, twelve women were added to the band through marriage, there were ninety-one deaths, and one woman ceased to be a member by marrying an Indian of another band.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been usually good during the year. In previous years there have been several cases of typhoid fever, but the past year has been practically free from this disease.

There were a few cases of scarlet fever brought to the reserve when the berry-pickers were returning. A few cases of diphtheria were confined to one house, one child being very ill from an extension of the disease to the larynx, but recovering by the use of antitoxine.

Tubercular disease is always prevalent on the reserve. There were six thousand six hundred and forty-five patients treated at the medical office on the reserve : nine hundred and seventy-seven visits were made ; making five thousand and forty-eight miles travelled by the physicians on the reserve during the year.

The annual sanitary circular issued by the department was carefully explained at the general council in April, and distributed among the members of the band by the members of the board of health, which board greatly assisted in enforcing the sanitary measures contained in the department's circular.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming is the chief occupation. The crops and stock compare favourably with those of white men surrounding the reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are continually improving their buildings, particularly stables and barns, for the better protection of their stock and crops during the winter and stormy weather. During the past year twenty-two barns were completed.

The crops were generally good ; wheat, oats and hay as well as corn were exceptionally good, while pease were a total failure.

Education.—The ten schools on the reserve were well attended, except when many left the reserve for the berry-fields early in the month of June. There are six white and four Indian teachers employed. Two pupils from Indian schools were successful in passing the examinations for admittance into the high schools off the reserve. A large two-roomed school, at a cost of $4,000, was completed and occupied during the year.

Religion.—Services are regularly held by the Church of England in seven localities, Baptists in three, the Methodists in four and the Seventh Day Adventists in two. All the services were well attended, as well as the Sunday schools.

There is a Sunday school association on the reserve, which meets regularly. The Indians contribute very well for church purposes. The Baptists completed a large parsonage at their Ohsweken church, and the Church of England people a large shed and hall at Christ's Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms by additional improvements in buildings, fences, sinking wells and draining. The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on January 8, both meetings were largely attended by Indians.

The Agricultural Society of the reserve, wholly under the control of the Indians, held its three days' annual fair in October. It was largely attended by Indians and many white men from a distance. Only Indians can compete. The exhibits, including stock, compared most favourably with other township fairs.

The road-work under the direction of forty-seven path-masters, who are appointed annually by the chiefs in council, was well attended to, and the roads, being kept in good condition, compare favourably with those of the adjoining townships.

The chiefs in council purchased a large road-machine, which is in operation on the reserve : they also have a steel bridge under construction, which is about completed.

Temperance and Morality.—There are several temperance societies on the reserve, and meetings are held regularly with good results.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON.

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, August 6, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the condition of the several bands of Indians in my agency during the year ended June 30, 1903.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, about six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of two thousand three hundred and seven acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and forty-three, consisting of thirty-one men, forty-two women, and seventy children, the only change during the year being the death of two children, and the birth of one.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the year. There have been no infectious diseases among them.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians are chiefly employed as labourers on farms, and in loading vessels with lumber and pulpwood, in summer ; and in the lumber camps in winter ; the young men have become expert lumbermen. They do some fishing for their own use, and the women make baskets and gather berries for sale.

Buildings.—There has been no improvement nor has there been any addition to the buildings during the year, but they are kept clean, neat and comfortable. The Indians have only a few barns and stables, for they are not much in need of such buildings.

Stock.—They have very little stock—only a few horses, a few cows, some young cattle and pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows, and are fairly well supplied with spades, shovels, hoes and hand-rakes. Nearly all the cultivation of the soil that they do is with these last implements.

Education.—There is one school-house on the reserve, which has been closed owing to indifferent attendance and to the fact that several of the young people are attending the neighbouring public school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are regularly attended by a visiting missionary. During the past year a very good church-building has been erected and finished for them, and they appear to take considerable interest in religious instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are improving in their manners, clothing and general prosperity.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral community and are not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river, and on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, and comprises an area of five thousand six hundred and thirty-six acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population on the reserve is now only one hundred and six persons, comprising twenty men, thirty-two women and fifty-four children under my jurisdiction. The absentees from the reserve in so far as my information goes are in number about fifty-one persons ; these absentees live in or about Biscotasing, and are, I understand, paid their annuities through Mr. Nichols, the Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has not been quite satisfactory. They have still the dregs of their old enemy, scrofula, and kindred diseases amongst them. There was no epidemic during the year, and their habitations have been kept clean and whitewashed with lime.

Resources and Occupations.—They have almost entirely abandoned hunting and fishing for a livelihood, and are now mostly labourers. Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens, catch fish for their own use, and work in the lumber camps in the winter, and in the saw-mills near the reserve and in loading lumber vessels in

summer months. The women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale, and realize considerable money.

Buildings.—Their buildings are for the most part log, in a good state of repair and comfort, and their few stables and outhouses are of little value.

Stock.—They have a few horses, cows, young stock, pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have a plough, a couple of harrows and a lot of spades, hoes and rakes, sufficient for their needs, and a few driving sleighs.

Education.—There is a suitable school-house on the reserve. The attendance of the children is not very good ; their parents do not take as much interest in the attendance as could be desired.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and they depend for their religious instruction upon a visiting missionary, whose visits appear to be always looked forward to with interest.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are generally industrious, the younger people being especially so, and there are signs of improvement in their manners and business methods. They are well clothed, and show a desire to be thought respectable people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate community, and fairly moral, but reports imply that they are not so high in this regard as are the other bands in my agency, owing to their adjacency to the lumber camps.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies east of the mouth of the Serpent river, and is bounded on the south and west by the North channel of Lake Huron, and on the north by the Serpent river, and contains twenty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirteen, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-eight women and sixty-four children. There were three births during the year, and three deaths, and one added by marriage, thus increasing the population of the band by one person ; but nine others are living at Biscotasing and come under the jurisdiction of Mr. Nichols at Sault Ste. Marie.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year, and their houses have been kept clean and whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are labourers, working mostly in the saw-mills on the reserve in the summer, and in the lumber camps connected with the saw-mills in the winter, and earn good wages. They do very little in agriculture excepting the cultivation of small vegetable gardens. The women and children gather some berries for sale in the berry season.

Buildings.—Their houses are of good class and are kept in good repair. Fully one-half of them are substantial frame buildings. The Indians have a few neat horse-stables, but little else in the way of outbuildings, and being labourers, have little use for them.

Stock.—They have a few horses, mares and colts, and some pigs and poultry, and seem to have a desire to acquire more.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs, and a lot of shovels, spades, hoes and rakes—sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—They have an excellent school. The attendance is fairly good, and the parents seem to take an interest in education. They have an exceptionally good teacher, Miss Josephte de Lamorandière.

Religion.—The members of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a church, and appear to take an interest in their religious instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and are law-abiding and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate, abstain from intoxicants, and are moral in their habits and conduct.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, along the south bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and west by the waters of the said North channel, and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains twenty-eight thousand acres. This band, as to residence, is divided into three communities. Two of these dwelling on the reserve are in my charge, viz., at Sagamook, a beautiful point running out into the North channel, and on the left bank of the Spanish river in the easterly end of the reserve. The third community is on Manitoulin island, under the jurisdiction of Indian Agent Sims.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The number of souls in the two communities within the jurisdiction of my agency is three hundred and twenty-two, consisting of fifty-five men, sixty-five women, and one hundred and forty children. There were nine births and seven deaths during the year. Since my last report my estimate is that sixty-two individuals of these bands have come, by direction of the department, under the oversight as to payment of annuities and otherwise, of Indian Agent Nichols, of Sault Ste. Marie.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been exceptionally good during the year. Their premises have been kept clean and their houses have been whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—Many of them work as farm-hands, a goodly number as labourers, and many follow fishing and hunting for a living. The women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale.

Buildings.—Their buildings are exceptionally good, and with outbuildings are kept in a good state of repair.

Stock.—They have a good assortment of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, and they are continually improving the quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows, and a lot of spades, hoes and rakes, sufficient for their needs.

Education.—They have two good schools, one at Sagamook, well attended and in charge of Miss Lenseh, the best school in my agency, and the other at Spanish River, ably conducted by Miss Morley. The parents of the children are taking considerable interest in education.

Religion.—Those residing at Sagamook are nearly all Roman Catholics, and those residing at Spanish River are mostly Anglicans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious class, and are peaceable and law-abiding, and have made considerable progress during the year. They are well clothed and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morals.—They are temperate, mostly abstaining from all intoxicants, and, as far as I am able to judge, a comparatively moral people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There is continued improvement in all the bands in the direction of civilization and the adopting of the methods of the white people. This is noticeable in their dress and business dealings. None of them have, however, taken to farming exclusively.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, September 16, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole island for the year ended June 30, 1903, together with a statistical statement for the same period giving the census returns of both bands taken in the months of August and September, showing the increase and decrease in the population, progress in agriculture and other industries whereby the Indians make their living.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have been generally healthy during the year, no epidemics having appeared among them except whooping-cough and mumps among the children, which have been the cause of a good many deaths. The Indians are giving a good deal of attention to cleanliness in and around their premises ; there is a marked improvement in this respect each year.

Population.—There has been a decrease in the population of the Chippewa band of twenty-one, there being now six hundred and four ; the Pottawattamies have increased seven during the year and now have a membership of one hundred and eighty-six.

Education.—There are three schools on the reserve taught by native-born teachers, but the schools are not as well attended as they should be on account of the parents not taking the interest that they should in sending the children to school. There are a number of the larger scholars attending the Mount Elgin Institute and the Shingwauk Home.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve, an Anglican and a Methodist. Divine service is held every Sunday, both morning and evening, and both churches have a good attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this reserve are industrious and law-abiding, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that a few of the Indians use intoxicating liquor, and the marriage law is not observed as well as it should be, but there has been a great improvement in these matters during the past year.

Agriculture.—Generally speaking, the crops are poor on account of so much rain ; there is sufficient for their wants, although there will be very little to market, but in this respect they are no worse off than the farmers on the mainland.

Special mention might be made of the names of Nagonab James Williams, Henry Knaggs and several others for the marked improvements in their farms and buildings the last few years.

Other Industries.—The Indians make fancy baskets and mats out of splints and sweet grass ; also canes, bows and arrows and small bark canoes, which they sell to the summer visitors and excursionists, who come here in large numbers from all parts of the United States, during the whole summer season, and are a means of a large revenue to the reserve.

Public Improvements.—The Indian Department has built a residence for the agent, and the Customs collector has built a residence and office on the River St. Clair, which makes quite an improvement to the appearance of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

J. B. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, August 10, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the western side of the Becancour river in the parish of Becancour, Nicolet county. The area of the reserve is exactly 148·63 acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band call themselves the 'Abenakis of Becancour.'

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is forty-nine (including absentees), consisting of eleven men, twenty-five women and thirteen children. There were two deaths during the year, but no births.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Abenakis of Becancour consist in cultivating the soil, working in the shanties and on the drives, and in making baskets and other fancy wares. Most of them are poor. The government assists the most destitute among them, especially the widows, and in relieving these unfortunate persons it does a great act of charity.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There has been little change in the buildings this year. The number of the stock remains about the same.

The Indians are purchasing more implements and of a better class.

Health and Sanitation.—There has not been any epidemic on the reserve. The health of the Indians is satisfactory generally and sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Education.—The school on the reserve is closed on account of the small number of children of school age. The department gives these children the privilege of attending a public school very close to the reserve ; but they take very little advantage of it, owing to the negligence of the parents about sending them.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, but some of them are not very attentive to their religious duties. They attend the parish church.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and easily obtain work at good wages ; but their conditions of life remain stationary, owing to their lack of economy and improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been but little change in respect to temperance. The morality of the Indians is fairly good.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, July 16, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. Francis consists of several pieces of land, situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville. Its total area is eighteen hundred and nineteen acres and fifty-two perches. The portion of the reserve inhabited by the Indians is designated by the No. 1217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains twelve hundred and twenty-eight acres. The village is situated on the bank of the St. Francis river, about six miles from its mouth in Lake St. Peter. It has a very picturesque site.

Tribe.—The Indians of this tribe call themselves the 'Abenakis of St. François de Sales.'

Vital Statistics.—This band is composed of three hundred and forty-five persons, consisting of eighty men and eighty-six women over twenty-one years of age, and eighty-nine boys and ninety girls under that age. During the year there were seventeen births and thirteen deaths.

Health.—There has not been any contagious disease or epidemic during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are basket-making and fancy work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to sea-side resorts in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast, and to the White mountains, as well as to resorts in the province of Ontario, to sell their wares. They return in autumn. This business is their chief source of revenue. There are also some families that hunt as well as sell baskets, but the number of those that follow this pursuit is diminishing each year more and more, in proportion as game becomes rare.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some of them even do not farm at all ; others raise some vegetables such as potatoes, corn, &c. Some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which compels them to be absent during the greater part of the summer, prevents their giving to agriculture the attention required.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are for the most part fairly good, and there are in the village some houses that are very pretty and very comfortable.

The Abenakis own some horses, a large number of good cows, and some pigs. They have very few farm implements.

Education.—The education of the children receives much attention. Most of the Indians can read and write, and a good many of them have taken a course at college or at some other higher institution of learning. There are two schools on the reserve, the Roman Catholic school, under the direction of the Rev. Sisters Marie Josephine and Jeanne Françoise, and the Protestant school, under the charge of the Rev. H. O. Loiselle. These two schools are well conducted, and afford an excellent education to a large number of children.

Religion.—The Abenakis belong to various religious faiths : two hundred and sixty are Roman Catholics, fifty-two are Anglicans, and thirty-three are Adventists. There are three churches on the reserve : one, Adventist, conducted by the Rev. Pierre Emmett, another, Anglican, by the Rev. H. O. Loiselle, and the third, Roman Catholic, by the Rev. Joseph de Gonzague.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis as a rule are hard-working and industrious. The making and sale of baskets brings them a good deal of money, enabling them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich. Each family returns in the fall with a pretty good sum, and if they were more economical and less improvident, they might put money aside for a rainy day. However, several of them have built large houses for themselves, and the village presents a very pretty aspect.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been very little disorder caused by the use of liquor, and the morality of the Abenakis is generally good.

General Remarks.—These Indians are as civilized as the white people of the surrounding district, and live in harmony with the latter. Very few of the members of this band are pure-blooded Indians : all have more or less white blood in their veins.

Many of them have lost the characteristics of the red man, and it is very difficult for those seeing them for the first time, to recognize them as Indians. Nearly all of them speak English and French, and use one or other of these languages in their dealings with white men, but in the family and at their meetings and council, they speak Abenakis, which they preserve with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE, M.D.,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, August 25, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

MANIWAKI RESERVE.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the northern part of the county of Wright, at the confluence of the Desert river with the Gatineau, and contains an area of forty-four thousand five hundred and forty-eight acres, three roods and twenty-six perches, excluding therefrom fifty-four acres, three roods and twenty-four perches, sold to the Ottawa Northern Railway Company.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and eighty-six persons belonging to this band—ninety-seven men, one hundred and four women and one hundred and eighty-five children. There have been ten births and fourteen deaths during the year, making a decrease of four since my last report. The causes of death were : six from whooping-cough, three from old age, one from pneumonia, two from consumption, one from small-pox and one by drowning.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians since the spring has been exceptionally good, but during the months of July, August and September, 1902, there was a virulent epidemic of whooping-cough, which augmented the death-rate to a considerable extent. There were also a few cases of small-pox during the early part of the year, one of which proved fatal, but the disease has completely disappeared from this locality now. The usual sanitary precautions have been observed, and a number of the Indians are beginning to take interest in the cleanliness of their habitations.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Algonquins are farming, hunting and working in the woods for the lumber companies ; the latter industry furnishes an ample supply of remunerative labour. There are some of the Indians who still follow hunting, but this number is growing smaller every year.

There are two Indians of this band who hold responsible positions as foremen for the local lumber companies, and others who are expert bush rangers and obtain high wages. The older Indians who reside on the reserve during the winter season make snow-shoes and axe-handles, and the women make baskets, moccasins, mittens and fancy work.

Buildings.—One frame house, barn, stable and storehouse were erected during the year.

Stock.—There has been slight change in the stock since last year ; as only the Indians engaged in farming keep stock, there is not likely to be any perceptible change except as the young men take to farming, which some are doing this year.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band are steadily increasing their supply of farm implements ; there have been two ploughs, two harrows, two mowers and two new wagons added to the list of farm implements during the year.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, but only one in operation. I have a constant struggle to keep up attendance at the school.

The parents are very careless in regard to education, and I was obliged to threaten their arrest to induce them to send their children to school. The teacher, Miss Annie O'Connor, is doing everything possible for the advancement of her pupils.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all Roman Catholics and attend the Oblate mission at Maniwaki. There is a strong agitation amongst the Indians for a church of their own, owing to the fact that preaching has to be done in three languages in the church at Maniwaki, but there is a vigorous opposition against the erection of this church by a few of the Indians who speak English and French fluently and do not have to wait for the interpretation into Indian. The Oblate community offered to build them a church 30 x 45 feet on any site that the Indians would decide upon, at a cost of not less than $3,000, but they desired that the Indians should be unanimous in accepting this offer with the department's consent.

Characteristics and Progress.—This has been an exceptionally progressive year amongst the Indians of this reserve in every branch of industry in which they are occupied, and I have high hopes that if the Indians continue making the same progress that they have made during the past four years, ere long they will be able to compete favourably with their neighbours of other races. They have added to their household effects during the year five sewing-machines and two organs, and they have purchased seven buggies, three of them top-buggies, and two new express wagons, all built by the Munroe, Macintosh Company, of Alexandria.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians of this band are addicted to drink and their morals are not of as high a standard as could be desired ; they do not seem to make the same progress in temperance and morals as they do in other respects. Their social condition seems to be antagonistic to the acquirement of the last two most requisite virtues.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF VIGER,
CACOUNA, July 4, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report, accompanied by statistical statement in respect to the Amalecites of Viger, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the shore of the St. Lawrence river, near the village of Cacouna, but most of the Indians are scattered over various counties, and it is very difficult to obtain a correct census.

Vital Statistics.—There are one hundred and three Indians on the reserve. There was one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good, and sanitary precautions have been taken.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets, snow-shoes and fancy wares ; the last named are made by the women and sold to tourists during the summer. The men do a little fishing and hunting ; they also make snow-shoes in winter. Most of them are very poor and have great difficulty in obtaining wood in winter and great trouble in keeping themselves warm, especially the widows ; but the government supplies the poorest of them with a little assistance in flour and pork. This is a great act of charity towards these poor unfortunates. Some families have cultivated land in the valley of the Metapedia, but their progress is slow.

Education.—The children go to school and to the convent, but there are only a few of them on the reserve.

Religion.—As far as I know, the Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—With some exceptions, temperance is fairly well observed. The morality of these Indians is excellent.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,
JEUNE LORETTE, August 22, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report with tabular statement in regard to the Huron tribe and other Indians in my agency for the year ended June 30, last.

Reserves.—The Huron band still owns its three reserves as follows :—

1. That of the village of Lorette, containing thirty acres, where most of the Indians reside near their ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of visitors.

2. The Quarante Arpents reserve, containing an area of one thousand three hundred and fifty-two acres. The surrender to the crown of this reserve will soon be an accomplished fact. This reserve had been originally given to the Indians to enable them to obtain the building timber and fire-wood required by them ; but now, as it does not bring them any profit or advantage, as it is denuded of timber, I believe that the grant that will be made in lots will enable several of the Indians to acquire lots and so begin agriculture.

3. The Roemont reserve, in the county of Portneuf, containing an area of fifteen square miles, or nine thousand six hundred acres, which was thrown open by patent to Mr. Henry Atkinson for the cutting of the pine timber, is no longer so, as this license has not been renewed and as the surrender by the Indians to the crown has not been made for the sale of the same.

Vital Statistics.—Since my last report the population has diminished by two. During the year there have been six births and eight deaths, which brings the population to four hundred and fifty-six.

To this figure must be added the number of Indians of other tribes in my agency, which includes the counties of Quebec, Portneuf, Montmorency and Charlevoix.

At St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, county of Quebec, last year there were three Amalecite families, two parties of which have gone to reside elsewhere. There remains, therefore, only one family, composed of nine persons, the head of which is employed as game warden by the provincial government.

Twelve Abenakis also reside in the county of Quebec. Their chief occupation consists in the making of Indian fancy wares, on the proceeds of which they live.

The Abenakis of St. Urbain make a poor living. The Rev. Mr. Girard, curé of the parish where they reside, is very attentive to their needs, and always ready to notify me the moment he sees that they need aid. Some of these Indians receive help from the department.

The combined population of these four Indian communities is five hundred and sixteen.

Resources and Occupations.—There has been much progress in the special industry of the Hurons—the making of snow-shoes and moccasins. There has been a greater demand than in the past, and nearly all the Huron families remained in the village. The fancy wares as well as snow-shoes and moccasins have been very much in demand, so that it may be said that these various sources of revenue have been fairly remunerative to the Hurons. I am happy to be able to say that the tourists who visit the lakes in the region of Lake St. John are increasing in number each year and continue to encourage the Indians, whose skill they admire. They employ them most of the summer.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band in general is exceptionally good. There have not been any epidemics, and the cleanliness of the village evidently contributes towards the maintenance of this state of affairs.

Education.—The Indians of Lorette are very well satisfied with the teaching given to their children by the Sisters, who conduct the two classes in the village school. They certainly deserve praise for their work and devotion. The pupils appear content and the progress that they are making, thanks to the wise teaching of the Sisters, will make them capable later on, and enable them to follow occupations with advantages quite other than those afforded by the local industries, which at times are so precarious.

Religion.—With the exception of four, one of whom is an Anglican, and the three others Presbyterians, all the Indians of this agency profess the Roman Catholic religion. There is only one church on the reserve, belonging to the Roman Catholics. There is no meeting-place for those belonging to other religious denominations. Owing to the continued illness of the missionary, Mr. Giroux, the religious authorities of Quebec have been pleased to furnish an assistant in the person of Abbé Godbout.

Temperance and Morality.—I observe amongst a small number of the young people of the band a tendency to intemperance ; but as a rule the men and women of the tribe are very temperate and perfectly moral.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the band generally are satisfactory. The Indians are peaceable and happy and appear content with their lot. They live better now than formerly.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGNAWAGA,
CAUGHNAWAGA, July 12, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30 last in regard to the Caughnawaga agency, also tabular statement in respect to the affairs of the band.

Reserve.—The reserve contains an area of twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-five acres, of which about four thousand are in timber and underbrush and the rest is in common under cultivation or in pasture. The soil outside of the village is of good quality ; near the village it consists mostly of rock, a good deal of which is quarried.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two thousand and thirty-four, an increase of seventeen, there having been eighty-one births and sixty-four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fair, but hygienic laws could be better observed.

Resources and Occupations.—These consist of farming, bead-work and making of lacrosses and snow-shoes, rafting and driving logs on the Ottawa river and its tributaries ; many Indians are working for the Dominion Bridge Company, the Wire Works and the Cooper Machine Works at Lachine, at Montreal for the new locomotive works, and other Indians are working on bridges at different places in Canada for bridge-building companies ; many are working in the quarries ; all of which give them a pretty fair revenue and make prosperous times, in proof of which new buildings are going up and old buildings are being repaired.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—These Indians have comfortable buildings and their implements are the same as in use among the whites.

Education.—There are two Roman Catholic schools, one for boys with two teachers, and one for girls, under two teachers also, and one Methodist school for boys and girls.

Religion.—The great majority of the Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a church and three missionaries. Rev. Mr. Forbes, missionary, was removed to the parish of Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The Jesuits have taken the mission. Rev. Father Granger has replaced Mr. Forbes. The Methodists have a chapel and a resident clergyman, Rev. Mr. Oke, an Indian of Oka.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious, there has been much progress in their work and in their education.

Temperance.—There has not been any progress in this matter. I do not see any improvement. Those that are most given to drink are young men. I regret that too many liquor-sellers seem to pay little regard to the strict provisions of the Indian Act. Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, July 13, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Cornwall, Ontario, including islands a little below Prescott, Ontario, thence down stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario; on the opposite shore is the village of Ste. Anicet, in the province of Quebec. It contains an area of about six thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of two hundred and ninety-seven men, three hundred and eight women and seven hundred and ninety-three young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of thirteen hundred and ninety-eight. There were thirty-six births and twenty-eight deaths during the year. Five women came in from other bands by marriage and one went out by marriage, making an increase in population of twelve.

Sanitary Conditions.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the band has been good. In the year 1902 there were four hundred and ninety-five vaccinations, which appear to have taken well and given satisfaction.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, doing monthly and daily labour with farmers and on railways; also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and baskets, to large extent.

Agricultural Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There are two schools in operation on the reserve, one on Cornwall island and the other at St. Regis village. The attendance is not large owing to the negligence of the parents in not taking an interest in sending their children to school. The schools are well supplied with school material and there are good teachers. The pupils that do attend are making good progress.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve, one Roman Catholic and one Methodist. The Methodist church is on Cornwall island and the Roman Catholic in St. Regis village. There are two missionaries, one for each of the denominations named. The Indians are attentive to their religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming better off year by year, cultivating their land and making improvements on their buildings and such-like.

Temperance and Morality.—A great many of these Indians are men who do not drink; those that are most given to drink are young men and boys. Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, July 6, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa river, in the province of Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and forty-five, consisting of one hundred and forty-five men, one hundred and four women and one hundred and ninety-six children and young people under twenty-one years of age. During the course of the year there were seventeen births and nine deaths, and seventeen moved away.

Health.—There has been no epidemic on this reserve. The most serious disease is consumption ; several are afflicted with this disease. The rest of the band enjoy fairly good health.

Occupations.—These Indians make staves, baskets, moccasins, mitts and lacrosses. The women also make bead-work. The young men go to the shanties, and do other work by the day with the farmers. Several of them farm.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—Most of the Indians have poor buildings ; and in farming they use old second-hand implements ; they are too poor to procure good ones.

Education.—There are eighty-four children of school age. Out of this number forty-five attend school fairly regularly, and they have made more progress than in previous years. There are two Methodist schools on the reserve, taught, one by Miss E. Sly, and the other by Miss J. Henderson. Both teachers have the necessary qualifications to teach. The Roman Catholics go to the schools of the parish.

Religion.—The Methodists worship in the school-house, which is very unsuitable. The Roman Catholics go to the parish church. These Indians take great interest in their spiritual affairs.

Characteristics.—Some of the Indians are making some progress in farming, and engage in dairying ; unfortunately the number is small. The rest of the band are very poor.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no progress in respect to temperance during the year, at least as far as a certain number are concerned. On the other hand, there are many who do not use intoxicants. Those who are addicted to liquor procure it in the neighbouring parishes.

The morality of these Indians is fairly good.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the smallest party have been satisfactory. I have observed that living has been much more difficult this year than in the past ; there has been distress in several families.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
MARIA, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report for the year ended June 30, last, also statistical statement in regard to the affairs of the Micmacs of this agency.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated at the end of Maria bay, about the middle of Chaleur bay, at the mouth of the beautiful river, the great Cascapedia, so renowned for the quantity and size of its salmon ; it is a truly enchanting site. The reserve comprises an area of four hundred and sixteen acres, of which one hundred and thirty-six are under cultivation, the rest is covered with young trees. Most of this land is cultivable and the soil is fairly good.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve is one hundred and nine, an increase of four during the year. There were five births and only one death.

Health.—There have not been any contagious diseases this year, and the Indians have enjoyed fairly good health.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are agriculture, hunting and fishing. They also work in the shanties in winter and on the 'drive' in spring. Others engage with neighbouring farmers, or occupy themselves in making baskets, snow-shovels and numerous fancy articles, which they sell to white men.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—With the exception of five or six, who have rather pretty houses, the Indians have dwellings of small value.

They have only a small number of agricultural implements.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, where the children could obtain a good education, if they were more assiduous. Both French and English are taught there. Those who attend regularly are making fair progress.

Religion.—All the Micmacs of this agency are Roman Catholics, following their religion faithfully.

Characteristics.—As a rule these Indians are industrious and skilful. Nevertheless, although they earn a good deal, they are always poor. This is due to their lack of economy and to their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is the ruling passion of the Micmacs. A constant watchfulness has to be exercised over them to keep them from drunkenness.

Their morality is good.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNE, Priest,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
POINTE À LA GARDE, July 25, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Restigouche river, in the township of Mann, in the county of Bonaventure, opposite the town of Campbell-

ton. It contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-six acres, of which six hundred and seventy-five acres are under cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is four hundred and ninety three. During the year there were thirty births and thirteen deaths. The chief cause of death was consumption.

Religion.—All the Indians of this reserve are Roman Catholics. They manifest a deep interest in their religion. They have a neat little church, but it is too small. The Rev. Capuchin Fathers, who take a deep interest in both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indians, are now hard at work building a larger church.

Education.—During the past eight years the school has been under the supervision of Miss Isaac, an Indian girl of this reserve. She has now resigned, and Sister Marie du Ste. Rosaire has been engaged to fill the vacancy.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good ; there was a mild epidemic of small-pox in June last, which was soon stamped out. Nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated. The houses and premises are kept clean. Sanitary measures are well carried out.

Occupations.—A good many of the Indians now take a great interest in farming. They also do a good deal of lumbering in winter ; they also engage as guides for tourists ; in the spring they drive logs down the rivers, also load vessels. They are good workers.

Temperance.—A great many of these Indians are inclined to intemperance. There appears to be some improvement in a few of them.

Morality.—There may, perhaps, be a little to be desired in this respect, but I hope the advice given them will in future produce good results.

I have, &c.,

J. PITRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, October 10, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, last, accompanied by statistical statement.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest shore of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, province of Quebec, five miles from the flourishing town of Roberval. The reserve comprises an area of twenty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-three acres—the whole of Ouiatchouan township—nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five acres of which have been surrendered by the band and parts of them sold for its benefit, which leaves for the use of the Indians a tract of two thousand nine hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is four hundred and ninety-six. During the year there were nineteen births against seven deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair. Sanitary measures have been pretty well observed. As a rule the Indians are cleanly in their habits and in their dwellings. The water, however, for domestic purposes is very bad, especially in summer, the Indians having no other than that from the lake at their disposal.

During the course of the winter one family was afflicted with small-pox ; but thanks to the precautions taken and the wise advice of the physician to the Indians, this sad and terrible disease did not spread.

Resources and Occupations.—Most of the Indians make a living by hunting and fishing. The price paid for various kinds of fur was very satisfactory. Some of the Indians work in the shanties, while others act as guides to tourists. Finally, quite a number engage earnestly in agriculture ; they are making great improvement in their methods of farming. The soil is of first-class quality and the climate suitable for all kinds of crops, including wheat and vegetables. It gives me great pleasure to see that nearly thirty of these Indians make their living almost exclusively by agriculture.

Buildings.—As a general rule the buildings are suitable and comfortable. They are sufficiently separated one from another. Four new houses have been built during the year ; they are well finished and well painted. The Indians themselves seem proud of these buildings. Several barns and stables have also been rebuilt.

Stock.—This year there has been little increase in the number and little improvement in the quality of the stock, but all the animals are in good condition and well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Several of our farming Indians have acquired modern agricultural implements, of which they make excellent use.

Education.—The school, under the charge of Mrs. O. P. Dufresne, who holds a first-class diploma, is well conducted. The teaching is given in French only. The school-house is spacious, well ventilated, and comfortable in every respect. There are one hundred and twenty-six children of school age. The number of children on the roll is forty-five, which is a satisfactory figure if one takes into account the fact that the Indians generally take their families with them to the woods to spend the winter. The average attendance is about thirty. School has been kept regularly ; the daily hours are from 9 a.m. to noon, and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Discipline is good and progress satisfactory.

Religion.—All the Indians of Pointe Bleue are Roman Catholics, except six families that belong to the Church of England. There are two churches on the reserve, namely, a Roman Catholic church, under the direction of the Rev. Oblate Fathers, and a Protestant church, under the direction of the Anglican Archbishop of Quebec. Service is held every day at the former church, and once a month at the latter. The Indians of the two denominations are deeply attached to their religion.

Characteristics.—Some of these Indians are industrious, hard-working and economical, while others are indolent and improvident ; but, taken all together, progress is manifest in every way amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—The immoderate use of intoxicating liquor has become more frequent owing to the fact that the Indians can procure it very easily, especially in the towns, villages and parishes surrounding their reserve. One fears, with reason, that this vice with its train of troubles, is increasing instead of decreasing amongst them. However, unceasing efforts have been made to prevent the sale of liquor to the Indians, and, although they have been only partly crowned with success, they have had the salutary effect of putting a certain check on the liquor traffic. Justice has been severely dealt out in all cases of drunkenness brought to my knowledge ; all who have violated the law having been sentenced to a fine or imprisonment.

Their morals leave, perhaps, a little to be desired, but the good advice frequently given, especially to the parents, to persuade them to keep a better watch over the conduct of their children, will produce, I hope, good results in future.

I have, &c.,

ALPHONSE MARCOUX,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, July 16, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, for my agency, comprising the bands residing at Escoumains, Bersimis and Seven Islands.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southwest side of Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of ninety-seven acres. The soil is sandy and not good for cultivation except for potatoes, of which the Indians generally reap a fairly good crop each year.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are of the Montagnais tribe, with a dash of white blood in their veins.

Vital Statistics.—The population this year is forty-two, consisting of ten men, twelve women and twenty children.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good throughout the year, one of the band died of consumption this spring, but consumption is not so prevalent among them as it is in other bands. Their houses and premises are kept clean, in fact they try to imitate white people in their mode of living, and of keeping house.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are fur-hunting in winter, planting potatoes in the spring, acting as guides to sportsmen and fishing in the summer. Some of the young men sometimes work in the lumber camps in winter and in the saw-mills in summer.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but all can read and write their own language, and all can speak French.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, they attend the church in the village of Escoumains.

Progress.—I regret to say that this band, although living better in some respects than some other bands, does not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—All the Indians of this band are very temperate; none are addicted to strong drink, and all are very moral and law-abiding.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the east side of Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of sixty-three thousand one hundred acres. There is some good farming land on the reserve, if it was cleared, but the Indians do not care about farming, they only plant a few potatoes.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais tribe, but quite a large number of them have a dash of white blood in their veins.

Vital Statistics.—The population this year is four hundred and sixty-six, consisting of one hundred and forty-two men, one hundred and thirty-three women and one hundred and ninety-one children.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is not very good at any time. Many are consumptives and die young. Their way of living brings this about. The

majority of them try to keep their houses and premises clean, but so many people live together in the same house that the crowding together makes it almost impossible for them to keep them clean, and causes disease.

An old woman of nearly eighty years of age was burnt to death this summer in a wigwam, where she had gone alone ; it is supposed that she set fire to the dry balsam brush in the wigwam with her pipe.

Occupations.—The only occupations of these Indians are fur-hunting in winter, and in summer making canoes for their next trip, also fishing for salmon in Bersimis river ; the greater number come out of the woods in the end of June. This year four families remained inland and will come out to the coast next summer. The hunting this year has not been as good as usual ; very few martens were caught. The prices paid for fur were not quite as high as last year, although fair.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, conducted by two nuns, and all the children who attended the school made fair progress ; but a great number of children can not attend school, being at the coast only a couple of months every year.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics ; they have a pretty little church, in which services are conducted by three Roman Catholic missionaries.

Progress.—I cannot say that the Indians of this band are making any progress. It seems to me that they are the same to-day as they were some years ago, aspiring to nothing but a good hunt and to spend the product of their hunt as quickly as possible, never thinking of the wants of to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to have to say that the greater part of this band can not understand that the use of intoxicants is the cause of most of their troubles. The greater part of them could live well enough if the vile trade of intoxicants could be stopped, but this is almost impossible. Nearly all the trading vessels along the coast carry whisky, and the Indians will always find them even if they do not come into harbour. As to morality, they compare favourably with other bands.

SEVEN ISLANDS BAND.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve yet, but it is expected that one will be laid out for them this summer ; it will be a good thing for the Indians.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are of the Montagnais tribe and, like the other Indians of my agency, a great many have white blood in their veins.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and seventy-seven.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been fairly good this year ; their houses and premises are kept in fairly good order.

Occupations.—The only occupations of this band are fur-hunting and fishing.

Education.—These Indians have no school ; part of them can speak French and a few can speak English.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, and have a church for their own use.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that the Indians of this band have used more whisky this summer than in previous years. It is very easy for them to get intoxicants, as the harbour is always full of vessels of all kinds, which in general carry whisky. I am told that some of the resident merchants keep whisky for the Indians. The competition between fur-dealers is so keen that whisky is used by some of them to attract Indians to their places. In other respects they are fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—MINGAN AGENCY,
MINGAN, September 16, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserves.—In this agency, which includes Mingan, Natashquan, Romaine, and St. Augustine, and extends along the coast for three hundred and fifty miles, there has never been any special reservation of land made at these places for the Indians. As a rule, when they arrive from the interior they generally camp near the Hudson's Bay Company's posts, which has always been their custom.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Montagnais tribe.

Vital Statistics.—At Mingan the band consists of forty families, making approximately a total of two hundred and thirty-five individuals. The number of births here during the year has been sixteen, and deaths, eleven among children, and eight among adults and old persons.—a total of nineteen.

At Natashquan the band consists of eighteen families, with a total population of sixty-nine; there were eight births during the year and six deaths, four children and two adults.

At Romaine there are thirty-nine families, with a population of one hundred and fifty-four ; during the year there were fourteen births and seven deaths, six children and one very old woman.

At St. Augustine the band consists of fifty-two families, a total of one hundred and ninety-four individuals ; during the year there were twenty-one births and five deaths, three children and two adults.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands of Indians has been generally good during the year, except at Mingan, where they were subject to a general attack of grippe and influenza, which was principally the cause of the deaths above stated ; they are here more subject to attacks of this kind, owing to many of them being in houses during the summer, when out on the coast. At the other places, where they generally make use of canvas and bark tents, they are not so subject to attacks of influenza or grippe as here, and are generally in a much better state of health when out on the coast during the early part of the summer.

Their houses and camps at the several places are as a rule kept clean and in a healthy state, and a decided improvement in this respect can be noticed within the last two seasons.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of these bands are fur-hunters, hunting being their only means of making a living. They have not done as well as usual this year, and at each place, many of them who do business with the Hudson's Bay Company have been, in consequence, unable to pay up their accounts ; this was owing to the fur-bearing animals (principally marten) having failed on their hunting grounds during the winter, no doubt having migrated elsewhere in quest of food, owing to the unusual scarcity of partridge and rabbits, as noted by the hunters during the winter. This occurs generally every three years, as some disease kills off the rabbits, and in consequence the martens leave the sections of country where they are generally found, until the rabbits increase again. They, however, found plenty of deer, and thus the Indians, except two families, had abundance of meat for their wants for the winter.

The two referred to above were very far in the interior, and for a long time were very short of provisions. They at last killed deer, but too late to save all, as two of the men died after they had plenty of meat, from previous starvation.

Owing to prevailing high prices of furs, the Indians in the agency have been able to pay a portion of their debts and have again been advanced supplies by the Hudson's Bay Company, and others with whom they do business, to meet their wants during the summer and for hunting during the winter. The majority of them left in August for the interior, and the others later, except some few old persons who are unable to follow the others, or work, who remain around or near each post during the winter.

Buildings.—They have twelve very nice and comfortable houses at Mingan; four of these have been built and finished inside since last year. There are several of these houses nicely furnished, and all painted, looking quite nice, with the few outbuildings attached, which are used as stores. Except here and at St. Augustine, where there is a small frame house, owned by an Indian, there are no other houses owned by Indians in this agency.

Stock and Farming.—No stock of any kind is kept by these Indians, nor do they attempt any kind of farming, except one half-breed at Mingan, who has a small plot of potatoes each season. He, however, is not a hunter, and thus has time to attend to them. The land in the agency is not suitable for cultivation, nor would the life they lead as hunters in the interior permit of their farming in any way.

Education.—There are no schools in any part of this agency for the benefit of these Indians, their only means of instruction being during the annual visit of their missionary, which lasts about two weeks at each place.

Religion.—All these bands of Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and as a rule show much attention to matters pertaining to their faith. There are two churches in use for this purpose, one at Mingan, and one at Muskwaro, where they are constructing a larger one this season.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are not many changes to note, except very much less use of intoxicating or other kinds of liquor by the Indians, which is owing to several of the worst cases among them having been arrested and fined this season, and also a number of whites who were supplying the liquor to them. These latter were heavily fined, being old offenders, which will, I hope, put a stop to their selling liquor to any of the Indians in this agency in future.

The only industry the Indians of the several bands carry on being hunting, in fall and winter, except in poor years such as last, the returns from this source are ample to enable them to live in comfort for the few months they are on the coast in summer, during which they do little of any kind of work, except hunt seal and ducks, build canoes, and otherwise prepare to return to their hunting-grounds in the autumn.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians have, of late years, been addicted to heavy drinking, especially at Mingan, but last year, and especially this, I have been able to put a complete stop to this, and to prevent whites from supplying them with liquor.

This has caused, at Mingan, a feeling against me of resentment among the Indians there, owing to which I have been unable to get satisfactory statements as to statistics from them ; this, I hope, will change later on, as already the best among them see that what has been done last year and this regarding liquor has resulted in great benefit to the bands.

We were successful this season in preventing any liquor being forwarded to the band at Mingan by the local steamers plying between there and Quebec, and I have acted very severely in imposing heavy fines on whites who were arrested and appeared before me during the season, accused of selling liquor to Indians ; in all except one case we had evidence to convict them, this case being postponed till the coming summer for further evidence. Several of the Indians at Mingan were also arrested for being drunk and disorderly. These in each case were fined and warned that if caught offending again they would be arrested and imprisoned without fines, since when there have been but two cases of intoxication, which occurred during my absence in other parts of the section under my charge. These cases will be taken up next year, as when I returned here the parties offending had left for the interior.

This was during my second trip to Natashquan, where we arrested one Richard Joncas, the person to whom I allued in my report of last year, who was the cause two years ago, through liquor he sold to Indians there (viz., five gallons of spirits of whisky) of one of the best hunters having his hand and part of his arm amputated through having fallen in the camp fire while drunk, which case caused the department much expense and trouble. On arrival at Natashquan in August we arrested him, and when on board the yacht he confessed his guilt, in the several cases I had against him. I imposed a heavy fine of $320, which he paid, and which I have reason to think will keep him quiet in future so far as liquor-selling to Indians is concerned. He is a small trader and general merchant at Natashquan, doing a fairly successful business and well able to pay.

The only way to put a stop to this liquor-selling to Indians is to act severely in each case by imposing heavy fines, and thus make the parties who carry it on feel that it is a risky business as well as an unprofitable one.

The morals of these bands are generally good, where they do not come in contact with whites to any great extent.

I have, &c.,

W. D. B. SCOTT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, August 10, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Timiskaming band for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated at the head of Lake Timiskaming, on the north bank of Quinze river, county of Pontiac. It formerly comprised an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres, but twenty-three thousand and forty-six acres have been surrendered, leaving fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-four acres for the use of the band ; of the above quantity the Indians have located three thousand two hundred and seventy acres.

Tribe.—The majority of this band are Scotch half-breeds ; the remainder belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and eleven, consisting of forty-five men, fifty-four women, fifty-six boys and fifty-six girls. During the year there were eight births and five deaths, three joined the band through marriage, making a total increase of six during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been tolerably good ; sanitary measures are fairly well observed by the majority.

Occupations.—The principal industries engaged in by the greater part of the band are agriculture, acting as guides to tourists in summer, working in lumber camps during winter and on timber-drives in spring. A few of the Indians build birch-bark canoes for sale ; others do some trapping, but fur-bearing animals are becoming scarce in this section.

Buildings.—There has been one dwelling-house built during the year.

Stock.—There has not been much change in the number or in quality of their stock during the year.

Farm Implements.—The band is very well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. Mr. J. MacCarragher has been employed as teacher for the past three years ; he has proved to be an efficient tutor. The majority of the children attend school very irregularly, therefore their progress is slow ; those that do attend regularly learn fairly well.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are all Roman Catholics ; they are very regular in their attendance at church ; their spiritual welfare is now looked after by the Rev. Father Pian, O.M.I.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are making very fair progress. One individual named Jean Misinikijik has done very well during the past three years; during that time he has become the possessor of a very good team of horses, a wagon, sleigh and some cattle, and has built a comfortable house and some other buildings, and has cleared and put under cultivation a nice piece of land. A few others are doing but little except to eke out a living.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the members of this band are temperate in their habits. There have been a few cases of immorality brought to my notice during the year.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,

RICHIBUCTO, July 29, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in northeastern New Brunswick, and embraces all the Indian reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Micmac tribe.

EEL RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in Restigouche county, about four miles from the town of Dalhousie. It has an area of two hundred and twenty acres, of which but a small portion is cleared, the remainder being woodland.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is sixty-nine, an increase of twenty-one in the year. There have been three births, and eighteen Indians from other localities have moved to this reserve. There have been no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. They have had no diseases of a contagious or infectious nature.

Occupations.—These Indians obtain employment in the saw-mills in the vicinity. They also fish, beg, and manufacture Indian wares. They pay no attention to farming, except to plant a few potatoes and garden vegetables. They do some hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are poor and cheaply built. They have no stock nor farm implements.

Education.—They pay no attention whatever to education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not making much progress.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves, one, the Pabineau reserve, about seven miles from the town of Bathurst, and the other, St. Peter's island, about half a mile from the town, both in Gloucester county. The Pabineau reserve contains about one thousand acres, the greater portion of which is woodland. The Indians formerly all lived on this reserve, but have now moved off and settled nearer the town of Bathurst, some on St. Peter's island and others on the mainland adjoining the island. This island contains sixteen acres, nearly all of which is cleared. It is separated from the mainland by a passage about half a mile wide.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is twenty-eight, a decrease of eight in the year. There has been one birth and four deaths—one from drowning. Five have left the band, one family of three having removed to Eel river and an Indian woman having married in Burnt Church and removed there, taking with her a child.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been some sickness among these Indians, chiefly of a chronic nature. Their dwellings were cleaned in the spring and other sanitary precautions taken.

Occupations.—These Indians gain a living by hunting, fishing, begging and manufacturing Indian wares. They do some farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are poor. They have no stock and but few farm implements.

Education.—They pay no attention whatever to education.

Progress.—I cannot report any progress among these Indians.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Miramichi bay, Northumberland county, about thirty miles from the town of Chatham. The shore at this point is high and the reserve dry and pleasantly located. It contains about two thousand and fifty-eight acres. The Indians occupy about two hundred and fifty acres; the remainder is covered with wood and bushes. There is some timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and eighteen, a decrease of two. There have been seven births and nine deaths. Two Indians from Bathurst joined this band, and two from this band removed to Indian island. There are fifty children of school age in the band.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness among these Indians. Diphtheria was prevalent in the spring. Owing to the presence of small-pox in the county, all the Indians who had not previously submitted to the operation were vaccinated. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department were carried out on this and other reserves in this agency. Certain rules for the promotion of health and cleanliness, printed in the Micmac language, were posted and distributed among the Indians of this and other bands in this agency. Their dwelling-houses are all limewashed, and present a neat and clean appearance.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing. They also farm and manufacture Indian wares.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings are generally comfortable, but small. There is a church and also a school-house on the reserve, and a council-house in course of construction. The greater number of these Indians have no stock. About a dozen of them are provided with farm implements.

Education.—They have a school on the reserve, but do not take the interest they should in the matter of education. The pupils attending the school cannot be induced to attend regularly, and their progress is consequently slow.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are more industrious than many on the other reserves.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, Northumberland county, about six miles above Newcastle. It contains two thousand six hundred and eighty-two acres, about two hundred and twenty-five of which are cleared. The remainder is wood and timber land. The soil is fertile.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-eight, an increase of four. Two members of this band have removed to Eel River reserve. There have been thirteen births and seven deaths. There are twenty-six children in the band of school age.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good, except that there are a number of cases of consumption. There have been no epidemics of a contagious or infectious nature. The small-pox that broke out among the white people of an adjoining district did not spread to this reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—There is always plenty of work for all these Indians who wish to work in the mills and lumber yards around Chatham and Newcastle, and good wages are paid. In the spring their services are in demand in stream-driving. Many of them engage in this work ; others will not. They all do some farming. They also fish and manufacture Indian wares.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are small. They have a church and lock-up on the reserve.

Stock.—About a dozen of these Indians are gathering some stock around them. The others have none.

Education.—The school-building burned about a year ago has not yet been rebuilt. A school-room has, however, been secured in the chief's dwelling-house, and the school kept up. The room is small, but sufficiently large to accommodate about a dozen pupils who attend.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are making no progress whatever. There are about a dozen, however, who are making an effort to improve their condition. Amongst these I might mention Chief Peter Julian, Noel Sinute, Peter Ginish, Peter Tenas, and others.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, Northumberland county, about fifteen miles above Newcastle. It is well wooded with soft and hardwood, timber and fire-wood. It contains six thousand one hundred and fifty acres. The land near the river is fertile, but in the rear it is stony and poor. The Indians occupy only about fifty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-nine, the same as last year. There have been no births and no deaths.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been good.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, fishing and lumbering. They make good wages at certain seasons acting as guides for sportsmen and fishing parties.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are small but comfortable. A number of these Indians are provided with horses, cattle and other stock. They have also farm implements.

Education.—Very little attention is given to education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are amongst the most progressive in this agency.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river, Kent county, about twelve miles above the town of Richibucto. It contains two thousand two hundred and two and three-quarters acres, a great part of which is fertile land. The Indians have cleared and occupy about three hundred acres. The remainder consists of woodland and a tract of bog-land.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and ninety-one, an increase of eight. It is the largest band in the maritime provinces. There have been sixteen births and eight deaths during the year. Four Indians have left the band and four others from Indian island removed to the reserve. Sixty-seven children are of school age.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been many cases of sickness during the year, chiefly consumption and lung troubles. The usual sanitary precautions were taken in the spring.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians all engage to a limited extent in farming. They also engage in the smelt and eel fisheries in winter, and the herring, gaspereaux and other fisheries in summer. Many of them leave the reserve in summer, and builds huts or shanties for themselves in Bass River and Rexton, near the lumber-mills and loading-wharfs, where they secure work in the mills and in loading vessels. When the season closes, they return to the reserve. They also manufacture Indian wares.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are small and some of them very cold in winter, and badly ventilated. They have a church, school, public hall and lock-up on the reserve. About a dozen of the Indians are provided with horses and cattle, but no other stock. About the same number have provided themselves with the farm implements most needed.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve and several of the Indians are taking an interest in the education of their children. [illegible]n, the teacher, is well liked by the Indians and is doing good work in the school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are making progress. I might mention Abram Clare, John Joseph, Tom Joseph and some others who are beginning to improve their condition. There are, however, a great number who do not trouble themselves about their condition.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of the Richibucto river, Kent county, and contains one hundred acres. About twenty-five acres are cultivated, the remainder being covered with small spruce and fir. The land is low and sandy.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-three, a decrease of one. There were three deaths and no births during the year. Four from this band joined the Big Cove band. Two moved to this reserve from Burnt Church and four from Buctouche.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been several cases of sickness among these Indians, chiefly pulmonary complaints. The old chief, Peter Barlow, died last winter after several months of sickness. He had been chief of this band for many years.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians chiefly engage in fishing, but do some farming. The reserve is well situated for them to engage in smelt, oyster, eel and all other kinds of fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are small. They have a church on this reserve. They have very little stock and very few farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take more interest in education than most other Indians in this agency. There are ten children of school age belonging to the band and seven of these attend school. Six attend the white school near the reserve and one attends the grammar school in Richibucto.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and some of them are progressing. Peter Barlow, Thaddy Saulk and others are amongst the most industrious.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Buctouche river, Kent county, about three miles above the village of Buctouche. It contains about three hundred and fifty acres, of which about fifty are cleared. The land is very fertile.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighteen, a decrease of nine. There has been one death, four have removed to Indian island and four others have left the district.

Health.—There has been much sickness among these Indians during the winter and spring.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, some fishing, and manufacture Indian wares, but they live largely by begging.

Buildings and Stock.—They live in small frame houses and have no stock.

Education.—The children do not attend school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making no progress.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmoreland county, on which three Indian families reside. Pockmouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burtn Church band. Pockmouche reserve contains two thousand four hundred and seventy-seven acres, chiefly woodland, growing small pine and spruce. Tabusintac reserve contains eight thousand and seventy acres of wood and timber land, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwoods. Half of the Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank band and half to the Eel Ground band. It contains six thousand three hundred and three acres, part of which is covered with wood and timber, and part with scrub pine. There is a valuable salmon-fishing privilege in connection with this reserve, and also one in connection with the Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county. Renous reserve, consisting of one hundred acres of woodland, belongs to the Eel Ground band, and Indian Point reserve, containing also one hundred acres of woodland, belongs to Red Bank band. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river, contains sixty-two and a half acres of land, only a strip of which along the river is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce wood.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians at Dorchester, Shediac, Moncton and Salisbury, in Westmoreland county, not settled on reserves. Including the three families at Fort Folly, they number seventy-two, a decrease of one. There have been three deaths and two births. They reside in shanties and live by begging and the manufacture and sale of Indian wares. The three families at Fort Folly live in frame houses and do some farming. They are not making any progress.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics. They are deeply attached to their church and their clergymen have much influence over them. I am much indebted to Rev. Father Bannon, missionary at Big Cove, Rev. Father Morrisey, missionary at Burnt Church, and other clergymen attending other bands, for assistance given me in matters relating to Indian affairs. All these Indians observe the festival of Ste. Anne and keep up the festivities for two or three days.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are total abstainers from intoxicants. There are some, however, in all the bands who succeed in obtaining liquor

despite all efforts to prevent it. Several prosecutions have taken place during the year against white men for selling it to them and against Indians found intoxicated.

These Indians are, as a general rule, moral, peaceable and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Superintendent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS,
FREDERICTON, July 13, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

EDMUNDSTON RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in Madawaska county. It contains an area of seven hundred and twenty acres, of which five hundred and twenty are forest-lands, covered chiefly with spruce, fir and hardwood. The remainder of the reserve comprises high and intervale lands fronting on the St. John river, all of which is excellent for farming purposes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is forty-seven, an increase of one for the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—The employments engaged in by these Indians are milling, hunting, acting as guides, stream-driving and making Indian wares. A few of the band give considerable time to farming. Their crops consist chiefly of oats, potatoes, buckwheat, corn and hay, and usually are a fair average. Most of the Indians, however, prefer hunting and acting as guides to any other means of earning a livelihood.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, excepting an aged Indian who has been ill for twelve months past, has been remarkably good. No disease of a contagious nature made its appearance amongst them during the past year. Their dwellings are of modern finish, and are neatly kept. Sanitary measures are strictly attended to as soon as the spring-time permits of it. Since my last report one Indian has erected a new dwelling, which when finished will cost at least $1,000 ; at the present time it is well advanced.

Temperance and Morality.—The habits and morals of these Indians are good.

Education.—A few children occasionally attend the free school in the district. Others, owing to their peculiar habits, cannot be induced to attend school.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. L. C. Damour, of Edmundston.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers, in the county of Victoria. It consists of about fifteen thousand acres of farm-

ing and forest lands. The lands north of Tobique river are very fertile, free from stone, and well adapted for farming. The land south of Tobique river, owing to hills and its uneven nature, is not, unless in certain sections, equal to the first named land for farming, but is noted for the fine growth of timber thereon.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and ninety-five, a decrease of three for the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources from which the Indians derive their living are farming, acting as guides, work in the woods, stream-driving, rafting lumber, and running rafts from Tobique river to Fredericton. Acting as guides in season, is engaged in by the majority of the band. As a rule, work such as referred to, is plentiful in this section of New Brunswick, and the services of Indians are in good demand at the best wages. Others of the band give considerable attention to farming. Their crops are principally oats, potatoes, buckwheat, turnips and hay, and are a fair average. They are owners of some fine horses and cattle.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the band was subject more or less to sickness of an ordinary nature. During last fall many of the children suffered from an epidemic similar to measles. Happily there were no fatal results. Although many parts of this province have been visited by small-pox, I am pleased to report that none of this band as yet have been stricken with the disease. With reference to the sanitary condition of the reserve, I may say that every part of the same is in good condition. The dwellings and premises of the Indians are clean. The water-supply for domestic use is carried from boiling springs at the rear of the reserve by two aqueducts, so that everything has been done to protect the health of the Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians avoid the use of intoxicants. There are, however, a class that will, at times, indulge too freely in the use of liquor. In morals their habits are good.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. They pride themselves on their church, a neatly finished edifice, which they attend regularly. The Rev. M. A. O'Keeffe, parish priest of Grand Falls, attends to their spiritual affairs.

Education.—The day school is under the supervision of Miss Priscilla M. Goodine. The attendance of pupils for the year has been fairly good. The studies taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, and catechism, in all of which the children are making very good progress.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this reserve are an active and industrious class. During the fishing and hunting season their services are recognized in a substantial way by tourists, who visit this section of the province yearly. Their relations with their white neighbours are peaceable and friendly.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock, and fronts on the St. John river. It consists of two hundred acres, of which thirty acres are farming and pasturage lands. The remainder is forest lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population, including Indians of Upper Woodstock, is seventy-two, an increase of six for the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries engaged in by this band, are the manufacture of Indian wares, working in the woods, stream-driving and farming. Farming by these Indians is very limited, and is simply confined to the raising of sufficient potatoes, oats and garden produce to meet their wants. Most of them prefer any other employment to farming.

Health and Sanitation.—During the greater part of the year the health of the Indians has been remarkably good. Since June 1, however, a disease broke out amongst them that is at present declared by their physician to be small-pox. The disease, I am pleased to report, is of a very mild type, and all those affected are recovering. The sanitary condition of the band has been carefully attended to in season, and in no way is accountable for the sickness referred to, as it was carried to the reserve by Indians who were working with men on the lumber drives who had the disease.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the band at rare times will indulge in the use of intoxicants. The majority of them are total abstainers. The morals of all are exceptionally good.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but there is a free school in the vicinity which the children are welcome to attend, but, owing to their peculiarity of character, they will not take advantage of the facilities offered.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. Father Chapman, of Woodstock.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear. It consists of four hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred are farming and pasturage lands. The remainder is forest lands, from which the Indians procure fire-wood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is one hundred and thirteen, an increase of four for the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries from which the band derive a livelihood are the manufacture of Indian wares, milling, rafting, lumbering, stream-driving, working in the woods and farming. All the young men of the band devote their whole time to labouring work, and receive good wages therefrom. The elderly men of the band who remain on the reserve follow the industry of manufacturing Indian wares, and farming ; a few of them are the owners of some good horses and cattle, owing, however, to the time occupied at other employment, farming is only done to a limited extent.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been remarkably good. A few deaths occurred, chiefly from consumption. No disease of a contagious nature appeared among them. All their dwellings and outside buildings are erected on the slope of a hill fronting on the St. John river. The sanitary conditions in connection therewith, owing to the removal of winter refuse, and the natural lay of the land, is extra good.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits in these respects are good and most satisfactory.

Education.—The day school on the reserve is taught by Miss Mary C. Monaghen. The parents take a deep interest in educational affairs ; hence their children are regular attendants, and are making marked progress in their respective studies.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. The church at which they are regular attendants, is on the reserve. Their spiritual affairs are carefully attended to by the Rev. Father LeBlanc.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this reserve are an industrious class. They live in a friendly way with each other and are respected by their white neighbours.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in St. Mary's parish, directly opposite the city of Fredericton, and consists of only two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is one hundred and seventeen, a decrease of six for the year, due to the removal of Indians to other parts of the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal employments engaged in by these

Indians are milling, stream-driving, working in the woods, loading boats and scows along the river, acting as guides, cutting cord-wood, erecting summer camps in the suberbs for the residents of Fredericton. Only a few of the band pursue the Indian ware industry, and with the exception of planting a few garden patches, no farming is engaged in. Work in summer is plentiful at good wages. In winter it is rather dull, hence the time for assistance from the department, especially for the sick and aged, as very little is stored away from the summer earnings.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band, considering the fact that the reserve is over-crowded with dwellings and other buildings, is good. These Indians have not been visited by any disease of a contagious nature. Sanitary measures suggested by the department, were attended to by these Indians, in the latter part of May last.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians avoid the use of intoxicants. There are, however, quite a number of them that are given very much to intemperance. Arrests and imprisonment seem to make but little improvement in this. The surroundings and location of the reserve are not in the best interest of Indian life and habits.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. The teacher is Miss Maria J. Rush. The attendance for the year was fairly good. Seemingly more interest is manifested by parents in the schooling of their children than in former years.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics ; their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. Father Ryan of St. Mary's parish.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, eleven miles below Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river, and contains one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, of which thirty-two are farming and pasturage lands, whilst the remainder is forest-land covered with a good growth of timber and fire-wood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is sixty-two, a decrease of two for the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations from which this band derives a living are the manufacture of Indian wares, hunting, stream-driving, cutting cord-wood, farming and working for the residents of Oromocto village. Farming is confined mostly to the raising of potatoes and some garden vegetables ; these supply their wants.

Health and Sanitation.—No disease of a contagious nature appeared amongst them during the past year, and apart from sickness of the ordinary kind that most Indians are subject to, the health of the band has been good. Sanitary regulations have been attended to and the reserve is in a good sanitary condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The habits of the Indians are good and, except on very rare occasions, they avoid the use of intoxicants.

Education.—None of the children will attend the free school in the vicinity of the reserve, owing to their peculiar manners and refusal to mix with the white children.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. There is a church in the vicinity of the reserve at which they are regular attendants. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. Father McDermott.

General Remarks.—The remainder of the Indians of this supervision are settled at several villages in the counties of Queen's, King's, St. John and Charlotte. The occupations from which they earn a living are much the same as those of other parts of the agency. Their object in camping in scattered sections of the counties named, is that they find ready sales for their wares among the villagers and tourists that visit those places. In King's county the same rule exists. In several villages and settlements extending from Rothsay to Sussex, Indians of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the northern part of New Brunswick are to be found settled and carrying on the same business as the Amalecites of the St. John river. In conclusion I am

pleased to report that in mode of living, and the general habits of the Indians, a vast improvement is to be seen when compared with former years.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,

ANNAPOLIS, June 30, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—There are two reserves in Annapolis county, containing a combined area of nine hundred and seventy-two acres. The land is not suitable for agriculture, and no Indians live on it ; most of them occupy lands of their own, situated at Lequille, Middleton, Lawrencetown and Paradise ; the rest are scattered over the county, and are fairly comfortably situated.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-eight ; this is five less than last year. The decrease is due to the fact of that number temporarily moving away ; during the year there was one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, with two exceptions, has been good ; there has been no contagious disease. Their dwellings are nearly all frame buildings and are generally kept neat and clean ; the Indians willingly comply with sanitary regulations.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are basket-making, coopering, fishing, hunting, acting as guides to hunting and fishing parties ; some few work at farming.

Education.—The children attend the public schools at Lequille and Middleton, and are making fair progress.

Religion.—All the Indians in the agency are Roman Catholics. They attend church at Annapolis and Bridgetown.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency are temperate, honest, quiet and law-abiding, but practise very little economy.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LACY,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO' COUNTIES,

HEATHERTON, September 11, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Heatherton, Antigonish county. It consists of five hundred and twenty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there have been three births and six deaths in this band. This makes the population three less than last year, viz., two hundred and nine now instead of two hundred and twelve a year ago.

Health.—The general health among the Indians of this reserve was better during the past year than during the preceding year. In cases of sickness, they receive prompt medical attendance, which together with better skill in taking care of the sick, among themselves, may account for the decrease in the death-rate.

Resources.—The most common means of making a living are still coopering, basket-making and other fancy work, but a few more of them, each succeeding year, apply themselves to land-cultivation, thus procuring an additional means of subsistence.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics, and as such are fervent and sincere Christians. They have one well-finished and comfortable chapel for divine service.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of them are industrious, and all are orderly and law-abiding. A progressive tendency is becoming apparent among them. Several now own horses, truck-wagons and even carriages. A new road, specially for their use, was built last year, enabling them to truck and drive from their homes to the nearest public highway. They are naturally deeply grateful to the department for this boon, and doubtless such encouraging consideration by the government must lead to further progress and activity on their part.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, the Indians of this band are temperate ; they are all strictly moral and God-fearing, and quite inoffensive in habits and conduct.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—ESKASONI AGENCY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, November 9, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—There is now but one reserve over which, in this part of the county, the agent has any supervision or control, viz., Eskasoni, comprising two thousand eight hundred acres. Of this land less than one-third is fit for cultivation, the remainder being a rocky, mountainous and barren waste.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of the reserve is one hundred and one, there having been nine births and ten deaths during the year.

Occupations.—Their manner of subsistence is by basket-making, puck and axe-handle-making, coopering and farming. From these industries they make a fairly competent living, but there are always a number of poor widows and old decrepit men among them who must rely more or less on assistance from outside for their support. The young men, as a rule, marry between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years, and the young women between sixteen and twenty-two. As soon as married they bid their parents good-bye and begin to shift for themselves. The consequence is that the parents when too old to work, must suffer.

Characteristics.—They are industrious after a manner, but yet cannot be induced to provide to any great extent for the future.

Education.—Their educational facilities are good, but still they are slow to avail themselves of their opportunities.

Temperance and Morality.—On this reserve they are a most honest, moral, law-abiding class of people, and seldom, if ever, taste any intoxicants.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, August 31, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The Millbrook reserve is situated three miles south of Truro ; it contains an area of thirty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—There have been three deaths and two births. During the year the population has decreased from one hundred and nine to eighty-three, whole families having removed to other localities.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are coopering, rustic work, basket-making, berry-picking and bead-work. A number of the men are busy making hockey-sticks. In spring-time they raft logs, chop cord-wood, &c.

Education.—The Indians of this reserve have enjoyed the privilege of a school for over four years, and are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of the Indians have some land and grow crops, such as potatoes and oats. They do very well, but on account of being able to obtain good wages at other occupations, agriculture is somewhat neglected.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

I have, &c.,

THOS. B. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', August 24, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, as well as the accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Cumberland county. The greater number of the Indians, however, reside on, or near, the Franklin Manor reserve, which is situated about fourteen miles from Parrsboro', and about thirty-five miles from the town of Amherst, and contains one thousand acres of land.

Vital Statistics.—During the year there has been a decrease of four in the Indian population of this county, making the number at present ninety-one. This decrease was due to emigration, more Indians having left the county than came in.. There were seven births and seven deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly all the deaths which occurred during the year were caused by tuberculosis in some form. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department were, as far as possible, enforced, and at this time few, if any, are suffering from this dreaded disease.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are, year by year, taking more interest in agriculture, and as a result their crops this year will compare favourably with those of the white people in the vicinity. A number of the young men work in the lumber woods and mills. Some act as guides for hunting parties or hunt for themselves ; others make baskets, mast-hoops, axe-handles, tubs, etc., while nearly all those at Springhill Junction are constantly employed in making pick-handles for use of the miners at Springhill mines. The women and children pick and sell many berries.

Education.—A number of the children attend school at Halfway River, near the reserve, and are making fair progress in their studies. Most of the young Indians can read and write.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a chapel of their own.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, as a rule, to which, however, there are a few exceptions, are temperate, and for the most part are moral.

I have &c.

F. A. RAND,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
BEAR RIVER, July 6, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated one and a half miles from the village of Bear River, and contains sixteen hundred acres, of which forty-eight are cultivated ; two hundred is natural pasture, the remainder is underwood, chiefly second growth.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-five. Thirty-five live in Weymouth, twenty-eight miles from the reserve, the remainder on the reserve. Two have joined the band. There have been six births and nine deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No disease of a contagious nature appeared among the Indians during the past year, except consumption and grippe. Consumption was the cause of five deaths. Sanitary regulations have been complied with by cleaning in and about the dwellings, whitewashing the same and burning the refuse.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians derive their support from hunting, trapping, basket-making, making fancy work of different kinds, farming, river-driving and canoe-making.

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame ; most of them are in good repair, and comfortable.

Education.—The Indians have a good school-house on the reserve. The attendance is very good ; the pupils learn quickly and are making good progress.

Religion.—The Indians in this band are all Roman Catholics. They have one church on the reserve, where they worship.

Characteristics.—With few exceptions the Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance.—With few exceptions they are temperate. Measures have been taken to prevent the sale of liquor on the reserve.

I have, &c.,

JAS. H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, August 31, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Halifax county. The Indians reside at various places, principally Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Wellington, Windsor Junction, Bedford, Dartmouth, and Cole Harbour.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and sixty-one. The increases and decreases in population by births and deaths respectively, are few. The changes in population are attributable to the fact that a great many are continually shifting their places of abode.

Health.—The Indians of this agency, though having escaped epidemics, have suffered considerably from ordinary ailments. Some of them live at a great distance from the nearest physician, and so, in cases of repeated visits, the medical accounts are brought to a high figure.

Education.—Since the closing of the school at Cole Harbour, no distinctively Indian school has been in operation in the county.

Occupations.—The principal sources of income are lumbering, fishing, hunting and basket-making.

Religion and Morality.—The Indians of this county are all of the Roman Catholic faith. They are generally law-abiding and sober, though some cases of crime have even drawn public notice.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E. McMANUS,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Vital Statistics.—During the year there has been a decrease of ten in the band under my care, making the present population eighty-one.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has been fairly good, especially has this been the case with those residing on the reserve, owing no doubt to the persistence of Dr. McLean in calling the attention of each family visited by him to the necessity of strict observance of the regulations concerning sanitation. Several bad accidents were reported from other parts of the county, such as fractured limbs and gun-wounds; these were attended to by the nearest physician. One woman, becoming insane, was placed in the asylum for the insane.

Occupations.—Besides farming, the principal occupation of those residing on the reserve during the year has been the manufacture of the popular Micmac hockey-stick, which is becoming every year a more permanent industry among those who are not prominent in agriculture.

Education.—Notwithstanding the many disadvantages to be encountered and prejudices to be overcome, education has made itself apparent in the youths of the band. Not only in their conversation, but in their dress and general deportment, do we find an Indian of an advanced type and, although I cannot report an attendance which the number of children of school age warrants, still each year brings the conclusion that in the school lies the future hope of the Indians.

Temperance.—No case of intemperance has been reported during the year.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics and attend services in their church on the reserve. Father Young is their spiritual adviser.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—This agency comprises two reserves, Whycocomagh, having an area of fifteen hundred and fifty-five acres, and Malagawatch, twelve hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The Whycocomagh band numbers one hundred and thirty-five, the Malagawatch, forty-one, in all one hundred and seventy-six souls. The increase at

Whycocomagh was two, there having been seven births and five deaths. The increase at Malagawatch was nine, there having been two births, one death and eight persons having joined the band.

Health.—As a rule the Indians of this agency enjoyed good health during the year. Consumption is the Indian's greatest enemy. Because of poverty, and its common attendant, lack of cleanliness, proper precautions are not taken to prevent the disease germs of this scourge taking hold of new victims. Once it has invaded one of these cramped homes, it is next to impossible to check its progress. The one small room usually serves as kitchen, dining-room and dormitory to the family and as hospital for the patient. The agents, in following out the instructions of the sanitary circular as well as of the medical attendants in their visits, can do much in pointing out to these poor people the necessity of ventilation, of cleanliness and of care in disposing of sputum and such-like.

Resources and Occupations.—A small number, perhaps a single family, has learned to look to the soil for all its support. It is to be hoped that this spirit will be emulated by others. Mr. Simon Basquer, chief of the Whycocomagh band, has displayed uncommon enterprise in setting out a large orchard of young fruit-trees. It is to be hoped that his energy will be well rewarded and that others may be incited to follow his example. The booming of the towns hereabouts has been felt even by the Indians. Many of them command good wages in unloading ore ships and in many other ways. Basket-making, bead-work, coopering, fishing, trapping and begging are the avocations that sustain these people, besides the means already mentioned.

Buildings.—The homes of the Indians of this agency are mostly frame houses, but a large number of them are small and poorly adapted to sustain the attacks of frost. Consequently, the occupants of these suffer not a little.

Education.—There is a school kept on the Whycocomagh reserve. It is difficult to keep Indian children at school regularly : as a result their progress is retarded.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics, and they are faithful children of the Church whose creed was first preached to them by the early French missionaries.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these people are, for the most part, good. The number of bad Indians is small. Intoxicants are shunned by all but a few. When the young men go to the towns to work, many of them display great desire for 'fire-water,' taking to it most greedily. A few convictions have been had through the department, and it is to be hoped that this line of action will be pursued.

I have, &c.,

DONALD McPHERSON, P.P.
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, August 27, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The Indians of this agency are scattered throughout the county. There are but three families at the reserve at Cambridge. It contains about thirteen acres

of sandy plain with no woodland, lying on the line of the Dominion and Atlantic railway.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-seven ; during the year there were three births and three deaths and six left the band.

Health.—The health of the Indians is good as a rule ; there were no infectious diseases amongst them last winter, but there were several cases of grippe and inflammation.

Religion.—The Indians of this county are all Roman Catholics ; they have no church, but attend worship with the whites.

Education.—There are no Indian schools ; the children attend school with the white children.

Occupations.—They do but little farming, but are engaged mostly in coopering, labouring, basket-making, hunting and acting as guides.

Temperance.—There is very little drinking amongst them. I have seen nothing in excess ; they are naturally fond of strong drink, but see the evils of it.

Morality.—Their morals are good and they are fairly industrious.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
NEW GLASGOW, July 7, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency : one at Fisher's Grant, having an area of one hundred and sixty-four acres ; the other, an island in the harbour of Merigomish, known as Indian island. Twenty-eight Indians live on this island during the summer. Several Indians left the island during the past year to settle on the Fisher's Grant reserve.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and fifty, an increase of eleven. The number of births was seven and deaths six. Ten additional Indians settled on the reserves during the past year.

Health.—There has been no illness of an epidemic character. Consumption is the great cause of mortality among the Indians. Through the literature distributed among them by the department, the Indians are becoming convinced of its infectious character, and are taking precautions to prevent its further reckless dissemination.

Resources and Occupations.—Considerable farming is done by the Indians on the Fisher's Grant reserve. Fishing is prosecuted in the contiguous sea waters by a few. A large number fish for eels in the winter in the East river, and the harbour of Pictou. Many Indians find employment in the public works at Pictou Landing during the summer months, while at home the industrious squaws make dainty baskets and deftly ply the busy needle, making indoor footwear, which they sell at good prices in the neighbouring towns.

Buildings.—During the past few years the Indians, encouraged and assisted by the department, have been greatly improving their dwellings. Frame houses have

been built, large and airy, in pleasant contrast to their former shanties, greatly promoting the health and comfort of the inmates.

Stock.—Horses and a few cows are to be found on the Fisher's Grant reserve.

Education.—The school at Fisher's Grant reserve continues to give great satisfaction. Miss Cassie A. McDonald taught here during the past year.

Religion and Morality.—Too much cannot be said of the honesty and purity of the lives of these Indians. They all profess the Roman Catholic religion.

I have, &c.,

JOHN D. McLEOD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA CORNER, August 11, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—There are three reserves in this agency of one thousand acres each; two in Lunenburg county, one at Gold river, the other at New Germany, and one in Queen's county at Wild Cat river. There are Indians living on all three of these reserves, who make their living chiefly by farming. There are others living at Lunenburg and Bridgewater, in Lunenburg county, and at Mill Village, Milton and Greenfield, in Queen's county. Those not residing on the reserves live by fishing, hunting, basket-making and working in the lumber woods.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and eighty-two, ninety-four in Lunenburg county and eighty-eight in Queen's county, an increase of four over last year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been good.

Education.—There is only one school in this agency, at New Germany reserve, under the efficient charge of Miss Shea, who is most painstaking.

Characteristics.—The Indians in this agency as a rule are moral and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
ST. PETER'S, August 17, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—Chapel Island reserve contains twelve hundred acres of excellent land, of which ten per cent is under good cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twelve, a decrease of nine since last year, the number of births having been seven, the number of deaths twelve, and four Indians having left the band.

Health.—The prevalence of the fatal disease of consumption is ever on the increase. The once robust and hardy constitutions of the Indians are becoming more and more degenerated, year after year, and in consequence more and more susceptible to contract this dreadful disease. They are, however, beginning to realize the fact that consumption is contagious, and are taking the necessary precautions to prevent contagion. In case of sickness, destitution and incapacity to work from old age, the department most generously grants relief supplies, which are in these cases very necessary; but in case of strong and healthy Indians who nowadays can easily get employment in public works and can command nearly as much wages as their white brethren, I do not see much necessity to extend any relief supplies, as the same may very often encourage indolence.

Education.—The school is in constant operation and doing satisfactory work.

Religion.—All the Indians of the reserve are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—They are law-abiding and live peaceably and quietly.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,

SHELBURNE, July 8, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-one, consisting of fourteen men, six women, nine boys and two girls. There were no births or deaths during the year.

General Condition.—Although yet in the rear rank, our Indians have largely partaken of the better times, inasmuch as they are better housed, better fed and better clothed. There is a marked improvement in their habits of industry and frugality, as well as abstinence from strong drink.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and very regular at the monthly service of their church.

Education.—Free schools are available in all parts of the county.

Health.—I have recently visited Clyde river, Barrington, Sable river and the town, and found the health of the Indians good, except one old man at Sable river.

Occupations.—The men are hired in the winter and spring by lumbermen, and are employed in the various departments of that business, and in the fall are frequently retained as guides for moose-hunters.

These, in addition to the making of mast-hoops, and some small wooden wares by the men, and baskets by the mowen, are the chief employments.

I have, &c.,

R. G. IRVIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—SYDNEY AGENCY,
SYDNEY, June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

SYDNEY BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves, one is within the town of Sydney, and contains a little less than three acres. All the Indians of the band reside on this reserve. The other reserve, situated at Caribou Marsh, six miles out of town, contains about six hundred acres. The greater part of this reserve is covered with timber, which the Indians utilize for various purposes. There are a few acres of intervale producing yearly about nine tons of fairly good hay. Hitherto, neighbouring white men have been appropriating the hay ; this year I have given notice that the Indians themselves intend curing the crop on this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Micmac tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-seven, consisting of seventeen men, eighteen women, and forty-two young people under twenty-one years of age. During the year there were five births and four deaths. All who died were infants.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been very good. The attending physician took every opportunity of emphasizing the necessity of cleanliness within and without their dwellings.

Resources and Occupations.—The men of this band are employed around town at all sorts of labour, and earn good wages, the women are also quite industrious.

Buildings.—A few of the buildings are fairly comfortable.

Education.—The Indians of this reserve have hitherto had no educational advantages. A new school-house has just been completed, and we hope to have the school in operation during the coming year.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a good deal of drunkenness among these Indians, but there seems to be some improvement recently. Living in town with no educational advantages has helped to lower the moral tone, but the presence of a good earnest school teacher cannot fail to improve matters.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve.

Tribe.—All our Indians are Micmacs.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-six, consisting of seven men, seven women, and twenty-two young people under twenty-one years of age. There have been two deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. There is one case of consumption at present. The Indians have received advice as to measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Resources and Occupations.—They earn their living chiefly by labouring around town. They also make baskets.

Buildings.—The buildings, with one exception, are very comfortable.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—Drinking has been pretty well stamped out during the past year by the vigorous action of the priests at North Sydney.

I have &c.

D. M. MacADAM,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, August 15, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, consisting of six hundred and fifty acres of superior land, situated at the foot of Middle river. There is a large amount of very fine intervale and marsh-land, which yields a large quantity of good hay. The rest consists of superior upland and is very well adapted to the growth of roots and grain of all kinds.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Indian reserve at Middle river in this county is ninety-eight, a decrease of five during the past year. This decrease has been caused by migration, seven members of this band having settled elsewhere within the past year.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been excellent during the past year.

Occupations.—Almost all of the Indians do more or less farming. Over thirty per cent live exclusively by farming : the others work at labouring, coopering, basket-making, hunting and fishing.

Education.—The department has caused to be erected on the reserve a fine new school-house to replace the one destroyed by bush fires nearly two years ago. The school attendance during the past year was fair.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics, and attend strictly to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this county are temperate and strictly moral.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, October 6, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north of Starr's road, about two miles from town. It contains twenty-one and a quarter acres ; of this about five acres are

cleared. It raises a ton and a half of hay per acre. There are but three families living on the reserve; the rest of the Indians are scattered all over the county, some at Tusket, Tusket Forks, Salmon river, Pubnico and Hectanooga.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is eighty-one, a decrease of one, there having been one birth and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is poor. They observe the sanitary regulations with regard to their dwellings very well.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in making baskets, mast-hoops and axe-handles. They go fishing and hunting, and act as guides for parties fishing or hunting; some work in saw-mills and do general work.

Education.—The children of the reserve have a very poor chance to go to school, but at Tusket and Pubnico they attend quite regularly.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics.

General Remarks.—The Indians with few exceptions are temperate and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

W. H. WHALEN,

Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, August 20, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, Lennox Island reserve and Morell reserve. The former is an island in Richmond bay. It contains one thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

The Morell reserve is situated on lot 39 in King's county. It contains two hundred and four acres of good land.

Population.—There are in this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, three hundred and one souls, a decrease of fifteen since the last census ; this decrease is partly owing to migration.

Health and Sanitation.—There was a good deal of sickness among the Indians last winter ; no less than sixteen died during that period, but now their health has greatly improved.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits of the Indians are farming, the manufacture of Indian wares and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indians who reside on the reserves occupy frame houses, but those scattered off the reserves live in camps or shanties, which afford very little comfort. Those residing on the reserves keep horses, cows, sheep, pigs, and poultry. They are well provided with farm implements, such as ploughs, spring-tooth harrows, &c.

Education.—There is but one school situated on Lennox island, and attended by twenty-four children.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a church on Lennox island, built seven years ago, which is a credit to them. They have erected a wire and board fence around the chapel and burial-ground, of a substantial nature,

and have planted a number of trees. This makes the surroundings very pretty and attractive.

Temperance.—On this subject I am happy to be able to report that the Indians residing on the reserves are sober, excepting a few. They organized a temperance society some years ago on Lennox island, and it has done a great deal of good on this reserve.

I have, &c.,

JEAN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
BERENS RIVER AGENCY,
WEST SELKIRK, September 10, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for my late agency for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserves.—There are twelve reserves in the Berens River agency, which, counted from the south, are named as follows :—Black River, area 2,000 acres ; Hollowwater River, 3,316 acres ; Loon Straits, 3,369 acres, (abandoned) ; Bloodvein River, 1,185 acres, (these four occupied by Saulteaux) ; Fisher River, 9,000 acres, (Crees) ; Jackhead River, 2,860 acres ; Berens River, 7,400 acres ; Little Grand Rapids, 4,920 acres ; Pekangekum, 2,080 acres ; Poplar River, 3,800 acres, (these five occupied by Saulteaux) ; Norway House, 10,840 acres, and Cross Lake, 7,760 acres, (occupied by Crees).

Vital Statistics.—The population of the several reserves is made up as follows :—

Black River has fifteen men, twenty women, thirteen boys and fourteen girls, making a total of sixty-two.

Hollowwater River has twenty-two men, twenty-eight women, thirty-three boys and twenty-two girls, making a total of one hundred and five.

Bloodvein River has nine men, twenty-two women, eighteen boys and eight girls, making a total of fifty-seven.

Fisher River has ninety-five men, one hundred and three women, ninety-three boys and ninety girls, making a total of three hundred and eighty-one.

Jackhead River has fifteen men, twenty-two women, twenty-three boys and eight girls, making a total of sixty-eight.

Berens River has fifty-eight men, sixty-three women, one hundred and seven boys and seventy-two girls, making a total of three hundred.

Little Grand Rapids has twenty-six men, thirty-three women, forty-nine boys and twenty-nine girls, making a total of one hundred and thirty-seven.

Pekangekum has twenty men, twenty-six women, thirty boys and thirty-seven girls, making one hundred and thirteen.

Poplar River has twenty-eight men, thirty-nine women, fifty boys and thirty-five girls, making the total one hundred and fifty-two.

Norway House has one hundred and seventeen men, one hundred and fifty-seven women, one hundred and forty-three boys and one hundred and thirty-three girls, making a total of five hundred and fifty.

Cross Lake has seventy-one men, eighty-nine women, eighty-four boys and eighty-four girls, making the total three hundred and tenty-eight.

This shows a grand total of two thousand two hundred and fifty-three, showing an increase of thirty for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health in the agency has been good, but at Norway House there has been special trouble from some eruptive disease, probably chicken-pox, which occasioned a good many deaths. An attack of grippe added to the list of victims, and that fell destroyer, consumption, made the list of ailments complete.

Ample provision has been made for the supply of medicines at convenient points, and careful dispensers have done their best to treat the various sufferers ; but it is almost impossible to secure either the proper diet or efficient nursing. Even the medicines supplied are not administered as directed, and in many cases are not given at all, and not unfrequently complications are brought on by the combined use of Indian and white medicines.

Every effort has been made by personal visitation and direct counsel to induce the people who have adopted stoves of late instead of fireplaces, to admit of proper ventilation overhead, so that the heated air may have some proper chance of escape, but, while they seem disposed to listen, as a matter of fact they are slow to practise the lessons given.

Resources and Occupations.—Most of the people have ample chances to earn money at almost every season of the year. There are saw-mills or cord-wood camps, where workmen are always in demand. The number of boatmen required is constantly on the increase. Fishing is a very remunerative industry and the fur trade has shown signs of unusual activity. Any man who wants to work and has strength sufficient, might now live in luxury almost anywhere in the agency.

Buildings and Stock.—We have reached an era of decided advance in the class of buildings that are being erected. The old Red River style of house has almost disappeared and in its place is found the finer and more durable house, dove-tailed at the corners, roofed with boards and shingles, supplied with floors and ceilings, and in every way suggestive of comfort. The furnishings also and the tidiness of everything within contrast pleasantly with the old-time homes of these people.

This improvement extends also to the stables and byres where the stock is housed. More care is taken of domestic animals than formerly. Oxen and even horses are being used more and more in place of dogs formerly in service almost exclusively. The tendency is distinctly forward. All this is particularly true of Fisher River, the most progressive reserve in the agency.

Education.—There is a considerable number of day schools provided for the intellectual improvement of the young. The only places not supplied are Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum. The people at these places are pagan for the most part and are wholly nomadic. Only for three months in summer while the men are employed freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company, could a school be successfully carried on. However, the request this year was strong and emphatic, and I hope something may speedily be done to aid the children of these people.

Speaking generally of the question of education of the Indians of this north country, it is important to note that the favourable conditions of the great west do not apply. We have no rich prairie soil, no large ranges of pasture-land, no market either for meat or cereals. Some of the children who have been favoured with industrial school training come home and find that advantage gained at school is of small account in practical life as it is in the wild north-land. They have been educated for agriculture and commerce ; and must live where there is neither agriculture nor commerce. They are taken from fishing and hunting at the formative age, and after years of careful training for a different mode of living, return to fish and hunt. In some respects they are worse off than if they had continued in normal conditions. Of course it is admitted that intellectual training gives mind-power, and mental force is of value in any line of life. So far so good, and yet it is clear to my observation that strong elements of discontent are introduced into the lives of those who but for a brief space enjoy advantages which can never be theirs again. It is an important question whether the boarding school on the reserve is not after all likely to accomplish the greater good.

It is found almost impossible to obtain efficient teachers for the day schools of the Lake Winnipeg country. The demand for first-grade ability in the rapidly extending west is one reason for this, and another is the larger salaries paid within the more densely populated parts of the country. Men of worth can hardly be expected to give up $500 a year and all the advantages offered by modern life at home for $300 and the slight social advantages of a wilderness. For this reason the schools are closed for months at a time when they should be in full swing.

Attendance at the day schools is also very unsatisfactory, owing, principally, to the migratory character of the parents who live largely by the chase and must needs be here and there.

I cannot but refer to the boarding school at Norway House, which is doing a good work indeed and seems to be under excellent management. The building is being enlarged and more room is much needed.

Religion.—There is small lack of religious advantage on this agency. The Methodists have a missionary at Cross Lake, at Norway House, at Berens River and at Fisher River. They have also a missionary teacher at Poplar River. Other missionaries of this church are just outside of the agency at Oxford House and Nelson House. From all these centres good influences go out which are helpful to our people and indirectly beneficial to the department. I can only speak highly of their work as I observe it.

The Church of England also is doing active work at Black River, Hollowwater River and Jackhead River. Although there is no ordained clergyman stationed in the field, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Fort Alexander, pays frequent visits to the points last named, and he has, acting under his direction, lay readers who conduct worship on the Sabbath days and help the people in many ways.

The Roman Catholics have commenced a vigorous campaign at Cross Lake and deserve great credit for the energy displayed by them in erecting a large church and school within the space of two years. Judging from the work accomplished in a short period of time, I can clearly foresee the increase of religious advantages for these people.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are, as a rule, law-abiding and industrious. Many will not work and, as a consequence, live on the border line of starvation. The great majority, however, have enough and to spare, because they are willing to work for their living. It is more and more noticeable that the popular man, the most highly respected man on a reserve, is the man who hustles and succeeds. Idleness is now looked upon as disgraceful, and the man who has nothing is rated as a worthless person whose misfortunes are deserved.

Intemperance is not a marked feature of the social life here. At times liquor has been brought in and unfortunately some have rushed into great excess, but this is only brief, and order is speedily restored. White men of a certain class, who indulge in intoxicants themselves, will persist in sharing with the Indians with whom they associate, and in one case at least death has been the result. I trust this unfortunate circumstance will have its effect in prejudicing the native mind against liquors of all kinds.

The morality of these people is not sufficiently developed to merit high praise. It is the outcome of old associations and old methods of living. There are many good people, but it is to be feared that the rising generation have somewhat low ideals of life. The advance of commerce always carries with it certain evil influences which in the outset are specially pernicious. Every sensible man regrets the presence of forces that blight human lives in the very bloom of youth. It is not easy to correct wrongs which are winked at by the elders of a tribe. It is regretful when the power of a bribe is greater than the power of the moral law. However, we will hope that society is moving out of darkness into light and knowledge and that the future will bring a purer social condition.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
WEST SELKIRK, September 10, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in Clandeboye agency, viz. : St. Peters, Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander. The first mentioned has an area of eighty square miles ; Brokenhead has nearly twenty-two square miles ; Fort Alexander has nearly thirty-two square miles.

The distance from north to south is about one hundred miles, and the reserves can be reached by sail-boat or steamer in summer, and by dog-train or horse teams in winter.

All three of these places are situated in areas of excellent land suitable for farming and stock-raising purposes, while at the same time they are adjacent to water so that the natives may enjoy all the advantage of sailing and fishing. All conditions appear to contribute to the welfare and happiness of the people.

Vital Statistics.—At St. Peters are found two hundred and sixty men, two hundred and eighty women, three hundred and seven boys, two hundred and seventy-two girls, making a total of one thousand one hundred and nineteen.

At Brokenhead are fifty-two men, fifty-two women, thirty-five boys and thirty-one girls, making a total of one hundred and seventy.

At Fort Alexander there are one hundred and twenty-five men, one hundred and thirty-seven women, one hundred and twenty-eight boys and ninety-eight girls, making a total of four hundred and eighty- eight.

This shows a grand total of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and increase of sixty-three for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—This year has been marked by excellent health throughout the agency, as last year was marked by ill health. There has been no epidemic. The conditions have been uniformly fortunate. Deaths have occurred, of course, but nothing out of the usual run. Fifty-five deaths have occurred, outbalanced by eighty-eight births.

Most of the people of this agency are well-to-do. They live in well built, well ventilated houses and have about them every evidence of thrift and comfort. We have tried to teach them to observe the regulations of the department which have reference to the preservation of health, and for the most part have had their co-operation.

Resources and Occupations.—There are found on this agency advantages not usually associated with Indian reserves. Some of the best soil in Manitoba is to be found in St. Peters. All this is protected by a fringe of woods to the west and north-west. There is no reason why ten thousand bushels of wheat should not be raised here, and I suppose five hundred would measure the crop this year. This arises from lack of energy, and lack of capital in part, but more from the spendthrift habits into which many have fallen. Much money is earned from one source and another, but as soon as there is a small accumulation on hand, it is wasted in debauchery. The most of our people have no ambition to do more than live from hand to mouth. I am glad to say that there are a few exceptions to be found, who deserve great praise. There is work for all and good wages for all, and the best of success is possible to all.

Buildings and Stock.—I have found that the homes of the people are of very respectable order, being for the most part well built and warm, but there are also many

evidences of lack of thrift and energy. I do not despair of making the people see this in time, and of bringing about a much improved state of affairs.

Considerable stock is raised and the quality of the cattle will compare favourably with the larger herds of the plains. Sheep are not extensively raised. Almost everybody has a horse, and not a few good buggies are noticed on the reserve.

Education.—There are eight day schools in operation in the agency and the attendance is very encouraging indeed. The educational work is under the direction of the Church of England and Roman Catholic denominations, the former having five schools and the latter three.

Many of the children from these reserves are found in the Middle Church, the St. Boniface, or the Elkhorn industrial schools, and quite a number of pupils have returned, whose ability to read, write and speak English reflects great credit on their training.

Much friction occurs over the funding of moneys of children attending the institutions, and for some reason few, if any, consent to part with the annuities of the children.

Religion.—Anglicans, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and minor sects, such as Seventh Day Adventists and Plymouth Brethren, have entered this field. The three larger bodies have beautiful churches with resident clergymen and organized work. The smaller bodies have occasional services conducted by lay agents. The Indian, as I find him, is a religious person and well disposed toward that which is good. He, however, has but little root in himself and in time of temptation readily falls away. We should not judge him by the standards used in judging white people. Considering his training, he measures fairly well.

The one vice prevalent here is the curse of drink. Intemperance is wild and not only among the men, but also among the women of the tribe. In this wretched habit I find that the young men, from whom we might expect the best things, are the very ones who manifest the most lawlessness. They are often fined for being the worse of liquor on the street, but this leads to the sale of an animal from the herd, and the family suffers. Some more stringent measures must be adopted in order to the adequate correction of this curse.

The payments of this agency were made this year in connection with those of the Berens River agency and the same expense measured the demand of both.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT,
FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., August 24, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for this agency for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Agency.—The agency buildings are situated at the mouth of Rainy lake, on what is known as Pithers point, about three miles east of Fort Frances, and the agency comprises the following bands, viz. :—Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2 ; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2 ; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2 ; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming,

Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecanning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being fourteen in all.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 14 and 15, are situated near the mouth of the Rainy river, and contain six thousand two hundred and eighty acres.

The timber on reserve No. 15 is of poor quality, as fires have frequently run through it during past years and destroyed most of the merchantable timber ; but on reserve 14 there have never been any fires and there are large quantities of tamarack, spruce and cedar.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the two bands is forty-six, consisting of thirteen men, nineteen women, seven boys and seven girls. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Typhoid fever broke out among several families of these bands who were living at Rainy River last fall. Only one death occurred.

Dr. A. A. McCrimmon, of Rainy River, attended them with good success. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The majority of these Indians work at the saw-mill and lumber camps, where they can always get employment at good wages.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are pagans ; a few belong to the Church of England.

Education.—There is no school in operation on these reserves.

Temperance.—These Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they get principally on the American side.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 1 and 2, are situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is eleven thousand four hundred and thirteen acres. The land is a rich, black loam with a clay bottom, and is well adapted for farming and stock-raising.

Vital Statistics.—There are twenty-three men, twenty-six women, twelve boys and nineteen girls in these bands, making a total of eighty in all. There have been five births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They work at saw-mills, lumber camps, on steamboats, clearing land for settlers, and during last winter took out a large quantity of cord-wood and some ties.

Education.—There is a very good day school here under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance has been fairly good during the time the school was open, but owing to the difficulty in getting a good teacher, the school was closed during a portion of the year.

Religion.—The Church of England has a very good church here, with a resident missionary, Rev. J. Johnson, who looks after the religious welfare of all the bands on Rainy river.

Temperance.—I regret to state that these Indians are intemperate, and, owing to their close proximity to the American boundary, can get all the liquor they want.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river opposite the rapids of that name. The area is five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres. The land is a rich clay loam. The merchantable timber

on this reserve was sold by public auction to the Rat Portage Lumber Company. Dues amounting to $951.82 have been collected and placed to the credit of these bands for the timber cut last winter, and there is yet another season's cutting.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-four men, twenty-nine women, thirty boys and twenty-four girls, making a total of one hundred and seven. During the year there were four deaths and two births.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are all good axemen and good workers, and can always get employment in lumber and tie camps at good wages. They also make a good deal of money clearing land for settlers, and hunting and sturgeon-fishing. They sold a large quantity of cord-wood last winter, for which they got a good price.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England, which is taught by Mr. R. H. Bagshaw.

Religion.—They are all pagans in these two bands.

Temperance.—These Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, twelve miles east of Fort Frances and opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres. The land is a rich clay loam.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of eleven men, fifteen women, ten boys and twelve girls, making a total of forty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians took out a quantity of ties and saw-logs from the dead timber on the reserve, and some began cutting green timber ; I then cancelled all permits. The young men work in lumber and tie camps, and for the settlers. They also were successful at hunting.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been closed owing to the small average attendance of pupils.

Temperance.—These Indians are intemperate, and as there is a 'blind pig' kept on the American side of the river opposite the reserve, there has been a good deal of drinking done there during the year.

WILD LAND RESERVE, NO. 15M.

Reserve.—This reserve, consisting of twenty thousand six hundred and seventy-one acres, is owned in common by all the above mentioned Rainy River bands. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserve, near the mouth of the Rainy river.

This reserve is well timbered with pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar. The land is a rich clay loam.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, three miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D, and 18B.

They contain an area of fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty-seven acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken.

There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent fires in the past having destroyed the best of the timber.

Vital Statistics.—Thirty-three men, forty-two women, thirty-three boys and thirty girls constitute the population of this band ; making a total of one hundred and thirty-eight.

There were five births and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are many, but they principally consist of working in lumber camps, cutting cord-wood, river-driving, working on steamboats, fishing and hunting. A number of the Indian women get considerable work at washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances.

These Indians sold a large quantity of dry cord-wood last winter, for which they got a good price.

Buildings.—The houses are well-built and very comfortably furnished, and all are kept clean and neat.

Education.—There is a good well-furnished day school here. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The attendance has been fairly good, and progress fair.

Religion.—The majority of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a very good log church. The Rev. Father Allard has charge of this mission.

Progress.—These Indians are principally French half-breeds, and are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole this band is a fairly temperate and moral community.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18 C, is situated about eight miles north of Fort Frances, on Rainy lake, and contains three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one acres. The greater portion is barren rock, and the timber of poor quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of six men, eight women, fourteen boys and twenty girls, making a total of forty-eight in the band. During the year there have been two deaths and one birth.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing, hunting and working in lumber camps.

Education.—There is a day school here under the control of the Roman Catholic Church.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a fairly temperate and moral people.

Religion.—Excepting about ten persons all the Indians in this and the following bands are pagans.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17 A and 17 B, and are situated about twenty-six miles northwest of Fort Frances, on Northwest bay in Rainy lake.

The area of these reserves is six thousand two hundred and one acres. There is considerable valuable land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken.

Vital Statistics.—There are eleven men, thirteen women, fourteen boys and nineteen girls in this band, making a total of fifty-seven.

There have been two deaths and one birth during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The able-bodied men of this band get employment in lumber and tie camps, but they principally make their living by fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is no school on this or the following reserves.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANNING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns reserve 26 A on Red Gut bay, reserve 26 B on Porter inlet, and reserve 26 C on Sandy Island river and Rainy lake. The combined area is ten thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of six men, thirteen women, seventeen boys and ten girls, making a total of forty-six. There have been eight deaths and no births.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness in this band, principally during the early spring. I had Dr. Moore visit this reserve, and he informed me that the deaths had occurred from various causes; principally scrofula and consumption. There was no epidemical disease.

Occupations.—This band lives principally by hunting and fishing.

SEINE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves: No. 23 A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon falls on the Seine river; No. 23B is at the mouth of Seine river. They contain a combined area of eleven thousand and sixty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-nine men, thirty-four women, thirty-one boys and thirty-five girls, making a total of one hundred and twenty-nine. There were four births and two deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Only a few of these Indians reside on their reserve. They live principally by fishing and hunting.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25 D, belonging to this band, is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, and contains fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—There are nineteen men, thirty-one women, twenty-six boys and thirty-three girls, making a total of one hundred and nine in this band. There has been one birth and no deaths during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are trapping, hunting and fishing.

KAWAWIAGAMAK OR STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres, the greater portion of which is heavily wooded with pine, spruce and tamarack.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of eight men, nine women, eleven boys and four girls. No births or deaths occurred during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon their hunting and fishing for a living.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians in the agency live principally by hunting, fishing, cutting cord-wood and railroad ties, working in the lumber camps and on steamboats, and make a very comfortable living, which they could improve if they were not so addicted to the use of intoxicants, spending their money for liquor instead of necessary supplies for their families.

This is the principal drawback we have to contend with, and, owing to their close proximity to the United States, it is very difficult to suppress this evil, but every effort is being made to do so.

During the past ten months two Indians have been drowned and two killed on the railway through being intoxicated.

I have, &c.,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PAS AGENCY,
THE PAS, SASK., July 6, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Pas agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

THE PAS BAND.

Reserve.—The Pas reserve is situated on the Great Saskatchewan river, about one hundred and forty miles from the mouth. It contains eight thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres, part of which is on the north and part on the south side of the river

There is no farming land here. The country all around is low and flat, and for the last three years the river has overflowed its banks and only the highest spots have been above water.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong almost exclusively to the Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population at last treaty payments was four hundred and twenty-six, made up of ninety-four men, one hundred and fourteen women, one hundred and eight boys and one hundred and ten girls. Eighteen births and twenty-one deaths occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has improved during the past year. Since the appointment of Dr. Larose as a resident physician here, they are all anxious to consult and be treated by him.

Many serious cases have been successfully dealt with, which in the absence of a skilled physician would undoubtedly have proved fatal. It has proved to be a boon and a blessing to the Indians and others of this district to have such a skilled, courteous and obliging physician stationed here. A great improvement is noticeable, both in their houses and persons. They seem to vie with each other as to who shall be the tidiest and cleanest.

Resources and Occupations.—The only resources here are hunting and fishing. It is to be regretted that during the entire summer months there is but little employment to be found for these Indians. Many of them would be only too glad to earn some money, but the work is limited to the few that are required for a short season on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats. During the winter months all those that are able to leave the reserve can realize a fair amount by hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses that are now under construction are a great improvement on the old ones.

Stock.—For the last three years it has been very discouraging for stock-raising here, all the hay-land within reasonable distance has been under water, and even the pasture is now limited to a few acres, consequently we have had to reduce the number of head in proportion to the extent of feeding-ground.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve and both are at present supplied with good teachers, which has proved to be a great inducement to the parents to send their children regularly to school and become more interested in their education.

Religion.—Nearly all of this band belong to the Church of England. They have a fine, commodious and well equipped building to worship in. They are much devoted to their religion and attend the services regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—The life of a hunter and trapper is more or less conducive to indolence, and these Indians are not proof against the tendency to that

failing. No doubt if they were situated in a place where they could get work and earn money, many of them would take advantage of it and give up their careless, indolent ways. Under the present circumstances their progress can only be very limited.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no trouble in any way about intemperance here. They are, generally speaking, most obedient and law-abiding, and their general behaviour is fairly good.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The Shoal Lake reserve lies between the Carrot river and the Pas mountain, about eighty miles southwest of the Pas. It contains two thousand two hundred and forty acres, a large portion of which is covered with timber. The remainder consists of swamp and hay land.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—Fourteen men, fourteen women, twenty boys and fifteen girls formed the population on this reserve last August. During the year there were three births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—Last year an epidemic of small-pox broke out amongst this band. They were promptly quarantined and strictly looked after while domiciled in tents away from the reserve, thereby preventing the disease from spreading to other bands. No deaths occurred, and since they were released from quarantine on August 23 their general health has been exceptionally good. Before returning to their houses, every thing offensive or likely to carry contagion was burned, and the rest of their belongings thoroughly disinfected. The few that escaped the disease were vaccinated this spring.

Resources and Occupations.—This little band is now taking quite an interest in stock-raising. They grow large crops of potatoes, make canoes, fish and hunt.

Buildings.—The houses here are well built, and kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Raising and attending to cattle was a new employment for these Indians, and it took quite a while to get them to take any interest in that kind of work ; but it is satisfactory to know that the effort has at last succeeded and that the herd is now rapidly increasing. They have also a few brood mares, and raise some fine ponies.

Education.—The school here is held in the Church Missionary Society's building. There is a suitable teacher and a regular attendance, but, as the children never hear a word of English spoken outside of the school, they do not seem to derive much benefit from the teaching.

Religion.—All the members of this band belong to the English Church and are very attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is an inclination to be industrious here as far as their surroundings permit. They are quite comfortable and much better off than they were some years ago.

Temperance and Morality.—The drinking habit is unknown at Shoal lake, and I have never known of a case of immorality.

RED EARTH BAND.

Reserve.—About ten miles west of Shoal lake as the crow flies (but twice that distance by water, which is the only way to get there) is the Red Earth reserve, situated on the Carrot river, at the foot of the Pas mountain. It contains four thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine acres, some of which would make good farming land if cleared of brush and timber.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of the Plain and Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—Last August there were twenty-nine men, twenty-nine women, thirty boys and thirty-one girls, making a population of one hundred and nineteen altogether. There were six births and six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Early this spring the whooping-cough broke out on this reserve and the majority of the children were affected. Previously this disease has been very disastrous amongst the children of this agency, but in this case it passed off comparatively easily, only a few fatal cases occurring. There has also been a good deal of other sickness here during the year, principally throat and lung diseases. These Indians were all vaccinated last spring and a general cleaning up enforced.

Resources and Occupations.—There is no opportunity for this band to get any outside work, being so far out of the way. They raise large crops of potatoes, and with the aid of the gun and trap they can make a good living if so inclined.

Buildings.—There are a few comfortable dwelling-houses here, but the tent is in use the greater part of the year, and, therefore, the houses are not much attended to.

Stock.—A few individuals have cattle and horses of their own, but they are not enough interested to allow them to increase.

Education.—Although the school on this reserve is kept supplied with a teacher and all other requirements necessary, there does not seem to be any good results. The principal inducement for the pupils' attendance is the two biscuits which each receives daily.

Religion.—For the first time in the history of this band the majority are Christians. There are now sixty-eight members of the English Church and only forty-two pagans. Last year there were forty-nine Christians and seventy pagans.

The practices of the medicine-man have been abandoned, and demon-worship has about disappeared. A few more years and paganism at Red Earth will be a thing of the past.

Characteristics and Progress.—Indolent habits are prevalent amongst the older people, but the young men are clever and active when called on to do anything. They are peaceably inclined, and seem to be contented, getting neither richer nor poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality are unknown amongst this band.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the shores of Pine Island lake, adjoining the far-famed Hudson's Bay Company's post known as Cumberland House. It contains four thousand and twenty-five acres, composed of rock, swamp, brush and timber lands.

Tribe.—All the members of this band are Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population at last treaty payments was one hundred and fifty-two, made up of twenty-nine men, forty-seven women, forty-two boys and thirty-four girls. During the year there were seven births and twelve deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a complication of ailments amongst the children and young people of this band during the past year, principally throat and skin diseases. Very few families live on the reserve for any length of time. They are always on the move and no proper treatment or attention can be given to them. They have all been vaccinated and attended to as well as circumstances would permit.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal means of making a living here is by hunting and fishing. The Hudson's Bay Company gives employment to a few who are willing to work.

Education.—Up to the present time the money spent on keeping up the school here has been wasted.

Religion.—Nearly all these Indians belong to the Church of England. They have a handsome little church, which is well attended when the members are within reach.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those of the band that are employed are industrious and trustworthy, and some of them are in comparatively good circumstances and are improving, but the majority are at a stand-still.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the temptations and surroundings, these Indians are no worse than any other community would be.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The main portion of this reserve is situated on the west shore of Moose lake; five miles out in the lake is Big island, which makes up the balance of six thousand three hundred and forty-two acres.

In years of low water there is a large extent of hay-land here; the other portion is covered with brush and timber.

Tribe.—The members of this band are descendants of the Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—Last August there were thirty men, forty-two women, twenty-nine boys and thirty-four girls on this reserve, making a population of one hundred and thirty-five. During the year there were six births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—Some years ago this was the most unhealthy band in the agency and the death-rate was alarmingly high, caused principally by their carelessness in adopting the sanitary measures inculcated for their benefit. For the last few years there has been a steady improvement in their habits and way of living and they have now the lowest death-rate in the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and boating are their only means of support.

Buildings.—Tents are more in use here than houses. The greater part of the year they are away from the reserve, and consequently very little time is spent in improving their houses.

Stock.—Since the years of high water commenced it has been a hard struggle to keep any cattle alive on this reserve, all the hay-ground being under water. After the water froze up last winter they managed to cut enough hay on top of the ice to keep the best of the cows and one bull alive.

Education.—The school is held in the mission building and has been well attended this last year, but the parents take no interest in the education of their children and their progress is very slow.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Church of England and of late have taken more interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taking this band as a whole they are at present in better circumstances than they ever have been. They are not lazy when there is anything for them to do.

Temperance and Morality.—The drinking habit is unknown here, but their morals cannot be classed as exemplary.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Great Saskatchewan river where it enters Cedar lake. It has an area of three thousand and forty acres, made up of rock, swamp, brush and timber lands.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population last August was one hundred and sixty-two, made up of thirty-seven men, forty-eight women, forty-four boys and thirty-three girls. Five births and two deaths occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Although there has been no epidemic of any kind amongst this band, there have been a great many deaths during the year. Scrofula seems to be the great evil amongst them, very few families being clear of it. Their houses on the reserve are kept clean, but they spend so much of their time away from the reserve, crowded in tents or miserable shanties, that it is impossible to adopt any course of treatment that would be of any permanent benefit.

Resources and Occupations.—Sturgeon-fishing in summer and hunting and trapping in winter form their main employment. A few get work for a short season on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats plying between Grand Rapids and the Demi Charge.

Education.—There is a commodious and comfortable school-house here, which used to be well attended, and the pupils made good progress, but, unfortunately, this last year there has been a falling off and no progress has been made.

Religion.—The members of this band all belong to the Church of England, and attend the services regularly when within reach of the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good and willing workers when they get a job that suits them. At present they are well provided for and better off than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—No drinking or immorality has been reported during the year.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The eastern terminus of this agency is at Grand Rapids, at the mouth of the Great Saskatchewan river where the reserve is situated. It covers an area of four thousand six hundred and forty-six acres, a large portion of which is good hay-land. Some small patches are fit for cultivation and the rest is brush and timber land.

Tribe.—All the Indians here are Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—Last September there were twenty-two men, twenty-five women, thirty-six boys and twenty-five girls belonging to this band, making a population of one hundred and eight. During the year there were five births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little disease amongst these Indians this last year. They are a comparatively healthy lot. Their houses are kept clean and neat.

Resources and Occupations.—Many of them have gardens here, in which they raise potatoes and vegetables, but their principal means of making a living is fishing for whitefish and sturgeon.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are fairly good and still improving.

Education.—There is a good school-house here, well equipped, but there are so many changes of teachers that the pupils do not advance as well as they otherwise might do.

Religion.—This is an old established mission of the Church of England. A fine new church was completed last year. The Sunday services are well and regularly attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Grand Rapids Indians are progressive and take a pride in following the white man's ways. They all understand the English language and the majority of them speak it fluently.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no bad reports from this band during the past year.

PELICAN NARROWS BAND.

As Pelican Narrows is more accessible from the Pas agency, the department has decided that the supervision of this band should be transferred from the Carlton to the Pas agency.

Not having had any previous knowledge concerning the affairs of this band, and not having been able to make a visit since the transfer took place, I am unable to give any report for the past year.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
September 2, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agencies for the year ended June 30, 1903.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Treaty No. 1.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency.

Roseau river reserve, situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers, has an area of about five thousand six hundred and seventy acres. It is well adapted for grain and stock-raising, as the soil is rich and there is plenty of hay. Along the streams there is enough wood for fuel, and timber for small buildings. Last spring the band surrendered to the government twelve sections of this reserve, and it was sold at public aucton for the benefit of the band.

Roseau River Rapids reserve, situated on the Roseau river, about eighteen miles from the mouth, has an area of eight hundred acres, and is well adapted for grain-growing. It is in the Green Ridge settlement, and, as a good class of farmers own the adjoining farms, the Indians get the best kind of instruction in the example shown.

Long Plain reserve is situated about fifteen miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres, is well wooded, and there is some good farming land, but, taken generally, it is too sandy for farming.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains nine thousand six hundred and thirty-four acres. It is well adapted for grain and stock-raising, as there is plenty of hay and water, and it is in a good wheat-producing district, although up to date it has been troubled with summer frosts.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It comprises section 11, in township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian, and contains six hundred and forty acres. It is all first-quality arable land without any wood, and very little hay.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe, with more or less strain of white man's blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different bands is as follows :—Roseau, including the Rapids, two hundred and seventeen ; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, one hundred and twelve ; Long Plain, one hundred and thirteen ; making a grand total of four hundred and forty-two. At Roseau River and Rapids there were twelve births and twelve deaths ; at Swan Lake and Indian Gardens three births and nine deaths, and at Long Plain, five births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians this year has been better than usual ; the only epidemic was an attack of measles at Swan Lake reserve ; but happily this passed without any fatal results, and this spring the Indians seem to be in better health than I have ever seen them before.

The usual sanitary precautions have been taken on all the reserves, such as cleaning up and burning refuse. But nearly all the Indians move into tents in the spring,

which, in my estimation, is the surest sanitary precaution they can take against any accumulation of dirt or filth, as continually moving their tents short distances ensures clean and healthy surroundings and plenty of good sunlight, which is absolutely necessary for their constitutions.

Resources and Occupations.—On the Roseau River reserve grain-farming and stock-raising are both carried on to some extent, but the hard, steady work necessary for successful farming, which is contrary to the Indian nature, and the ready demand for intermittent labour for cash wages, amongst the settlers, just suits the Indian ; consequently the farming operations do not reflect credit, considering the length of time the Indians have received assistance and instruction. On the Roseau Rapids reserve grain-farming is followed principally, but the attraction of cash wages offered by the surrounding settlers induces the Indians to put in their crop in a hurried, slovenly manner that is not conducive to successful farming. They also have a small herd of cattle and cannot increase it very much on account of shortage of hay-lands. These Indians are good hunters and make a good living in the winter.

On the Indian Gardens reserve grain-farming, only, is carried on, as there is only sufficient hay to support their ponies. At Swan Lake reserve, both grain-farming and stock-raising are followed successfully, and, if the Indians would only stay at home and stick to it, I have reason to believe they would soon be independent. But farm labour being scarce, the settlers hold out such inducements to the Indians that they cannot withstand the temptation, and their farms suffer in consequence. On the Long Plain reserve grain-farming is carried on, but only on a small scale, as it is impossible to keep these Indians on their reserve long enough to look after the crops properly. The steady demand for farm labour at good wages makes these Indians perfectly independent during the summer season ; consequently they take but little interest in putting in their own crop, with the possible chance always of not getting any return. Taking into consideration their disposition towards each other, I feel certain that the present generation will do better, and be more contented, working for white settlers, than they will working, or waiting for each other to work, on the reserves. Of course the younger generation growing up will be of a different caliber altogether, but whether better or worse, time alone will prove.

Buildings, Stock, and Farm Implements.—The walls of all houses and stables are of logs. The old pole and mud roof still predominates, with a lumber floor, but the shingle roofs are increasing very fast, particularly on the Swan Lake reserve. The log house with lumber roof and floor is all that can be desired for the Indian. It has to be replastered or mudded every fall to some extent, and it nearly always gets a coat of whitewash on top of this, which is the most sanitary cleansing it could get. On the other hand, if they were frame and lumber walls, they would be left untouched until the animal nature inclosed would nearly carry them away. Nearly all the Indians live in tents in the summer, and after living amongst them for a few years, it is quite apparent that it is greatly to their benefit.

They take fairly good care of their cattle, which are increasing slowly, but the adults do not take naturally to stock-raising, and it is to the younger generation that we must look for any great success that may be achieved in this line.

They are well supplied with implements and tools to carry on their work, and year by year show a growing disposition to buy these articles for themselves.

Education.—There is only one day school open in the agency ; it is at Swan Lake reserve. The teacher, Mr. Kemper Garrioch, is a native of the country, speaks the language of the Indians, and has their confidence, yet he finds it most difficult to get the pupils to attend regularly. Another day school has been built at Roseau Rapids reserve, and I expect it will be opened shortly.

Religion.—At Swan Lake reserve the teacher has supervision of the general spiritual welfare of the Indians, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and, although it is a very slow process at best, he is making an impression.

A priest of the Roman Catholic Church visits periodically, and attends to the spiritual wants of the Indians at Roseau River reserve. But at Roseau Rapids,

Indian Gardens, and Long Plain reserves, the old forms of pagan worship still flourish, waiting for a missionary with sufficient zeal to expend his efforts on virgin soil.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are certainly making progress although very slowly, and to those who are not familiar with them it is in many cases invisible, but to us it is quite apparent. Much progress can be made in this generation with but little to show for it to the casual onlooker. To uplift the Indian, his whole character has to be reformed, and how this is going to be accomplished on an Indian reserve with its usual surroundings, I fail to see. But if an Indian with his family goes off the reserve to work for a good class of farmer for a year or two, his development in character is quite apparent to any one ; and if this is carried on, it will in time produce the 'survival of the fittest' and the next generation will develop on the character of their parents.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable intemperance and consequently immorality. Fines and punishment of the Indians seem to have no effect, and there are always low characters around them who are only too willing and anxious to obtain liquor for them, and it is next to impossible to persuade the Indian to tell where he got it, regardless of what punishment he may avoid by doing so. If they were allowed to purchase liquor under the law, I doubt whether, after six months, they would drink as much liquor or squander as much money over it as they do now.

General Remarks.—Last winter at Long Plain the Indians lived in plenty, as there was a great demand for dry wood right at their doors ; on the other reserves they lived better than usual and in the spring they all did well. The improvement in their health and surroundings over ordinary springs was quite noticeable, and I never saw them look so thriving as at the annuity payments this year.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians own and live on a tract of land, about twenty-six acres, purchased by themselves within the town limits. They also have lot No. 14 of the parish of Portage la Prairie, given to them by the Dominion government. They are, physically, big, strong, healthy Indians, i.e. the adults ; many of the children show more or less signs of scrofula, which will in time develop, the same as in other bands. They have good houses and gardens, and, as they have nothing to look for from the government, they simply go out to work for the farmers and earn a good living. They get liquor occasionally and proceed in their own way to settle family difficulties, which usually causes some trouble. But they are a better class of Indians all round than the others in the agency, and, were it not for the visiting Indians and loafers at their village, we should have little trouble with them.

The Presbyterian Church attends to their spiritual welfare and a weekly service is held in their village church. There is a Sioux boarding school in the town, with accommodation for forty pupils, that receives a per capita grant from the government for twenty pupils. The principal, Mr. W. A. Hendry, and his sister, as teacher, are much interested in the institution and are unsparing in their efforts to carry on a very successful work.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1, and Shoal River in No. 4 ; the rest are in No. 2.

Reserves.—Sandy Bay reserve is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of twelve thousand one hundred and sixty acres, the greater part of which is covered with scrub and

bush. It is not suitable for grain-farming, although there is sufficient good land for gardens and a good supply of hay.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of nine thousand four hundred and seventy-two acres. It is much broken by arms of the lake, is covered by a heavy growth of brush and timber, and quite unsuited for farming. There is enough good land for gardens and a good supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow Lake reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres. It is unsuitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay and plenty of timber.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of eleven thousand seven hundred and twelve acres. It is well supplied with good timber and hay, and has plenty of good land for gardens ; but up to the present time grain has not been grown with any degree of success.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of three thousand two hundred acres. It is well supplied with wood and hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated on the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of four thousand and thirty-two acres ; is well wooded and has a fair supply of hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It contains seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres. There is a quantity of good spruce timber and sufficient good land for gardens. Being a little short of hay-land, a piece of land across the river, with good hay meadows, has been reserved for the use of the band.

Waterhen River reserve is situated on the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of four thousand six hundred and eight acres. It has a good supply of timber and hay, but is unsuited for farming.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. It is well supplied with hay and timber, but is not adapted for farming.

Shoal River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake, and four small reserves near the mouth of Shoal river, which is situated at the south end of Dawson bay on Lake Winnipegosis. They have an area altogether of about five thousand five hundred acres. They are all well wooded with poplar and some spruce intermixed ; they have sufficient hay-land, but are not adapted for farming.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the members of the Shoal River band are principally Crees. There are a number of French, English, and Scotch half-breeds ; in fact there are very few pure-blooded Indians in the agency.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the whole agency is thirteen hundred and fifty-seven ; during the year there were fifty-one births and forty-one deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been better than usual. On three of the reserves there was a slight epidemic of eczema or itch, but with treatment it all disappeared There were a few cases of measles that passed off without any fatal results, and over and above that there was nothing but coughs, colds, scrofula and consumption, which are to be found on all reserves every winter. I attribute the better health of the Indians to the supply of work there was to be had outside the reserves last winter, at the gypsum mines, lumber camps, saw-mills, and cord-wood camps. Then they had their winter fishing to attend to, and a good

spring hunt brought them through the winter in good health, well clothed, and in better condition generally than I have seen them before.

The usual sanitary precautions have been carried out, such as cleaning up and burning rubbish, but nearly all the Indians move into tents at the first sight of bare ground in the spring, and this I think is the best sanitation possible.

Resources and Occupations.—As grain-farming with any degree of success is out of the question on these reserves, stock-raising is about the only other civilized industry that the Indians can be induced to take any interest in, and at this they are doing fairly well, and would do better were it not for the advice of 'sharks' visiting the reserve, to kill or dispose of some of their live stock on the sly. However, their stock is increasing, as is also their interest in it, and it is only a matter of time before they will look upon their herd of cattle as their protection against hard times. There are plenty of fish in the lake, and considerable game in the bush yet, so there is no actual need for the Indians to suffer for want of food in the winter-time, if they are not too lazy to hunt or fish. Last spring they made a good deal of money digging senega-root, and in the summer-time they do very well, picking berries, fishing, freighting with sail-boats, or working on the lake steamers; and as soon as harvest is ready, there is plenty of work at good wages for all of them until winter sets in.

Buildings and Stock.—All buildings are of log; some of the houses have shingle roofs, and nearly all have lumber floors.

The stables simply have log walls with poles and hay on the roof, and when they are re-mudded or plastered in the fall, they fulfil their requirements exactly for the winter. I think the log building suits the Indian best, as it is easier to renew and also to repair than a frame. And they will abandon their houses for very trivial reasons, such as sickness, trouble, or a death in the family—I know of a case where an Indian burned his house down because he had quarrelled with his wife in it, under the impression that there was a spirit in the house that instigated the apparent cause of the quarrel.

In overhauling their houses in the fall, the mudding or plastering they give them, and the whitewash afterwards, are sudden death to the vermin, and the best sanitary cleansing the Indians are capable of. Now, if they had frame houses, the walls would get so full of vermin in a few years that they could not live in them.

The cattle did not come through the winter in as good condition as usual, and on some of the reserves there were several deaths, not from want of hay, altogether, but from the quality. The water being high in the lake, their usual hay meadows were flooded, and they had to go further back and cut meadows with a great deal of dead grass bottom. With that kind of feed, it takes the very best of care to bring live stock through the winter, in fact much better care than the Indians yet know how to give. This summer the water in the lake has gone down and there is every indication of a plentiful supply of hay. The Indians that take an interest in their cattle are making a success of them, and those who do not take an interest in their stock and are only keeping a few head of cattle just to oblige the government and give them an excuse to ask the agent for assistance, will gradually lose the few head they have and retire from the business.

Education.—There is a day school on each of the reserves, and two at Fairford, that have been kept open and taught regularly, with the exception of Waterhen, which was re-opened on April 1. The attendance at the day schools is very irregular, and it cannot be otherwise as long as the parents have to go from place to place getting work or hunting; consequently the children do not show a very advanced stage of education. There is a large stone boarding school adjoining the Pine Creek reserve, owned and conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, with a staff of professional teachers from the order of the Rev. Franciscan Sisters. The department allows this school a per capita grant for fifty-five boarding pupils and fifteen day scholars.

This school always has the full number of the grant and many extra boarding pupils supported by the institution. There is also a saw-mill and planer, and a blacksmith shop in connection with the school. First-class work is being done here in all branches, and the institution is worthy of all the support it gets, and more.

Religion.—The Church of England has churches at Upper Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Shoal River, and also catechists at St. Martins and Crane River ; the Baptists have churches at Lower Fairford and St. Martins ; and the Roman Catholics at Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Waterhen River, and Pine Creek ; and a catechist at Ebb and Flow. It is most difficult to express any opinion regarding the results of the missionary's efforts. To an outsider it seems to be that the missionary who can produce the greatest ocular demonstration in support of his doctrine, gets the most adherents, at least for the time being. But far be it from me to make light of the missionary's efforts ; there is a result that has an influence upon the whole character of the Indian, but it is beyond my efforts to explain what it is.

Progress.—As long as the Indians can make a fair living by hunting, trapping, and fishing, there are many that will follow such a life in preference to any other kind ; consequently in this agency progress is bound to be slow, i.e., in civilized farming pursuits, because there is good fishing and fair hunting around all the reserves. But, as the hunting gradually fails, the Indian will by degrees take up his share of the white man's burden if he is not pampered, fed, and clothed too much. But as long as he is given assistance by the government, and there is a ration-house in sight, too much must not be expected of him.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to say that I have not heard of any liquor being on the reserves, with the exception of Waterhen River, where a trader and his two sons were arrested for selling liquor to Indians and were fined $150. Unfortunately we had not a teacher on that reserve, and it gave these low characters a chance to operate. If it were not for the teachers on the reserves, there is little doubt that liquor traders would often find their way there and cause drunken sprees and consequent immorality, but I hear very little in the way of immorality amongst them, and not a single case of prostitution.

General Remarks.—When visiting each reserve this year to make the annuity payments, I examined all the houses, stables, gardens, and all the live stock that could be gathered together at the time, and found everything in a prosperous condition. The Indians themselves were in better health, and better clothed than usual, and I consider them to be progressing satisfactorily.

The teachers on all the reserves have rendered me all assistance in their power.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., September 9, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Rat Portage and Savanne agencies for the year ended June 30, 1903.

The headquarters of these agencies is situated in the post office building, in the town of Rat Portage, Ontario.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

This agency comprises eleven bands, designated as follows :—Rat Portage, Shoal Lake No. 39, Shoal Lake No. 40, Northwest Angle No. 33, Northwest Angle No. 34, Northwest Angle No. 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, which are designated as No. 38, A, B and C. The first named is situated on Clearwater bay, Lake of the Woods—area, eight thousand acres ; 38 B is situated on Matheson's bay, near the town of Rat Portage—area, five thousand two hundred and eighty acres, and 38 C at the Dalles, on the Winnipeg river, a distance of about ten miles north of the town of Rat Portage. These reserves are heavily timbered with poplar, spruce, jack-pine and a small quantity of Norway pine.

On reserves A and B, there are several veins of rich gold-bearing quartz ; amongst them, the Sultana and the Ophir ; the remainder consisting of bottom-lands producing hay.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band was, at payment in 1902, one hundred and twenty-nine, as follows : thirty-three men, forty women, thirty-three boys and twenty-three girls. There was one birth, and five deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. There are a few cases of consumption, sore eyes and scrofula in this band, which is regularly attended to by Dr. Hanson. Sanitary measures are fairly well observed.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing and berry-picking are their main resources.

Buildings.—Such of their buildings as I have seen are built of logs. They are small and not very comfortable.

Education.—The day school on reserve No. 38 C remains closed for want of pupils.

Religion.—Thirty of these Indians are members of the Church of England ; thirty-four are Roman Catholics, and sixty-five are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are addicted to the use of liquor ; but, as a close watch is constantly kept on them, they find little chance to get any.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves allotted to these two bands are on the west shore and northwest of Shoal Lake and partly in the province of Manitoba.

The area of these is sixteen thousand and five acres, which is timbered with cedar, spruce and poplar.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands at payments of 1902, was one hundred and forty-five persons, as follows : thirty men, thirty-nine women, forty-two boys and thirty-four girls. There were nine births and seven deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been good. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well carried out. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and berry-picking are the principal resources by which they make a living. A few of them find work in the lumber camps and with the mining companies.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, but there is a boarding school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, which is doing good work, and which many of the children attend.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, these bands are fairly temperate. There are a few of them who will make use of liquor whenever they can get it. Otherwise they are fairly moral.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND NO. 33.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, Nos. 33 A, on Whitefish bay, and 33 B, at Northwest Angle. The combined area is six thousand three hundred and ninety acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands at the last payment was fifty-four, as follows : twelve men, sixteen women, thirteen boys and thirteen girls. There were four births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. All the Indians requiring vaccination have been attended to by Dr. Hanson.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians make a living by hunting, fishing and working in the lumber camps, and a few of them have small gardens.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, the Indians being opposed to any form of education.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—This band may be considered both temperate and moral, with the exception of two families, who are addicted to the use of intoxicants whenever they can in any way procure them.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND NO. 34.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are the following : 34, Lake of the Woods ; 34 A, Whitefish bay ; 34 B, first and second parts on Shoal lake, and 34 C, Northwest Angle in Manitoba ; also, 34 C, Lake of the Woods. The total area is five thousand two hundred and forty-eight acres. On all these reserves, there is a quantity of timber, namely, poplar, spruce and tamarack.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at payment of 1902, was eighteen, as follows : five men, nine women, one boy and three girls. There was one death and no births.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Berry-picking, fishing, hunting and looking after their gardens are the occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—Their stock is in good order and appears to be well taken care of.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve.

Religion.—All members of the band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—This band may be considered both temperate and moral.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BAND NO. 37.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves : No. 37 on Big island, No. 37 on Rainy river ; 37 A, on Shoal lake ; 37 B, at Northwest Angle of the Lake of the Woods ; 37 C, at Northwest Angle river in Manitoba. The area of these reserves is nine thousand three hundred and forty-five acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at last payment, 1902, was ninety-five persons, as follows : twenty-one men, twenty-eight women, twenty-one boys and twenty-five girls. There were five births and nine deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been satisfactory. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures have been fairly well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Their main resources are fishing, hunting and berry-picking ; and a few of them do a little gardening, principally on No. 37 Rainy River.

Stock.—Their cattle are in good order, and more attention has been paid to them than formerly.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. The Indians are strongly opposed to education.

Religion.—There are ninety-one pagans, three Anglicans, and one Roman Catholic in the band.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is fairly temperate and moral. Complaints are seldom heard as to their conduct on or off the reserve.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba. Its area is five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three acres. This reserve is well timbered with different kinds of wood. There are also extensive hay-lands.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band, at last payment, 1902, was thirty-five, as follows : nine men, eleven women, nine boys and six girls. There were two births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fair. They keep their houses fairly clean and tidy. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, berry-picking and fishing are their occupations ; and a few of them do a little gardening.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—All these Indians are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are both temperate and moral.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it : 31 A, on Nangashing bay ; 31 B and 31 C, Lake of the Woods ; 31 D, E, F, on Big island ; 31 G, Lake of the Woods ; 31 H, and part of 31 G, Big island, on Lake of the Woods. The combined area is eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven acres. These reserves are timbered with merchantable timber, and a large quantity of mixed wood.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at last payments, was one hundred and fifty-six persons, as follows : thirty-two men, thirty-nine women, forty-nine boys and thirty-six girls. There were four births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, no epidemic having appeared on the reserve, and sanitary measures having been fairly carried out. All the Indians were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Berry-picking, fishing and hunting are the principal resources of this band. Some of the band have very fair gardens and patches of potatoes.

Stock.—Their cattle are in fair order, and apparently well cared for.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, as the Indians are opposed to having their children educated.

Religion.—There are one hundred and fifty-three pagans, two Roman Catholics, and one Anglican in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate, law-abiding and moral.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—The following reserves have been allotted to this band : 32 A, on Whitefish bay ; 32 B, on Yellow Girl bay, and 32 C, on Sabaskong bay. The combined area is two thousand five hundred and ninety-nine acres, all well timbered.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band, at the payments of 1902, was fifty-two, as follows : fourteen men, seventeen women, nine boys and twelve girls. There were no births and but one death.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was fairly good. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures fairly well carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—A few of the Indians do a little gardening and have put in some potatoes. This, with hunting and fishing, is their principal occupation.

Education.—There is no school on this reesrve, but some of the children are at the Rat Portage boarding school, where they are doing well.

Religion.—There are forty-one pagans, ten Roman Catholics and one Anglican in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that the majority of this band are very fond of liquor, and will use every possible means to get it, but a strict watch is kept on them, with good effect. Otherwise, they are moral.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it, all on the Lake of the Woods, namely, 35 B, Nangashing bay ; 35 B, Obabeeking bay ; 35 C, 35 D, Sabaskong bay ; 35 E, Little Grassy river ; 35 F, Sabaskong bay ; 35 G, Big Grassy river; 35 H, Sabaskong bay, and 35 J, on the Lake of the Woods. The combined area is twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-one acres. All these reserves are well timbered with good merchantable timber. The soil on these reserves is well adapted for cultivation.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at payment of 1902, was one hundred and fifty-four persons, as follows : thirty-six men, forty-four women, thirty-one boys and forty-three girls. There were six births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair. There was quite a number of cases of measles on the reserve during the winter, but, with the warm weather, that disease disappeared. Sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out in some cases, but in others it has been very improperly done. All the Indians requiring vaccination have been operated on by the doctor.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, working in the lumber camps and with mining companies, are the principal resources of this band.

Stock.—Their stock is in good condition and well taken care of.

Education.—There is a day school on reserve 35 H, with a good attendance.

Religion.—One hundred and fifty of these Indians are pagans, and four are Christians.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but, owing to the distance they have to go to get liquor, and a few of the offenders having been punished, there is an improvement in respect to temperance and morality.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves allotted to it, namely, Islington, on the Winnipeg river ; Swan Lake reserve, on Swan lake ; One Man Lake reserve, on One Man lake. The combined area is twenty-four thousand eight hundred and

ninety-nine acres. These reserves are well timbered with spruce, poplar, jack-pine and other wood. The ground is rough and stony. The soil, however, is good. Grain and vegetables can be successfully grown, if properly cultivated. There is a large quantity of hay on these reserves.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band at the last payments in 1902, was one hundred and sixty-six persons, as follows : forty-five men, forty-five women, forty-five boys and thirty-one girls. There were six births and six deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been several bad cases of scrofula in this band which required medical treatment on several occasions. Otherwise, the health of the Indians was fair. Their houses are neat and clean. Sanitary measures have been fully complied with. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and all precautions against disease taken.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians earn considerable money in picking berries, fishing, hunting and freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company. They have some very fine gardens and potato-fields, which are well cultivated.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs. They are of good size, well finished, and on approaching the reserve present a neat and cheerful appearance. The whole reserve at Islington is a credit to the band.

Stock.—The cattle are in fine order and evidently have been well taken care of during the past winter.

Education.—The school on this reserve is, at present, closed owing to the small attendance and lack of interest the Indians take in the education of their children.

Religion.—There is a good church on this reserve, built by the Church of England. One hundred and fifty members of this band are Anglicans, one is a Roman Catholic and eleven are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians give but little trouble as regards intoxicants. A strict watch is kept on them while they are in Rat Portage. Generally speaking, they are moral and law-abiding.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I was transferred from the Pelly agency to this agency, and only took charge here on June 10 last. I am, therefore, unable to give an intelligent report on the characteristics and progress of the several bands of this agency.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency comprises seven bands, as follows : Lac des Mille Lacs band ; Wabigoon, Lac Seul, Wabu-kang, Grassy Narrows and Eagle Lake.

LAC DES MILLES LACS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 22 A 1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22 A 2, on Seine river, with an area of twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at treaty payments in 1902, was eighty-two, consisting of thirteen men, seventeen women, seventeen boys and thirty-five girls. There were five births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, and there was no epidemic amongst them. With few exceptions, all have been vaccinated. The sanitary regulations of the department have been fairly well carried out in all respects.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are their main occupations. They are seldom on the reserve during the winter months.

Buildings and Stock.—Their cattle are in good condition, and appear to have been properly taken care of. Their dwellings are of logs, well built, and are neat and clean.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, at present, the continual roaming about of these Indians being the cause of such a small attendance as not to warrant the opening of the school.

Religion.—Eighty-one members of this band are pagans, and one is a Roman Catholic.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the band are fairly good, but many of the Indians will use intoxicants whenever they can in any way procure them.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon lake. Its area is twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres, well timbered with poplar, spruce and tamarack.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last annuity payments, was eighty-eight, consisting of sixteen men, twenty-five women, nineteen boys and twenty-eight girls. There were four births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been a few cases of chicken-pox and measles in the band, without any serious result. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary precautions have been well complied with.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of the band, while they earn considerable money picking berries for the merchants. A few find work in lumber and mining camps, and some have small gardens.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs, are of good size, are fairly well furnished, are kept clean and comfortable, and would compare very favourably with those of any of the settlers in that district.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, with a good average attendance. Many of the pupils are able to read, write and converse in English.

Religion.—Eighty-three are pagans, and five are Christians.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to state that the majority of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they procure when visiting the towns in the vicinity of the reserve.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserve of this band is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake. A fragment of the band, known as 'Frenchman's Head,' is stationed about fifteen miles south. There is, also, another fragment on Sawbill lake, four miles north of Ignace station, on the Canadian Pacific railway. The reserve proper has an area of forty-nine thousand acres. The greater portion is well timbered with birch, poplar, jack-pine and spruce. A portion of the reserve is adapted for cultivation, the soil being sandy and clay loam. The remainder is rough and stony, with some good hay swamps.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of this band at last treaty payment in 1902, was five hundred and eighty-two, consisting of one hundred and thirty-four men, one hundred and twenty-eight women, one hundred and sixty-nine boys and one hundred and fifty-one girls. There were thirty births and eleven deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, they having suffered only from minor ailments. There have been a few cases of scrofula and consumption. With the exception of a few stragglers, all have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are fishing for home consumption and trapping and hunting for trade, and some of them are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company as boatmen. Several, also, have small gardens and potato patches.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings are of logs, covered with birch bark, with the exception of three houses which are shingled. They are all in fairly good condition, and the majority are neat and clean. Their cattle are in good order and properly attended to, and were sheltered during the winter.

Education.—There is a day school at Canoe River, but the attendance is so small that I fear it will have to be closed.

Religion.—Four hundred and twenty-three are Anglicans, one hundred and five are Roman Catholics and fifty-four are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that there have been no complaints as to intemperance, and no cases have come to my notice, and so far as I am aware, they are moral.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Wabuskang lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres, heavily timbered with poplar, spruce, jack-pine and other species of wood.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at last treaty payment was sixty-seven, consisting of thirteen men, seventeen women, fourteen boys and twenty-three girls. There were five births and six deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good and they have been exempt from any epidemics. Their houses are kept fairly clean, and some of them are neatly furnished. The usual sanitary measures have been well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—A small amount of gardening is done, with good results. This, with fishing and hunting, is their main resource. Owing to their situation, the resources of this band are very limited.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. The attendance is very small.

Religion.—There are thirty-one Anglicans, ten Roman Catholics and twenty-six pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases were reported of Indians of this band having been indulging in intoxicants while visiting at Eagle River station. It has been impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to prosecute them, and their morality is doubtful. Otherwise, their conduct is good.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on English river, and it has an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at last treaty payment was one hundred and fourteen, consisting of twenty-seven men, thirty-two women, twenty-nine boys and twenty-six girls. There were five births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been fairly good and they have been free from any form of epidemic. All the Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary measures have been properly attended to. Their houses are small, and not any too comfortable, but they are fairly clean.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing and berry-picking are their main resources, while some of the Indians have fairly good gardens of potatoes, turnips and other vegetables.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been closed for some years, as the Indians took no interest in education.

Religion.—Of these Indians sixty-six are Roman Catholics, nine are Anglicans and thirty-nine are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake, and contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two acres. There is a quantity of good merchantable timber on this reserve, and the soil is good for raising vegetables.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at annuity payment of 1902 was seventy-three, consisting of eighteen men, fifteen women, twenty-three boys and seventeen girls. There were seven births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. There has been no epidemic amongst them. There are the usual cases of scrofula, sore eyes and consumption. Sanitary precautions are fairly well carried out. Their houses are neat and clean and fairly well furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—A number of these Indians find employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve. This, with hunting, fishing and berry-picking, is their chief employment. They have some very good gardens, also potato and turnip patches. I also noticed some very nice corn.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are of logs, neatly built, and most of them have shingled roofs and are kept in good repair and comfortable. Their stock is in good condition, and well provided for, both as to food and shelter.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been going backward, the Indians taking no interest in the education of their children ; consequently the school had to be closed.

Religion.—There are six Roman Catholics, four Anglicans and sixty-three pagans in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are much addicted to the use of liquor, and I understand there are many temptations put in their way by unscrupulous white men and half-breeds, both at Eagle River and Vermilion Bay. The morality of these Indians, except a very few, is good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Characteristics and Progress.—Only having taken charge of this agency on June 10, 1903, I am unable to speak on this subject, or say what progress has been made during the year. I may, however, say that I find some of these Indians above the average in intelligence, and they compare favourably with any Indians with whom I have come in contact. I find them law-abiding, and ready to listen and take good advice, but, unfortunately, they are easily led astray. The most lamentable thing in this agency is the continual traffic in liquor with the Indians, at the towns and stations on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

I have, &c.,

R. S. McKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 15, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my sixth annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and to the date above mentioned in the present fiscal term.

This inspectorate includes four agencies, namely : Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, Birtle and the Pas. The first three are in the province of Manitoba, and the last in the district of Saskatchewan, with the exception of one band which takes its annuity at Pelican Narrows in the district of Athabaska. This band has no regular reserve, but congregates at Pelican Narrows, in unceded territory, once a year to receive its annuities.

Birtle agency has been lately added to this inspectorate, and up to this time I have been unable to make an inspection.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

The reserves of this agency are all conveniently situated to this office, and are frequently visited.

The population at the last annuity payments was four hundred and twenty-four. During the last fiscal year there were twenty-three births and twenty-four deaths, as compared with twelve births and twenty-two deaths the previous year.

The Indians of this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe ; about one-third have a strain of white blood.

LONG PLAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Assiniboine river, about fifteen mile from this town. About one-third of it is in the valley of the river; here the land is nearly all heavily timbered, and the soil is excellent. On the higher lands the soil is quite sandy, but supports a fine growth of poplar timber. During the past spring a fire ran through a portion of it, doing considerable damage. The Indians of this band have a splendid heritage in their wood if properly handled. A branch of the Canadian Northern railway is being built adjacent to the reserve, which will give good shipping facilities.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band make a good living from their stand-point, and are quite independent of departmental aid. All they expect is their treaty stipulations. They do a little farming, but most of their earnings are from labour with the surrounding farmers. In winter they make considerable money from the sale of dry wood.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are poor log shacks in winter, and tents in summer. They are well clothed, contented, and happy, but if they continue their present mode of life, they will soon pass away. They are too close to civilization in the shape of bad whisky, and the lowest degradation of the white man. I fear but little can be done for them in their present environment. They live in a fool's paradise, and warnings fall on deaf ears.

Religion and Education.—They are all pagans, will have nothing to do with schools or churches. This is a startling statement to make of a band situated so close to this office and living in the midst of a Christian community within sixty-five miles of the capital of the province, but it is a fact. Missionaries of various

denominations have tried at different times to work amongst them, but without effect ; of late years they have been left to themselves.

Population.—The Indians of this band number one hundred and thirteen.

SWAN LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The principal reserve of this band is situated on the Canadian Northern railway (Morris and Brandon branch). Indian Springs station and post office are situated near the centre of it, both of which are a great convenience to the band. There is also an auxiliary reserve known as Indian Gardens, being section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the principal meridian. This is the home of the old chief, Yellow Quill, and his family ; it is a beautiful section of grain-land overlooking the Assiniboine river.

The principal reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, the land is high rolling prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow. In the valley of Swan lake, which lies to the south of the reserve, there are large hay meadows. The reserve as a whole is a model one for Indians who wish to quit their old mode of life and apply themselves to agricultural pursuits ; they have good grain and grazing lands, plenty of fire-wood, abundance of hay, and first-class water.

Progress.—I am pleased to be able to state that this band is still progressing. These Indians have built a number of new and improved houses this year. They have two hundred and fifty acres of crop at the principal reserve, and seventy-five at the gardens. I am sorry to say that the crop is not as good this year as last, but still the prospects are there will be a fair yield. As the threshing is not yet done, I cannot give the return. Labour has been in good demand and all who are able and willing to work have made good wages with neighbouring farmers. Senega-root has commanded high prices, and a very considerable revenue has been derived from this source. These Indians have a fine herd of cattle, and are now beginning to realize the benefits of stock-raising. This year for the first time they have a few head of beef cattle to dispose of. The outlook for this band is encouraging.

Religion and Education.—Mr. Kemper Garrioch acts as day school teacher and missionary. I am pleased to report considerable progress in both branches. Most of the band are still pagan, but are very considerate and kind to the missionary. Malcolm Campbell is farm instructor and is doing his best to advance their temporal interests. During the past summer the missionary teacher has been provided with a residence by the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ten. There were three births and nine deaths during the year.

ROSEAU BAND.

Reserve.—The principal reserve of this band is situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers. There is an auxiliary to this reserve, consisting of eight hundred acres, located on the Roseau river, about eleven miles from the main reserve.

The land of both reserves is first-class, and capable of supporting a much larger population than they have. Wood and hay are abundant, and plenty of open prairie for cropping. Last winter the band surrendered seven thousand seven hundred and eight acres of the principal reserve. It was sold for the benefit of the Indians last May, realizing $99,782.50, or nearly $13 per acre. The sale was regarded as highly satisfactory. According to the terms of the surrender ten per cent of this, less the cost of management, was expended for their immediate requirements.

Progress.—I cannot report much progress ; at the best they are a poor miserable stubborn lot, and surrounded as they are by a number of towns, where liquor can be procured, their total extinction is only a matter of time.

Those residing at the Rapids, or auxiliary reserve, are more thrifty. They are surrounded by a better class of settlers, and further away from liquor. The dwellings on both reserves are poor ; logs for building purposes are scarce, and the high price of lumber prevents their building frame structures. It should not be inferred from this that they are in distress, far from it, they are quite contented, and satisfied with their lot, so much so that all the advice given them is patiently listened to and forgotten as soon as our backs are turned ; they are improvident to the last degree.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and one. During the year there were fifteen births and twelve deaths.

Religion and Education.—Seventy-five are Roman Catholics, and the rest pagans. All the Roman Catholics reside on the reserve proper except two. At the principal reserve there is a comfortable Roman Catholic church, but no regular missionary. I understand that a priest from Letellier holds services every two weeks. A new school-building has been erected by the department at the Roseau Rapids. As yet a teacher has not been found for it. It is the intention to make it non-denominational.

GENERAL REMARKS.

To sum up, the outlook for Portage la Prairie agency is discouraging, except at Swan lake ; this was formerly a very 'tough' band, but owing to its situation and the work of the farm instructor, and teacher, it has improved very much. It is hoped that the best members in other bands of the agency will desire to join this band.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

As the similarity is so marked between all the reserves of this agency, I will report upon the agency as a whole instead of by reserves.

The agency consists of ten reserves, namely, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Waterhen River, Pine Creek, and Shoal River. These reserves are all on water fronts on Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis and contiguous waters.

Reserves.—The land of all the reserves is inclined to be low, and in most of them very stony ; it is not at all adapted for grain-growing, but there is plenty of land for garden purposes. All are more or less timbered, and are well supplied with hay meadows. During the last few years, owing to high water, the hay-lands have been largely submerged, but this year the water has fallen, and hay is abundant.

Tribe.—All are Ojibbeways except at Shoal River ; these are mostly Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the last annuity payments was thirteen hundred and thirty, as compared with twelve hundred and ninety-six last year. There were fifty-eight births and forty-six deaths.

Progress.—The past year has been a prosperous one for this agency. Indians say themselves that they never were so well situated before as they are at present. Labour at high wages has been in good demand for all who cared to go from home for work. Fishing has been good and prices high. Furs have also brought good prices, while the commodities in general use amongst them are getting cheaper year by year owing to better transportation, and competition in trade.

Gardening.—As before stated, the reserves are not adapted for farming on an extensive scale, but the gardens are good. Potatoes are the staple crop, with a few turnips, carrots, and onions. The gardens as a rule are kept very clean, and are well fenced.

Cattle.—All the bands of this agency have horses and cattle. The herds are increasing slowly. Cattle do not do so well on these low lands as on the prairies. The grass does not possess the same nutriment, and the flies of many kinds are very hard on them ; in fact for two months from the middle of June, until the middle of

August, they lose flesh at the very time they should, under ordinary circumstances, put it on. The Indians of the Little Saskatchewan band tried the experiment of sheep-raising two years ago, and are delighted with the result so far. They put them off on an island in the summer, away from the dogs, and bring them in for the winter. It has been hard work to have the Indians take an interest in stock-raising, but they are now more interested, and from this out I have no doubt the herds will increase more rapidly. The great trouble with them is that they want to sell before the cattle are of full market value.

Buildings.—Considerable improvement is noticed in the construction of the dwellings and stables; many of the houses are very comfortable, furnished with stoves, household furniture, sewing-machines, clocks, lamps, &c.

They are also kept much cleaner than formerly, and more attention is paid to sanitary regulations. The bands of this agency are becoming more provident year by year, they spend their earnings with more care in providing for the future.

Religion.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency call themselves Christians. The denominations represented are : Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Baptist. The two former largely predominate. The Roman Catholics have a commodious church adjacent to Sandy Bay reserve ; they also have churches at Lake Manitoba, and Waterhen River reserves. At Pine Creek the church is within, and a part of the boarding school building. The Anglicans have churches at Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Shoal River ; the Baptists, at Lake St. Martin, and Lower Fairford. On the other reserves the school-houses are used for religious services.

Education.—There are day school buildings on all the reserves except Pine Creek; here the day school is incorporated with the boarding school. A difficulty is found in securing teachers for some of the schools. I am pleased to report an improvement this year in some of the schools, notably the day schools at Sandy Bay, and Ebb and Flow Lake. At Pine Creek boarding school a decided improvement is noticed ; the class-room work done here will compare favourably with the best of the industrial schools. Father Bousquet is to be congratulated on the great success attending his efforts.

Morality.—I am pleased to report that there has not been a case of actual crime brought to my attention the past year. The bands of this agency have fully maintained their reputation as a law-abiding and peaceful people. There was a little trouble at one of the reserves through a trader supplying liquor to a white traveller, but no Indian, so far as I could find out, was implicated. The general moral tone of these Indians is all that could be expected, and I doubt if there is a white community in this broad Dominion where there is less real crime.

Health.—The past has been a healthy year for this agency. Closer attention to sanitary matters, larger and better ventilated houses, better food and clothing are, I think, accountable for this. Tubercular troubles are not so much in evidence as formerly. A small stock of medicines is kept at each reserve, and dispensed by the teachers ; this is much appreciated by the Indians, and no doubt it is of great benefit to them at times.

PAS AGENCY.

There are seven regular reserves in this agency, all situated within the district of Saskatchewan. Besides these there is the Pelican Narrows band, in the district of Athabaska. This band is not yet located on a reserve, and is not likely to be. These Indians are all hunters, and spread over a large area in their hunting pursuits. They gather yearly at the place before named to receive their annuities, and dispose of their peltry.

The reserves are : Grand Rapids, Chemawawin, Moose Lake, the Pas, Shoal Lake, Red Earth, and Cumberland.

The physical features of all these reserves are very similar to those mentioned in the preceding agency. They are not at all adapted for farming, but on most of them it is possible to find sufficient garden ground. Communication is all by water in summer, and by dog-train in winter. The lower Saskatchewan and tributary waters have been very high the last few years. This year they are not so high as last, but still above normal.

Progress.—I have lately returned from an inspection of all the bands and reserves in this agency, and am pleased to report the continued prosperity of the Indians. Notable progress is being made at the Pas, and Moose Lake ; a large number of new houses completed and under way at both places, besides other evidences of thrift. The same may be said of the other reserves in a lesser degree. The scarcity of sawn lumber, and shingles, is a serious drawback to building operations. Prince Albert is the nearest point where lumber can be procured, and to bring it from there makes the cost almost prohibitive. A saw-mill at the Pas would be a great boon to the entire agency. Sturgeon-fishing is the principal industry at present ; two strong companies are operating, and competition is very keen between them, much to the benefit of the Indians. The catch of furs was also good last winter, and high prices obtained. Strong competition exists between the Hudson's Bay Company and outside traders, creating lower prices for goods and higher prices for furs.

How long this state of affairs will last is hard to say; both fishing and hunting are precarious, but while it lasts, the Indians are making the most of it. Some of them have now considerable sums to their credit. Even in the far north at Pelican Narrows, I was informed that the hunters could not trade out all that was coming to them, and had left considerable balances to their credit notwithstanding that flour was $14 per hundred, and other goods proportionately high. The Indians of this agency are all hunters or fishermen, or dependent on these pursuits for their livelihood ; the country that they live in could not support them in any other way, consequently they will always have their ups and downs, according to the seasons ; high water is in their favour, low water against them. May the good times continue ! These people have many times suffered terrible privations through lack of food and clothing.

Stock.—Stock-raising is at a stand-still. The water has been so high the last three years that the meadows have been overflowed, and even summer pasturage has been very scarce. All the reserves are backed by swamps, and the cattle have had no place to graze except on the small ridges on which the villages are located. Last winter the loss from poor hay, and starvation, was large. Until the waters subside, there is very little use in trying to increase the herds.

Education.—There are day schools on each reserve, but owing to the lack of efficient teachers, and the roving habits of the parents, the result is not encouraging. The school at the Pas is an exception ; here I found an excellent school with Mr. R. A. McDougall in charge. A strong effort was made this year to secure recruits for the industrial schools, but with indifferent success, parents objecting to send their children so far away from home. From my experience of Indian day schools in this inspectorate, I am more and more convinced that the money expended on them could be used to better advantage under some other system. I have yet to find the pupil of an Indian day school located away from white settlements that understands or speaks English, although in some cases there have been mission schools on the reserves for over sixty years. Cree is the language of the agency, and will continue to be such until some other system of education is adopted.

Religion and Morals.—The bands of this agency are nominally all Christians of the Anglican Church. They are a law-abiding, moral people. Serious crime is almost unknown. There is no trouble here through the use of intoxicants. The Church Missionary Society maintains ordained missionaries at three reserves, and lay readers at the other reserves. They also have churches at all the reserves.

Health.—I am pleased to report that the general health of the agency has been good. There have been no epidemics of any kind except an outbreak of whooping-cough at Cumberland. Dr. Arthur Larose is medical attendant, and resides at the Pas or principal reserve; his services are a great boon to the people, and are much appreciated.

Small stocks of medicines are placed with the school teachers at the outside reserves, and are very beneficial. Tubercular troubles are decreasing, owing, I presume, to stricter sanitary regulations, and the fact that the Indians are better clothed, fed, and housed than formerly.

General Remarks.—The agency headquarters are located at the Pas. This reserve is conveniently situated to the other reserves in the agency, and is the centre of the religious, moral, social, and business life of the agency. The Indians residing here are of a superior class, and show the effect of sixty years of missionary work. Mr. Joseph Courtney is agent, assisted by Dr. Larose as clerk. For Indians following the old Indian mode of life, this is an ideal agency. They are far removed from the alluring and contaminating influences of white settlements. Game of many kinds, fish, and fur-bearing animals are generally abundant. This state of affairs is likely to continue, as there is nothing in the country to induce settlement to any extent. The Indians are well contented with their lot, and easy to handle. They ask for but little aid from the department.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

As this agency has been lately added to this inspectorate, I have not yet had an opportunity of making an inspection ; I hope to do so shortly.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

This band is still making substantial progress. These Indans have quite recovered from the disastrous flood of April, 1902, when their village was overflowed by the waters of the Assiniboine river. They are a hard-working, industrious people, and their labour is of considerable benefit to this town ; both men and women find constant employment. The only trouble we have with them is from liquor, a few of them are addicted to its use, and it is almost impossible to prevent their getting it.

The mission church in the village is well attended ; Mr. W. A. Hendry of the Presbyterian Sioux boarding school, acts as missionary. The boarding school continues to do good work under the principalship of Mr. Hendry. Twenty-two pupils are now in attendance. The school is popular with the Indians. While on this question I would say that boarding schools are much more popular with the Indians than industrial schools.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past year has been an uneventful one in this inspectorate. I have recently returned from my annual trip of inspection over the Manitowapah and Pas agencies. I started on July 14, and returned on the 9th instant. The trip was a most successful one in every respect. The journey was all by water, and the distance covered about two thousand five hundred miles.

I have to thank the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Pas agency for many kindnesses.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MAN., September 28, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my first annual report of inspection, I have the honour to congratulate the department upon the general prosperity and contentment prevailing among the different bands of Indians visited by me in the Lake Winnipeg portion of this inspectorate. Owing to the demand for labour by the various fish companies doing business on Lake Winnipeg, every Indian wanting work has had no trouble in getting employment, either to work by the day, or catch fish for himself and sell to the companies at a stated price. Fish of all kinds have been plentiful this season, and the Indians have been making as much as $5 and $6 a day for each skiff employed in the fishing. There is also a great demand for Indian labour by the lumber companies that are getting out cord-wood and logs during the fall and winter months. Acting on instructions from the department, I made the trip this year with the Rev. John Semmens, agent for Clandeboye agency, and acting agent for the Berens River agency. I assisted at all the payments on the various reserves, and by so doing got an insight into a great many matters that will be useful in my future work. I had council or band meetings on all the reserves, and found that the Indian resembles the white man in so far as having a great deal to complain of.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

This agency is in the province of Manitoba, and comprises three bands of Indians, named as follows : St. Peter's, Brokenhead, and Fort Alexander, all beautifully situated in the best parts of the province. If this agency does not prosper, it is not the fault of the location.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is located on both sides of the Red river, adjoining the parish of St. Clements on the south, and extending down the river for about ten miles to near where it empties into Lake Winnipeg. The area is about forty thousand acres, or nearly two townships, and is all first-class land, rich black soil of great depth. It is a mixed open and bush country, with some very fine hay-lands on the north part of the reserves. Along the river banks there is also a considerable amount of box elder or ash-leaf maple, and elm, though the main bush is mostly white poplar, with a sprinkling of scrub oak.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are a mixture of the Ojibbewas and Swampy Crees, and a great many of them have white blood in their veins, and are very little different from the half-breed population that have homes among them on land alienated from the reserve. A large number of the treaty women are married to non-treaty half-breed men.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one thousand one hundred and nineteen, made up as follows : two hundred and sixty-five men, two hundred and eighty-eight women, three hundred and two boys, and two hundred and sixty-four girls. There were fifty-nine births and thirty-nine deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health recently of the Indians of this band will compare most favourably with that of the white and half-breed populations in the

vicinity. All the houses inspected on this reserve were neat and clean, and certainly show signs of advancement on the part of the Indians. From the stand-point of cleanliness and comfort, the houses are very much improved in recent years, and this must have a good effect on the general health of the Indian people. Dr. Steep was present during the treaty payment, and seems to take a great interest in keeping every one in a good state of health.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve are almost altogether occupied in working for wages and being employed by outside parties. A very large number catch fish for the different fish companies that have headquarters at Selkirk. In the spring and summer a great many were engaged in catching cat-fish, for which they got good prices, and made large amounts of money. In the harvest-time a great many go out to the surrounding white settlements and work for the farmers; the younger men get well paid for this class of work, and if it were not for whisky being so plentiful and easy to get, these Indians could save a lot of money. They are nearly all good workers and give good satisfaction, but will not work steadily: as soon as they get a little ahead, they give up work and go in for a good time. At the treaty payments this year I endeavoured to get from them the amount they earned in the past year, but found it an impossibility within the short time at my disposal. Though these Indians have one of the finest reserves in Canada, it seems to be very uphill work to get them to stay on their farms and try and make a living off them. They own about two hundred acres for each family of five, and yet last year, everything they produced from the land outside of hay, could be raised on sixty acres. From information received in the week ended July 11, 1903, all they harvested in the fall of 1902, was one hundred and twenty-nine bushels of wheat, one hundred and seventy-three bushels of barley, eight hundred and fourteen bushels of oats, and three thousand four hundred and seventy-seven bushels of potatoes. They sell quite a lot of hay in Selkirk at good prices, the hay being easy to get and of a good quality. During the winter they hauled a very large amount of dry wood into Selkirk, which came off the reserve, but the supply will soon be exhausted if they keep on cutting at the rate they cut last winter. An effort will have to be made to induce these people to try to live off the products of the land, and not depend so much on outside work. Fur is a thing of the past for the Indians of this reserve, with the exception of the musk-rat, of which a large number are still caught around Nettly lake, and near the mouth of the river. Ducks are also plentiful in their season, in the marsh which lies north of the reserve, and the prairie chicken can still be got in considerable numbers. The Indians on this reserve own one hundred and fifty-eight skiffs, which are used in their occupations of fishing and hunting. They have broken up fifty acres of new land since the treaty payments of 1902, which will make a little improvement for the next year.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are mostly of logs, one and a-half storeys in height, with roofs shingled and floored with pine or spruce. Some of them are nicely painted inside and out on the casings, doors and windows, with the logs whitewashed. As a rule all their houses are whitewashed, the floors are kept clean, and quite a number are fairly well furnished. Several sewing-machines are to be seen, and an odd organ. A great many of the Indians prefer tents in the summer time. They pitch them near their houses, and stay in them till the weather gets cold. The stables are not very large, but are still fairly comfortable. They are usually built of logs, and plastered on the outside with lime or mud plaster. Since the 1902 treaty payment, thirty-three new houses and four stables are reported to me as having been built on the reserve, and are as a rule for the younger men, who are getting married and striking out for themselves.

Stock.—This industry is in a fairly prosperous condition, the cattle on the reserve are looking well, having come through the past winter in good condition. The reserve cattle show quite an admixture of shorthorn blood. At a meeting held by me with the band, one of the councillors brought up the question of a creamery building, and wanted to know whether the government would aid such an enterprise. This shows that the

subject of co-operation is receiving their attention, and some action will likely be taken in the near future. These Indians have a large number of horses and oxen, somewhere over three hundred, with which they do their farm work, make hay, and haul wood and hay to market. There is a great field on this reserve for the raising of stock, and dairy produce ; fine pasture and lots of the very best marsh hay being in great abundance.

Farm Implements.—Farm implements of nearly every sort are to be seen on every hand on this reserve. These Indians have a large number of mowers, hay-rakes, ploughs, harrows, wagons and sleighs, as well as a great variety of the smaller implements, such as hoes, garden-rakes, spades, scythes, &c., which are used in their farming and gardening operations, and give them great assistance in earning a living. Most of the large machinery, I regret to say, is not sheltered, as a rule : where they cease using an implement it remains till the next time it is wanted, to the great benefit of the machine companies, but to the detriment of the machinery.

Education.—There are five day schools on St. Peter's reserve, four under the auspices of the Church of England, and one under those of the Roman Catholic Church. They are situated at convenient points for the children to attend, and the situation of the schools is no valid excuse for the poor attendance. The attendance at the various schools (with the exception of South St. Peter's) is nothing like what it should be from the number of children on the reserve, and some means will have to be devised to make the parents send their young folks more regularly. My experience so far is that the schools are in a very backward state ; taking the best and brightest children to the industrial schools, is giving a bad blow to the day schools, and is very discouraging to all the teachers on the reserve.

Religion.—About three-fourths of the Indians on this reserve belong to the Church of England, the other fourth adhering to the Roman Catholic and Baptist Churches. There are also a few who belong to the Plymouth Brethren, and about a score of pagans. The Anglicans have five places of worship, while the Roman Catholics and Baptists have one each. The Anglicans and Baptists have a resident clergyman, while the Roman Catholics are supplied from Selkirk. A great many of the Indians are very devout people, and take a great interest in their religious services ; during the treaty payments there were two or three outdoor meetings going on every evening, held by the various Protestant denominations.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are making progress, but only in the matter of buildings, horses, buggies and sleighs, and in the general appearance of the individual. In the farming line they are a long way behind their record of ten years ago ; they do not raise half the grain and vegetables they did in those days. Now, these Indians, as a rule, are industrious and we do not have far to look for the reasons of this going back in the matter of cultivating the soil. It is simply the high price of labour at the present time. The Indian thinks he can make more by working for others than in working for himself and he adheres to that opinion in the meantime.

Temperance and Morality.—Too many Indians are only sober when whisky is not to be had. In Selkirk liquor is sold, and indirectly the Indians get it, and it seems almost impossible to get the evidence from them to convict, and all, as a rule, that is being done is to fine the poor Indian for being drunk. The Indians are fairly moral, as a rule, they keep straight, but there are exceptions to every rule and that is the case in this instance. They are subject to a great deal of temptation in being so close to a large town. Everything at present is in fairly good order and no cases of desertion were reported to us at the treaty payment.

BROKENHEAD RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The Brokenhead River reserve is situated along the banks of a river of the same name, which flows into Lake Winnipeg in its southern part. The area is

about thirty square miles, of good quality of soil, but principally covered with a thick growth of white poplar bush. Near the lake there is a very large marsh, the drier portions of which yield a great quantity of fine hay.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are also a mixture of Ojibbewas and Swampy Crees, and they also show signs of white blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one hundred and seventy, made up as follows : fifty-three men, fifty-three women, thirty-four boys and thirty girls. There were six births and four deaths. There were also two absent who were present at last treaty payment. This leaves the population the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good and they have had no serious sickness since last report. Dr. Steep was along with us and reports everything in good condition. The houses on this reserve are kept clean and the Indians seem to have found out that cleanliness is an aid to health.

Resources.—Some of the people on this reserve are doing a little farming, but they depend almost altogether on what fish and game they can catch. There are plenty of cat-fish in the river and they sell their surplus to Ewing & Fryer, who keep a small trading store on the reserve. A good many of the younger men work at the different lumber camps, of which there are a number in the vicinity of the reserve. The marsh near the mouth of the river is a great resort for the wild duck, of which they shoot large numbers ; rabbits are also very plentiful ; so taking it all round, there is no lack of provisions on this reserve. Four new houses and one stable were built last year and there are several more projected. The Indians own twenty-two horses, eight oxen, eight cows and fourteen young animals. Henry Flett takes charge of the only bull on the reserve ; it belongs to the band. They raised last year eight bushels of barley, four hundred and fifty-three bushels of potatoes, and they cut and stacked two hundred and eighty-four loads of hay, which put their animals through the winter and gave them a small surplus, which they could sell to the lumbermen. They own thirty-five skiffs, which are used by them for visiting and in the prosecution of their daily work. They report having broken up last year fifteen acres of new land in different places and no piece bigger than two acres.

Buildings.—The houses are all of log, plastered inside and out with mud or lime plaster, and make very comfortable buildings for the winter. Most of them are white-washed.

Stock.—The stock and horses in sight were in fair order, but this is not an ideal reserve for the raising of stock ; there is too much bush, and I would say that the mosquitoes are thicker here than in any other part of Manitoba, making it very bad for horses and stock. As they get more land cleared up it will improve in this respect.

Farming Implements.—There are very few implements on this reserve, and so far not many are required ; what they have—ploughs, harrows and small tools—are in fair condition, but as usual everything is out of doors.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve and I understand from the chief and council that the late teacher gave good satisfaction. The holidays were on at the time of the treaty payments, so I had no opportunity to inspect the school.

Religion.—There is both an Anglican and a Roman Catholic mission at this point; roughly, five-sevenths are Anglicans, one-seventh Roman Catholics, and one-seventh pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are making very little, if any, progress. They are making a good living and appear to be satisfied with that. They are not paying the attention to their gardens that I would like to see ; but, as the fish and game decrease, they will have a good reserve to fall back upon. Then it will be necessary to have a travelling farm instructor to teach them how and when to plant the seeds and grain.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band will compare favourably with the other bands in this agency. Not a sign of liquor was to be seen during my visit, and at the band meeting they were all anxious to have soberness prevail.

General Remarks.—White settlement is encroaching on this reserve, and the Indians are thinking of having the boundary line of their reserve better defined, so that they would be in a better position than at present to protect their property. They have a very valuable asset in their wood, and wish if possible that it should be preserved, and their suggestion is that iron posts be placed say every half mile on their outside boundary. These Indians, while extremely friendly to the white population, realize the rights they have in their reserve, and the value it may be to them and their children, in the near future.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is on the Winnipeg river, where it empties into Lake Winnipeg at the southeast side of the lake. They have about thirty-two square miles on both sides of the river. The banks are high and well wooded, the land is number one and will produce first-class crops of grain and vegetables.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are a mixture of Ojibbewa and Swampy Crees, and most of them have a strain of white blood. They are related all through with the half-breeds who live among them and around the lake shores.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was four hundred and eighty-eight, made up as follows : one hundred and twenty-six men, one hundred and thirty-eight women, one hundred and twenty-seven boys and ninety-seven girls. There were twenty-three births and twelve deaths. There were also twenty-two present who were absent last year and fourteen absent who were present at last treaty payment. This makes an increase of nineteen in population over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good and about on a par with the other bands in this agency. The buildings as seen appear to be in good repair and are clean and comfortable-looking. There was no serious epidemic during the past year, only the usual complaints of colds, rheumatism, diarrhœa, &c.

Resources and Occupations.—Among the Indians of this reserve there is still a good deal of hunting for the fur-bearing animals, and with a good deal of success during the past year. Moose and deer have been plentiful, which is a large item in their living. Rabbits, ducks and partridge are also in abundance. This reserve is nearly stationary in the matter of cattle and it seems hard work to get members of the band to increase their herds. Whitefish are increasing in the portion of Lake Winnipeg which is tributary to this reserve. The fishermen informed me that not for ten years have the whitefish been so plentiful in the south part of the lake, and yet the Indians complain that their food-supply is small. At a band meeting held after the treaty payments, Chief Mann and Councillors Kent, Mariel, Kanard and Henderson all pressed upon me the justice of restoring to them one resource that was theirs for over twenty years but had been taken away ; they referred to the provisions that used to be furnished them at treaty-time by their great mother the Queen. One councillor said the Queen must have been dead about ten years. The members of this band would also like some one sent to teach them how to farm, as they are seeing the necessity of turning their attention in that direction. They raised more potatoes last year than any other band on Lake Winnipeg, taking the population into consideration. Twenty-five acres of grain was all they had in last year, and about twenty-five acres of potatoes. They have also broken thirty acres of new land, which will materially increase their grain and potato crop for next year. The women and children earn a lot of money every year by the picking of fruit, of which there is great abundance at or near their reserve. Black and red currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blueberries and Saskatoons grow most luxuriantly near this part of Lake Winnipeg.

Buildings.—This reserve has a quantity of good building timber on it and in consequence the houses are good. They are all of log with shingle roofs and board floors. A great many of them are nicely whitewashed and make a good appearance, situated

as they are so beautifully on the high banks of the Winnipeg river. The stables are as comfortable as they can be made, with spaces chinked and plastered inside with mud, and very often outside with manure.

Stock.—From what the chief and council told me at the band meeting, they are barely holding their own in cattle, though they have four times the number of horses that they had a few years ago. They are also losing ground in the raising of pigs, there being only twenty-seven on the reserve, while they say that a few years ago they had over double that number. Their stock is in good condition ; cows, oxen and young stock all look well, what there is to be seen.

Farm Implements.—They have plenty of implements to carry on all the farming they are now doing, though they mentioned to me their want of an extra heavy plough for breaking up bush-land. The agent, Rev. Mr. Semmens, made a note of this want, and will endeavour to see if such a plough can be had. They are anticipating the time when more broken land will be necessary to them.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one Roman Catholic and one Anglican. The holidays were on at treaty-time and the schools were closed. I had at talk with Mr. Gow, the teacher of the Roman Catholic school, and he tells me the great difficulty is non-attendance of those on his roll. The only time there is a good attendance is from the middle of November to the middle of March ; in this latter month the people become uneasy and begin to disperse for the musk-rat hunt, which ends about May 1. They then return to the reserve, put in their gardens and are off again for the bear-hunt, nothing more being seen of them until the treaty-payment. As soon as this is done, they again leave for the duck-hunt and berry-picking, and never put in an appearance until they are driven back by the cold weather. Such is the chronic state of affairs, and he asks me how under such conditions can he be expected to show much improvement in his school, as the children forget while away nearly all they have learnt while present. Mr. Gow, with all his experience, could not suggest a remedy for this state of affairs. From what I have seen this summer, the boarding school on each reserve or group of reserves is the only solution of this very difficult question.

Religion.—This band is about evenly divided between the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, with about a score of pagans. They attend their church services very well when on their reserve and appear to think a great deal of their clergymen, who certainly are painstaking and worthy men.

Characteristics and Progress.—The chief and council are a very intelligent and bright lot of men, who are fast becoming civilized. They know what they want and also know how to ask for it. They realize the disadvantages they labour under at the present time, lack of education and trades ; but do not see how to bring the rank and file of their people to realize the same thing.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of this band are in no whit different from the other bands in this agency in their love for strong drink, and the great majority of them will drink when they can get it. The fish and lumber companies are, as a rule, very particular in seeing that no whisky comes on the reserves, but unfortunately some of their employees are not so, and more or less whisky gets out to this reserve. The morals of this band are what may be called medium to good ; as long as the white man tempts, there will be some to fall, and though such is the case among a few, the bulk of the people are sound, and largely owing to the teaching of religion by the different clergymen.

BERENS RIVER AGENCY.

This agency is partially in the province of Manitoba and partly in the district of Keewatin. It consists of eleven reserves, of which Black River, Hollowwater River, Fisher River, Jackhead River, Berens River and Little Grand Rapids are in the province of Manitoba, and on the shores of Lake Winnipeg. Poplar River, Pekange-

kum, Norway House and Cross Lake are in the district of Keewatin. The area of the above named reserves is about fifty-eight thousand acres, and with the exception of Fisher River reserve, which is on the west shore of the lake, it is nearly all a very poor district for farming.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve laid out for this band is on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg where the Black river empties into the lake. There is a good deal of rock and swamp, but still good lands can be had for gardens when the bush is cleared. There is some good spruce on this reserve, which can be utilized for lumber if fires do not destroy it. The area is two thousand acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are nearly all Ojibbewas, they talk the same language that prevails in the Clandeboye agency.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at last treaty payment was sixty-two, made up as follows : fifteen men, twenty women, thirteen boys and fourteen girls. There were four deaths (one man and three boys) and no births.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this reserve has been fairly good during the past year, they have suffered only from minor ailments.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting for home consumption is the main occupation of this band. A number of the younger members of the band work out in the lumber camps, and others catch fish for the fish companies, which send a tug around at stated times to buy what fish they have for sale. They do very little gardening, only eighty-seven bushels of potatoes were raised on the reserve last year. They have nine head of cattle and it took forty-six loads of hay to put them through the winter. Though living from hand to mouth, they made no complaint and appeared happy and comfortable. They must figure on having some money this fall, for they made a special request that I would try to get a trader to go out and see them in the early winter with traps, nets, groceries, underwear and dresses.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log, plastered both inside and out. The chief's house is a very comfortable one. The few stables seen were small and badly built. In contrast, the school is a very well built and comfortable building. There were three new buildings put up during the year.

Stock.—They have only a few head of stock so far, and the prospects for increases are not good, as the pasture-land is scarce. The chief desired me to thank the department for the gift last year of a yoke of oxen ; the Indians are well pleased with them and promise to give them the best of care.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements, but still as many as they require for the small quantity of land under cultivation.

Education.—There is one day school on the reserve, which is fairly well attended during the winter.

Religion.—The members of this band are mostly Anglicans, with some few pagans. There is a church on the reserve, which is well attended when the Indians are at home.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are making no progress as far as worldly goods are concerned. They are making a good living and seem satisfied with that. They own sixteen skiffs and two canoes, with which they do a great deal of visiting to the neighbouring reserves. They have broken no new land on the reserve since the treaty payment of 1902.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are fairly moral people, and if the white man could be kept off the reserve, there would be no difficulty in their remaining so.

General Remarks—The chief and band would like to have the band increased by about fifty, if the department will allow. They inform me there are a number of

non-treaty Indians who would like to join the band ; they are more or less related to them and they report them as being Christians.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Wanipigow or Hollowwater river, which flows into Lake Winnipeg on the east shore not far from Black island. There is plenty of rock and bush ; in the pockets or lower places there is some land where vegetables can be raised. The area is three thousand three hundred and sixteen acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are a branch of the Ojibbewas, and talk the same language as the St. Peter's band.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was one hundred and five, consisting of : twenty-two men, twenty-eight women, thirty-three boys and twenty-two girls. There were five births and five deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is very good. Colds and rheumatism seemed to be the general complaints.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing in the summer and hunting in the winter take up nearly all their time ; though a number of the men work in the lumber camps, where they make good wages. Fish have been in great plenty during the past season ; whitefish, pike and pickerel in particular, and the Indians can get a market for all they want to dispose of. Only five men grew any potatoes last year, and at that, only a total of eighty-eight bushels.

Buildings.—The houses are in a fair condition, being built of logs, and most of them have shingled roofs and board floors. There was only one new dwelling-house built during the year, but one Indian reported having built an ice-house, which shows they are going to try to save their surplus fish, when the tug does not get around on time.

Stock.—They have a few cows on this reserve, and they are looking well. The Indians report having harvested forty-one loads of hay, which wintered all the stock belonging to the band.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements they can use at the present time, though the chief says they would like to have a set of bob-sleighs.

Education.—They have a good school and the teacher, Mr. Sinclair, is doing very good work ; but the same complaint of non-attendance being the drawback, is heard here.

Religion.—The people of this reserve are Anglicans, and Mr. Sinclair, the teacher, acts as missionary for that church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are making no progress as far as farming is concerned, though in some other respects they are improving ; for instance, they are better clothed than formerly, men, women and children, more in accordance with white fashion, they make quite a respectable appearance while on the treaty-grounds. Their houses inside also show signs of progress, a good many of them have chairs, tables and good cook-stoves.

Temperance and Morality.—The influence and example of a resident missionary can be seen in this band. They appear to be a very sober and moral people, but there are some exceptions here.

BLOODVEIN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Bloodvein river, just northeast of the narrows of Lake Winnipeg, and is very low and swampy where the treaty payment is made, with plenty of granite rock and water in sight.

The area is three thousand three hundred and sixty-nine acres.

Tribe.—The Indans are the same tribe as the Hollowwater River and Jackhead River bands, and up to a recent date had one chief for the three reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band was, at the last treaty payment, fifty-seven, made up as follows : nine men, twenty-two women, eighteen boys and eight girls. There were two deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fair ; there was no sickness during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting fill in nearly all their time. There is considerable fur in the country east of their reserve, which gives them employment in the winter. They also work for the fish and lumber companies. There was five bushels of potatoes grown by this band last year. They have no stock, and they broke up no new land during the year. All the seed they put in the ground in the season of 1901, was destroyed by heavy rains, so they were left without seed in 1902, and that accounts in some degree for the small quantity of potatoes raised in that year.

Buildings.—What few houses there are on this reserve are of the usual kind ; hewed logs, generally poplar or spruce. Two new houses were built last year. They finished a good school-building in August, 1902. We paid treaty in this building and all it wants is to be sheeted or plastered inside to make a first-class school-room. There is one large room finished upstairs that will answer for a teacher to live in.

Stock.—No stock is kept on this reserve at the present time. The question came up at the band meeting held after the payment. The councillor and other members of the band expressed a desire to have some cattle if it could be arranged for.

Farm Implements.—They have quite a number of hoes, rakes and spades, all they require is some carpenter's tools.

Education.—There is no school yet on the reserve, they are anxious to have a teacher sent as soon as possible, as the school-building is ready for occupation.

Religion.—The bulk of the people of this band are pagans, but they are so connected with the Christian Indians surrounding that they are not at all bigoted.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians seem willing to make progress, but so far have found it difficult, they being a small band on a poor reserve ; they are law-abiding and industrious enough to provide food for their families, and there they stand. They would like their new chief, whoever he may be, to be a man who would take an interest in the band.

Temperance and Morality.—Complaints were made to me by a trader, who has his headquarters near this reserve, that a number of the women are prostitutes. As will be noticed by the 'Vital Statistics' of this band, there are only nine men to twenty-two women, which may account for the trouble. During the band meeting applications were put in for five men who want to join the reserve, of which a note was made by the acting agent, Rev. John Semmens.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Fisher river, which empties into Fisher bay, a very large bay on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. It extends from the bay inland for several miles on both sides of the river and is a very choice location. The land is as good as the best in Manitoba ; the only drawback being that when the water is high in the lake, it floods the lower part of the reserve for say a mile up the river, but in ordinary seasons they are not bothered in this way. The area of this reserve is about nine thousand acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees and speak that language. They originally came from Norway House district and are related to that band. Nearly all have more or less white blood and a great many of this band speak English.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was three hundred and eighty-one, consisting of ninety-five men, one hundred and three women,

ninety-three boys and ninety girls. There were eleven births and four deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is what may be called good. They have had no serious sickness during the year, and the small run to the doctor's tent, during the treaty payment, was only what might be expected from a people who have the benefit of medical advice only once a year. The houses are neat and clean, and some of them are quite well furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—Nearly all of this band are working in one way or another for the various fish, wood and lumber companies who are doing business in that vicinity. At time of writing, over twenty families are moved over to Snake island, about forty miles from their reserve, and are chopping wood for a Mr. Raymond, who supplies the lake steamers with cord-wood. This gentleman buys pickerel from the Indians, and a short time since while calling there on the steamer *Premier*, I saw shipped one hundred and ninety boxes of fish, each box containing one hundred and fifty pounds. There is also a large lumber mill at Humbug bay, about twenty-five miles from their reserve, at which a large number of them work. They make a great deal of money at this work ; the great trouble is, their home work is neglected; their gardens are looking very poor with a very few exceptions. I was at this reserve twenty-four years ago during a treaty payment, and at the council meeting this year I said to the acting chief : 'Why, your gardens are not near as good as when I was here before.' His answer was that his people would not stay at home and look after them. Only three Indians raised any grain last year, the total being thirteen bushels of barley and thirty bushels of oats.

Buildings.—They have a lot of good houses on this reserve, and they made a fine appearance from our schooner as we sailed up the river, being thickly located along the banks. The houses are well built of logs and all neatly shingled, a good many of them being painted. Most of them are whitewashed on the logs, and present a neat and clean appearance. The stables and outhouses are also of log, and nearly every Indian has some outbuildings besides his house.

Stock.—A large number of cattle and horses are kept on this reserve, and they are looking well. The only difficulty the Indians have is likely to be a shortage of hay, as white settlement gets closer, and they are asking for a few sections of hay-land which lie near, but outside their reserve.

Farm Implements.—They have ploughs, harrows and small implements in plenty on this reserve ; also a few mowers. Most of the implements as usual are kept out of doors.

Education.—A good many of the grown-up people on this reserve show the benefit of the past education. There is a school here and it is fairly well attended. It was closing the day we arrived, and the treaty payment being on, the attendance was small. The children in attendance are in a very backward state. I got the teacher to put the children present through their ordinary work, and I must say with disappointing results. They can read a little, but poorly at that, and it is simply mechanical ; though they make the sound of the words, when examined as to the meaning, they could not give any explanation. In arithmetic they could do small sums in addition, and that is as far as they had got. Writing seems to be their forte, their copy-books are neat, well written and show good powers of imitation.

Religion.—Nearly all the members of this band are Methodists. There is a very nice frame church and a fine large parsonage occupied by the Rev. E. R. Steinhauer, an Indian who was educated in the east. Understanding their language and customs so well, he ought to be able to do good work on this reserve. Dr. McLeod left a supply of medicines with him, and he will do the dispensing where it is necessary. A native Baptist lay preacher named John Passage was at the reserve during treaty-time, doing some preaching ; he belonged to the St. Peter's reserve, but applied for membership and was taken into Fisher River reserve at a band meeting held during our presence. As a good many of the Indians are willing to

change their religion at any time, no doubt shortly we shall hear of some Baptists on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are making no progress as far as farming and gardening are concerned. In 1897, statistics show that they raised one hundred bushels of wheat, six bushels of oats, eleven hundred and twenty bushels of barley and four thousand four hundred and forty bushels of potatoes; as against in 1902 thirteen bushels of barley, thirty bushels of oats and seven hundred and twenty-four bushels of potatoes. In cattle they have remained about stationary for the past five years, though they have twenty-nine horses now and only one at that time. They are progressing in other respects, nineteen new houses have been built during the year, and they report having broken up thirty-nine acres of new land, also, since last treaty payments. As a shining example, I might point out James Crate, sr., and family, who have good buildings and report being the owners of six horses, one bull, ten cows, and thirty young animals. They raised in the fall of 1902, thirty bushels of oats, one hundred bushels of potatoes, and cut and saved two hundred loads of hay, they also broke up five acres of new land during the year. They also own a large sail-boat and several skiffs, which they use in fishing. Almost every Indian family owns a train of dogs (four to the train) which they use in winter-time for hunting and fishing, in fact the dog is indispensable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are blessed with an acting chief on this reserve who is a man of very high character and who sets a good example to the band. The people are away so much and have so much association with the whites that the morals of a good many of the women are not the best. The Indians are temperate when they cannot get liquor; but when it is to be had, they do not seem able to resist temptation.

General Remarks.—A Mr. Rogers has a general store on the reserve and he tells me that there are some good hunters in this band. They have killed a great many moose in the country west of the reserve, during the past year. The unlawful destruction of the moose in this country should be stopped. I am informed that the game guardian seized twenty-nine quarters of moose at one of the lumber camps last winter, and only fined the man in charge $20 and left him all the meat except two quarters. The chief of this band is getting very old and helpless, David Rundle by name, he is unable to do any of the work, which throws all the responsibility on the councillor.

JACKHEAD RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is situated on a small river of the same name, about forty miles north of Fisher River on the west side of Lake Winnipeg. The land is low and not much of it is fit for cultivation. Close to the banks of the river are some dry spots which are capable of growing garden roots. The area is about twenty-six hundred and eighty acres.

Tribe.—This band is a part of the band living at Bloodvein and Hollowwater, and speaks the same language (Ojibbewa). The chief of this divided band has been dead for three years, and councillor George Travers, a very intelligent Indian, has charge of matters affecting the tribe, (the Jackhead branch).

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifteen men, twenty-two women, twenty-three boys and eight girls, making a total of sixty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year, and no other changes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is good, there having been no epidemic of any kind during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band live by hunting and fishing. They have a large tract of unsettled country to the west of them, and it is a good place for game, both large and small. They also make a considerable amount of money by working for the fish and lumber companies that have industries in their vicinity.

Buildings.—Their houses are of log and fairly comfortable, eight new houses having been built during the past year.

Stock.—They have a small number of cattle (twelve head) and do not depend much on this branch of industry at the present time. Hay is scarce, and they would like to get the right to cut hay on two square miles near the reserve, so that they could increase their herd of cattle.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band have very few implements that are of any use and ask that a plough be sent them for use next summer. They informed me that they had had a plough, but that Mr. Short, the late agent, took it away.

Education.—They have a school-house, but school was not in operation when I was on the reserve. The councillor is anxious that a good teacher should be sent.

Religion.—There is a small Anglican church on this reserve, which is usually looked after by a student from St. John's College. About half the population is Anglican, the other half being pagan.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are a fairly intelligent lot of people and seem desirous of making progress.

At a band meeting held after treaty, the question of the election of a chief for the three bands of Hollowwater River, Bloodvein River and this band was brought up. Councillor Travers said, 'As regards the matter of electing the chief for these three reserves, I say it would be very improper to make much of a reserve which is not a reserve, as Bloodvein is. There is not a fence there, no gardens and not one Indian there except at treaty-time. On the other hand, this reserve is advancing, there are over half a dozen houses being put up, our gardens are in good condition and our children well cared for. It would be wrong to have this reserve, which is the best of the three, managed by a chief living in the other reserves.' They feel very strongly that a chief should be appointed.

Temperance and Morality.—This reserve is about on a par with the other reserves of the agency. The Indians are anxious that peace and quietness should prevail. They asked me whether it would be possible to have a policeman appointed so that all the regulations laid down by the government should be carried out.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Berens river, near where it empties into Lake Winnipeg. It is a very rocky and bold-looking country on the banks of the river, but back from the shore the country gets low and swampy, and is covered with a heavy growth of small tamarack and spruce timber, suitable at the present time for fire-wood. There are pockets of good land suitable for gardens, but they can never raise much grain on this reserve. The area of the reserve is seven thousand four hundred acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are mostly of the Ojibbewa tribe ; there is a considerable mixture of white blood among them.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was three hundred, made up as follows : sixty men, sixty-four women, one hundred and five boys and seventy-one girls. There were nineteen births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Chief Jacob Berens informs me that the general health of his band has been good during the past year. This reserve having been the headquarters of the agent for a number of years, the Indians of the band have been well taught in the subject of keeping their houses clean, and as a rule they are all in a good state from a sanitary stand-point.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band depend on the soil for very little, only eight bushels of potatoes being raised during the past year, their main dependence being on fishing and the chase; along the Berens and Pigeon rivers game is still plentiful and they get quite a lot of fur, for which the price has been good. Quite a large number fish for the company that has a freezer at the mouth of the

river. Fish have been plentiful and the price given allows the Indians to make good wages. There is a Hudson Bay store at this point in charge of Mr. Disbrowe, who reports the Indians to be all in good circumstances. At treaty-time they paid all their debts and had quite an amount over, which they spent with the traders, who are always on hand about this time.

Buildings.—The houses are good, being built of fine large logs, nicely hewed. Nearly all of them are shingled, and I noticed some of them with the gables also shingled. The stables are mostly small, very few cattle being kept. A number of the houses are whitewashed with lime, and present a very pleasing appearance. Twelve new houses are in course of construction, some of them of quite a size. The new school-house is finished all but the inside lining ; it wants either plastering or paper and sheeting. It will then be a good building. The Hudson's Bay Company asks $40 per thousand for common lumber, and $8 for shingles.

Stock.—This is not a stock country, want of hay being the difficulty, and a hard one it will be to overcome. The total amount of stock on the reserve is : one horse, two oxen, five cows and six young animals.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are of the smaller kind, of which they appear to have enough.

Education.—They had no teacher at treaty-time, school having closed about six weeks before. They would like school kept up all the year, instead of as at present, only in the winter and spring. Chief and council say that the industrial schools are hurting the day schools, taking the children away who ought to be taught at home. They would like a boarding school on this reserve, and then it would be possible to see them once in a while.

Religion.—Two-thirds of the Indians on this reserve are Methodists, the rest being divided between Roman Catholics and pagans. The Methodists have a good church and a very fine parsonage ; the Rev. James MacLachlan was in charge. I have just heard from the acting agent, Rev. J. Semmens, that Mr. MacLachlan, an Indian guide, and five Indian children that he was bringing in to the Brandon industrial school, were all drowned on Lake Winnipeg near Big island, on or about September 12 ; all the bodies but one have been recovered. This will be a great affliction for this reserve, losing their minister and six members of the band. We had eight members of this band to man our canoes on the trip to Little Grand Rapids ; every night before retiring they sang a hymn and had prayers in their own language.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are making some progress in a great many things that go to make for good citzenship : obedience to law and to those in authority, attention to their religious duties, and strictness in paying their debts, are some of the characteristics that I saw in this band. In material progress they are making some advance in their houses, living and clothing more especially.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of this band with some exceptions are good, and from what observation I had, they would be just about the same as the other bands, if tempted by strong drink. There are so many strangers now visiting the reserve that the chief would like the old school-house made into a jail, more as a warning than for use. All he asks for is one hundred and fifty feet of five-eighths iron to put bars on the windows.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is situated in the district of Keewatin, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Poplar river, about forty miles north of Berens river. There is plenty of rock on this reserve, but also a good many pockets of good land, where the Indians can and do have gardens. The area of the reserve is three thousand eight hundred acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are more or less mixed, the majority of the blood being Ojibbewa.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-two men, forty-one women, forty-six boys and thirty-three girls, a total of one hundred and fifty-two. There were ten births and six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good during the past year.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band depend very little on their gardens, though twenty heads of families report having raised potatoes, in quantities from one to twenty bushels. Fishing for sale and home consumption, hunting game and fur are their main resources and occupations, and by them they make a good living.

Buildings.—There are ten new houses in course of construction. Those already built are of log, very comfortable and well put together. Stables are few and far between on this reserve as yet, not being required.

Stock.—Stock-raising is not one of their industries ; a start is being made, one ox, one cow and one young animal being reported, and the councillor mentioned the need of a bull.

Farm Implements.—What implements they have are in fair condition and mostly of the smaller kind.

Education.—At a meeting of the band, the question of the teacher came up, and they were anxious that their children should be well taught, and seemed to realize the benefit that the children receive by attending the school.

Religion.—About three-quarters of these Indians are Methodists, the rest being pagans. The Methodists have a mission, which is usually managed by a lay teacher. The mission is under the supervision of the minister who is stationed at Berens River.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is making progress. The Indians are building new houses, putting in floors and shingled roofs, and are evidently coming to the conclusion that the log house is more comfortable than the teepee, especially in winter. They are naturally a very quiet and honest people and desire to live on terms of friendship with every one who settles near them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on a par with all their neighbours in these two respects, which means they are fairly moral and temperate.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the district of Keewatin. It is on the east branch of the Nelson river, about twenty-four miles from its source and also partly on Little Playgreen lake. There is plenty of rock and water, but also plenty of good land in pockets not large, but having a good depth of rich soil. The finest garden seen by me on the trip was at the Hudson's Bay post at Norway House, which adjoins this reserve. They had, in perfection, every vegetable usually grown in Manitoba. The area of this reserve is ten thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band are principally Swampy Crees and speak the same language as the Fisher River band. There is a great deal of white blood in this band, some of the Indians taking treaty being almost pure white in appearance.

Vital Statistics.—The population at treaty payment was five hundred and forty-nine ; consisting of one hundred and nineteen men, one hundred and fifty-nine women, one hundred and forty-one boys and one hundred and thirty girls. There were sixteen births and thirty-nine deaths since the last treaty payment.

Health and Sanitation.—This band had a serious epidemic of grippe and pneumonia during the year, which caused quite a heavy increase in the death-rate, but at treaty-time the health of the band was good, and things were back to the normal condition.

Resources and Occupations.—A very large number of these Indians work all summer for the fish company which is operating a freezer at Warren's landing. They make a large amount of money catching whitefish, for which they were receiving this year three cents each. They also catch a lot of sturgeon, for which they receive good prices according to the size. On August 10 I saw a tug arrive from the northwest corner of Lake Winnipeg with four hundred sturgeon, and nearly all caught by these Indians. A large number of this same band work at Spider island, a small island about thirty miles south of Warren's landing, where the firm of Ewing & Fryer have a freezer, and buy all sorts of fish.

Buildings.—The houses of the Indians are good; they are built of logs with floors made of pit-sawn lumber and some of them shingled, but they are mostly thatched, as shingles come high in this part of the country. The buildings used by the Methodists for the boarding school are nicely located on a large point at Rossville, on the reserve, and make a good appearance. The main building has dining-room, two playrooms, kitchen, principal's apartments, some small rooms for staff and separate dormitories for boys and girls. They are cramped for room at the present time, but are now preparing to build an addition at a cost of about $800, in which there will be a sick ward, an accommodation for the staff, this will give them much needed accommodation. The principal, Rev. J. A. G. Lousley, has also just about completed a new log stable, 28 x 30, all manufactured by himself and boys out of the rough material. There is a good day school at Rossville as well as one the same size belonging to the boarding school.

Stock.—There is very little stock on this reserve, the reason being the difficulty of getting hay. All the hay harvested last year, one hundred and ninety-six loads (each load about half a ton), was cut in the water and put on the rocks to cure. Only thirty-five head of stock was reported as being owned by the whole band.

Farm Implements.—They have quite a number of ploughs and harrows, and a lot of the smaller implements.

Education.—Education is in a forward condition here compared with all the other reserves. The children attending both day and boarding schools make a very creditable showing. They can read plainly, explain the meaning of all the words, and do not drawl the same as most, if not all, the other schools, and this applies to all classes. They also have a good knowledge of arithmetic, and their copy-books are neat and clean, but this good writing is common to all the Indian schools.

The staff of the boarding school at the time of my visit, August 3, consisted of Rev. J. A. G. Lousley, principal, Miss C. A. Yeomans, matron, Miss H. T. Riley, seamstress, Dr. Lilian Yeomans, teacher, and Miss A. Brandon, cook. Fifty-two pupils were in attendance, twenty-four boys and thirty-one girls. They were all neatly dressed, both boys and girls, and looked as if going to school agreed with them. As well as the ordinary day school education, the girls are taught to sew and knit both by hand and by machine ; they also learn the ordinary care of the house, such as bed-making, sweeping, dusting, etc., and have a further course in the kitchen, are taught how to cook properly the different vegetables and to make cakes and bread. The boys are taught how to make a garden and also the use of all the common tools, which will be useful to them when they leave school. All the children remain away from the regular school a certain proportion of the time, being detailed for work in the institution. The day school taught by Miss Laura R. Lousley, and the boarding school by Miss Yeomans are graded and run in connection with one another ; Miss Yeomans takes all the junior classes, while Miss Lously takes the senior. The reserve children outside of the school get the benefit of this grading. During the holidays the children are allowed to go to their homes.

Religion.—Nearly all the members of this band are Methodists. They have a fine large parsonage and a capacious church. Rev. Mr. Nelson is the pastor and he has a very large congregation. The Sunday I was present he preached in English, and Wm. Crate, one of the band, interpreted the sermon into Cree. The boarding

school children looked well as they marched into church all well dressed. They gave the very best attention to the services and were a credit to the principal.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are a law-abiding and industrious people. They have bought an organ for the Methodist church during the year at a cost of $70 ; this was by private subscription among themselves. Chief Sinclair has a very good organ of his own, and he is going to buy one for the English Church private school that has been started about four miles up the river from Rossville. They are progressing in the way of houses, twenty-five new ones are in course of construction on the reserve. One treaty Indian, Willie Moore (if he was seen on the streets of Winnipeg he would be taken for a Scotchman) had over two hundred bushels of potatoes last fall, and expects to have more this present season.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are among the best in the agency in their dislike of anything approaching immorality or intemperance.

General Remarks.—A trader named Dalman, from Selkirk, brought some whisky into the district of Keewatin in August, which had a disastrous effect. The box containing the liquor was broken into at Warren's landing; some of it was brought on to the tug *Ogema*, on Aug. 3, which boat was being sent by the fish company to Rossville with their employees (who are nearly all treaty Indians) so that they could get their money. There was a drunken row on the boat and James Beecham, a treaty Indian, was knocked down and hurt so badly that he died two days after. John McKay, the engineer on the boat, was the person charged with doing the damage. During the following day, August 4, the mother of the injured young man came to the pay-tent and laid complaint against John McKay for injuring her boy. We sent the constable after McKay ; when he appeared he told us that when the steamer *Premier* landed at Warren's landing, the day before they came up, thirty-seven bottles of whisky had been stolen off that boat, and he said, 'I got my share.' Further he said that when Beecham was firing, he (McKay) came around to the engine and asked him how things were ; that Beecham called him a vile name, whereupon he gave him a crack, and started after him with a stick, but he thinks he was stopped ; and that they were drunk. We got the doctor's report, which did not lead us to expect a fatal result, the impression left on my mind being that the boy might be laid up for a short time. Our action was (no regular information being laid against McKay) to get McKay to sign an agreement to the effect that he would support the mother (who is a widow) and family till her son had recovered. The next morning we left for Cross lake, our next point for payment. On Friday, August 7, when on Playgreen lake, returning from Cross lake to Warren's landing, on our way to Little Grand rapids, two Indians met us with a letter from Chief Sinclair, informing us that Beecham was dead. After consultation with Mr. Semmens, we went back to Rossville and got the doctor to hold a post-mortem examination on the body. He found a crack in the skull, and decided that death was caused by that injury. I placed the matter in the hands of H. M. Howell, K.C., who happened to be spending the summer in the vicinity of Norway House ; Mr. J. K. McDonald, a justice of the peace for the district of Keewatin, happened to be at Norway House ; I laid an information before him charging McKay with the killing of Beecham. I then had a constable sworn in, and took him along with me in the tug *Keewatin*, to Warren's landing. On Sunday, August 9, McKay was arrested, and I had him taken back to Norway House, where we held the preliminary examination before Mr. McDonald. Mr. Howell acted for the crown, and I must here express my appreciation of his services. After hearing the evidence, the prisoner was committed to stand his trial, and was sent into the jail at Winnipeg. We sent Mr. E. McIvor, who was our white constable at the treaty payments, in charge of the prisoner McKay. While I was away after McKay, Mr. Semmens had Dalman arrested, as information was laid against him for selling liquor to Indians. All the evidence produced was that he had sold one bottle of whisky. Mr. Semmens fined him $100 and took away his license to trade with the Indians. Shortly after my return from completing the pay

ments, I received a letter from Howell, Mathers & Howell, telling me that the time for the trial had been set and asking me to accompany them to Norway House. I submitted the letter to the Hon. David Laird, and by his letter, 59-28, of date Sept. 5, 1903, he approved of my going, and authorized me to make necessary arrangements to be present at the trial. The trial was held and McKay was acquitted. The jury was composed of two white men and four half-breeds, and though in my opinion the evidence was quite strong enough to convict, the jury seemed to take the view of its being a drunken row ; sympathy with the prisoner's wife and family also had quite an effect. Some examination of these boats should be made to prevent this whisky getting into the district of Keewatin.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Cross lake, about seventy miles down the Nelson river. There is a good deal of rock in this country and all the garden patches are just pockets among the rocks. There is any quantity of bush suitable for firewood, but trees big enough for lumber are the exception. The area of the reserve is seven thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, of which a great portion is swamp.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are also Crees, with an admixture of white blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of seventy-seven men, ninety-one women, seventy-eight boys and eighty-two girls, in all three hundred and twenty-eight people. There were seventeen births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—This appears to be a healthy band, very little complaint was made, and only a visit from a doctor once a year. The houses are of log, with thatched roofs, and are the poorest yet seen in the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing for sale and home consumption is one of the main summer occupations. Ewing & Fryer have a small gasoline tug running on this lake and they buy sturgeon from the Indians, the price this last summer being seventy-five cents each, and even at that price the Indians made quite a sum of money. They also do a good deal of hunting for fur in the winter-time, and as a rule do well. The Hudson's Bay Company has a post here and there is opposition in a Mr. Hyer, who keeps a store and does quite a business in fur. The Indians raised last year six hundred and twenty-one bushels of potatoes, which was quite a help ; and their gardens look fairly well this year.

Buildings.—The houses are of logs and very little different in appearance from the reserve at Norway House, only there are not as many shingled roofs. The log schoolhouse is in an unfinished state, and a sheeting of boards, or lath and plaster, would improve its appearance. The Methodist church is a log building. The Roman Catholics have built a very fine church with a house for the priest. The Father in charge tells me their buildings cost $2,600, and they are about half paid for. They have a school-building also.

Stock.—They keep stock on this reserve to a very limited extent, and from what I heard and saw, there is not likely to be much change ; want of hay is the trouble. There were only two cows reported and no other stock.

Farm Implements.—I saw two ploughs on this reserve, one of them lay in a fence corner and was in fair order; the other was outdoors, just behind the school-house. The handles were rotted off, and yet the plough had never been used. The present chief could not give me the date when it had arrived on the reserve.

Education.—There has been no teacher on this reserve for some time, and at the band meeting a desire was expressed that a teacher should be sent as soon as possible.

Religion.—The members of this band are divided between the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches. The latter denomination is endeavouring to make its people contribute to the support of the church, and I have the best authority for saying that the Roman Catholic members of this band contributed last year one hundred and

twenty-five mink-skins to assist in maintaining the mission. The benefits conferred by religion can be noticed in these people, in their general conduct and every-day life. When coming back from the trial of McKay on September 21 our party had to get a York-boat and crew from the Hudson's Bay Company to take us to Warren's landing, twenty-four miles, to catch the steamer *Premier*, which sailed early in the morning, necessitating our leaving Norway House at six in the evening. Chief Ross, of the Cross Lake band, happened to be at Norway House with two York-boat crews. He agreed to take us up, and picked a crew. When we got about half way to where the east branch of the Nelson river opens out into Playgreen lake, the trip appeared to be a dangerous one, as it was both dark and windy. About ten o'clock our Indian crew of eleven men went ashore on an island to make a cup of tea, our court party also had a lunch. When this was over, we went on board ; our Indians remained behind. Noticing this, we looked up on the bank and there surrounding the fire were our men on their knees, and one of them was offering up prayer. We sailed through safely and arrived a short time after midnight, and very glad were we to get through.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little liquor gets through to this reserve and in consequence the Indians are temperate. The morals of the band are fair, a few cases of immorality were brought to my attention. Last winter they killed, without authority, an ox that had been given them by the department. Before payment started, the chief told us about it and gave me a list of the people who had a share of the ox and asked us to retain $1 from each. I collected $73 and handed it over to Mr. Semmens, who will buy two steers and send them up to replace the ox. No member of the band objected to this assessment.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about one hundred and thirty miles up the Berens river. There is plenty of rock and also plenty of pockets of good land. The area is four thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Ojibbewas, and they have some relatives in the Lac Seul band, Savanne agency.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of twenty-six men, thirty-four women, forty-nine boys and twenty-eight girls, a total of one hundred and thirty-seven. There were seven births and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—This is a healthy band. I never saw a finer or a healthier lot of children than in this band ; they live mostly in tents.

Resources and Occupations.—They depend altogether on fur to procure them clothing and groceries. They have plenty of fish and small game so they are never at a loss for something to eat. There is a Hudson's Bay post here, and most of the Indians work for that company, directly or indirectly. Last year they raised ninety-one bushels of potatoes.

Buildings.—There are very few houses on this reserve. The Indians would like to assist in building a school at some central point.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve have no stock. At a band meeting they expressed a desire to have a two-year-old heifer and a yearling bull sent to them so as to enable them to make a fresh start.

Farm Implements.—They have some garden tools, such as rakes, hoes and spades, which they use in their gardens.

Education.—This band has no school, but expressed a very strong desire to have one started. They say a school would be well attended during the months of May, June, July and August ; the remainder of the year they are away hunting. They would like a male teacher who understands their language. Here is a chance for one of the industrial school boys.

Religion.—Two-thirds of these Indians are Methodists, the rest being pagans. The missionary from Berens River visits them occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are not making much progress. They have plenty to eat and drink and are well clothed. The acting councillor informed me that they do not want to change their reserve, as they can do well where they are. On inquiry later, I found that the chief, Jacob Berens, desires this band to change to where the Pigeon river empties into Lake Winnipeg.

Temperance and Morality.—None of the Indians of this band have much chance to taste liquor, they are so far inland. They are a fairly moral people, and have very little contact with the whites, outside of the Hudson's Bay Company's officials.

General Remarks.—I was congratulated by the acting councillor and band on being the first inspector they had seen at Little Grand Rapids. We made the trip in canoes; it took nearly four days, and we had to unload and portage everything thirty-nine times, besides we tracked the canoes up five or six more rapids. There are fifty-two rapids between Berens River reserve and this one.

PEKANGEKUM BAND.

This reserve is situated about one hundred miles east of Little Grand Rapids, on the Berens river. The heads of the families came down there to meet us, and we paid them at that point. The population consists of twenty men, twenty-six women, thirty boys and thirty-seven girls, a total of one hundred and thirteen people. There were seven births and one death during the year.

They report having raised three hundred and fifty-one bushels of potatoes, and having plenty of fish and game during the year. The Hudson's Bay Company gives employment to most of these people. They are nearly all pagans. They ask that a councillor be appointed so that they will have some one they can hold responsible for the proper division of the supplies that are sent to the destitute by the department.

AGENCY OFFICE.

I inspected the office at Selkirk, of the Rev. John Semmens, agent for Clandeboye, and acting agent for the Berens River agency. The books and files are neatly and correctly kept, and Mr. Semmens seems to be in touch with every department of the two agencies. The office building is a good one and suitable for the purpose.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I left Stonewall on Monday, July 6, and got back on Thursday, August 27, being absent just fifty-three days. Having only a sail-boat, we found it impossible to reach all of the different agencies on the dates fixed by the Indian Commissioner. We were two days late at Bloodvein reserve and wound up eleven days late at Little Grand Rapids reserve, the Norway House trouble accounting for four days of this delay.

I have, &c.,

S. J. JACKSON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, August 15, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903, accompanied by statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.

Reserve.—The reserve is a block of land, in size nine by eight miles, situated about eight miles south of the village of Sintaluta on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The reserve is undulating and is partially wooded with a healthy growth of young timber.

Resources.—The natural resources of the reserve are wood and hay ; also a little senega-root.

Tribe.—These Indians are Assiniboines, and are closely allied to the great Sioux tribe in language and customs. They are also known by the name of 'Stonies.'

Population.—The population is two hundred and eleven, being an increase of one since last year. There are several absentees in the United States.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve has been good during the past year. Dr. Boujou attends whenever wanted, and is very attentive to their necessities. There are a few of the older Indians who have no idea of hygienic rules, and it is difficult to impress upon them the advantage of keeping themselves and their dwellings in a cleanly condition. Most of the Indians, however, are beginning to see the value of good airy buildings, and are advancing in that direction as much as their means will allow them.

Occupations.—About twenty families are engaged in farming and stock-raising, others work for settlers, sell fire-wood, fence pickets, and hay, while the women make something towards their support by tanning hides, knitting, &c.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of logs, but those who are able to afford it have shingled roofs; such buildings are on the increase, as the Indians advance in their condition. All have board floors.

Their stables are as good as they can make, with the material at their disposal, as the timber being small, they cannot get large logs. Most of the stables are, however, very comfortable, and they manage to bring their stock through the winter just as well as if they had brick barns.

Stock.—Considering the difficulty in the past of getting these Indians to take interest in cattle, there is a good deal of improvement to chronicle. The herd has doubled in the last few years, there being now two hundred head, and the natural increase was most satisfactory, there being forty-eight calves from fifty-two cows. I might mention that, besides the healthy increase in the cattle, the Indians have also supplied from their cattle the beef required for the reserve.

Implements.—The Indians take good care of their tools and implements, and are constantly adding to their number, as their means permit.

The following is a list of the principal implements, etc., purchased by the Indians out of their earnings during the year : two binders, seven mowers, one seeder, two heavy wagons, one democrat-wagon, two thousand five hundred pounds of wire for fencing, one force-pump and one hundred feet of piping, also a numerous lot of use-

ful articles such as axes, shovels, spades, hay-forks, hay-knives and household furniture, &c.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a very substantial stone building where service is held every Sunday. The attendance is variable at times, but on the whole may be considered good.

A quantity of good warm clothing is distributed every fall to the aged and infirm, which is very acceptable to these poor people.

The Roman Catholics have also a frame building near the agency headquarters for service, which is used occasionally.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of the Indians on this reserve has been most encouraging and more particularly in the case of several of the young men. The following are distinguished for progress during the year : Daniel Kennedy has fifty-six acres of wheat and eight of oats, also ten head of cattle; Chas. Rider has thirty-seven acres of wheat and eight of oats ; Oaksheppy has twenty acres of wheat and five of oats ; Medicine Rope has twenty-seven acres of wheat and three of oats ; Frank Risingsun has twenty-four acres of wheat ; Wesecan has twenty-three acres of wheat.

Daniel Kennedy, who is an ex-pupil of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, went for examination for an engineer's certificate and passed with flying colours. I was told by the examining inspector that his answers were equal to the best that he had examined.

Among the other graduates of the schools I beg to mention the following as doing well on the reserve : Clara Williams, a graduate of Regina school, who was two years as assistant matron at the Presbyterian Home at Alberni, B. C., where she gave excellent service ; William Grant, a son of Chief Carry-the-Kettle, and also a graduate of Regina industrial school.

This young man is employed as interpreter for the agency and gives satisfaction by his honesty and industry.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians do not go after liquor, there are a few that would take it probably if it was offered, but on the whole their conduct in this particular is commendable.

With regard to morality, while there are one or two who may be considered somewhat 'shady,' yet taking the band as a whole they are well-behaved.

General Remarks.—The prospects for a splendid crop are at present very bright indeed, and should no accidents happen, it will be by far the largest ever gathered in the history of the reserve. This combined with the fact that we have now (through the kindness of the department) a threshing outfit of our own, will be a great encouragement for further efforts. In the past the threshing was very discouraging, as we had to wait till every one else was done.

The reserve was inspected by Inspector Leveque last March, and he appeared pleased with what he saw. I beg to thank the department for the assistance it has generously granted, which has been a great help to the Indians.

The agent's house has been refloored and the agency buildings freshly painted, and other minor repairs made where most required.

SIOUX (MOOSEJAW).

These Indians still continue to make a living around Moosejaw and vicinity. They do not, however, get anything ahead and are not making any improvement. They would do better if they could be persuaded to go to some place where they could make permanent improvements.

I have, &c.,

THOS. W. ASPDIN,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, September 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Battleford agency for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

This agency comprises seven reserves, situated at distances of from fourteen to forty-four miles from the town of Battleford. The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently and centrally located on the Battle river, about two miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty acres, and is located twenty-two miles southeast from Battleford in the Eagle hills.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are Crees, and number forty men, forty-one women, thirty-seven boys and thirty-five girls, making a total of one hundred and fifty-three.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is adapted for the growing of barley and oats, but, owing to its situation and liability to summer frosts, is unsuitable for raising wheat.

Hay is plentiful, water easily obtainable and the soil is good ; wood is scarce, on account of having been consumed, some years ago, by prairie fires.

Raising live stock is the principal industry of these Indians, although they have, in the past year, earned quite a lot of money by freighting, working for farmers, catching musk-rats and burning lime and charcoal.

The crops on this reserve were fairly good last season.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to this band number four hundred and thirteen head. These Indians are good stockmen and look after their cattle properly.

Farm Implements.—A good proportion of this band own complete outfits of implements, which they have acquired through their industry, and, consequently, they take very good care of them.

Education.—There is a day school (Church of England) on this reserve under the charge of Mrs. Jefferson. The attendance is large and very regular. Good progress has been made during the past year, as the teacher is well qualified, and the children appear to be much interested in their studies and work.

Religion.—The majority of this band belong to the Church of England ; the rest are Roman Catholics. Regular services are held in the mission church on this reserve by the Rev. Mr. Inkster.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taken as a whole these Indians are very industrious, and are keenly alive to the value of dollars and cents, which is a long stride towards civilization ; they live much more comfortably now than in the past, and in consequence are healthier and much improved in appearance. Their morals are fairly good and temperance laws are observed.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of forty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-eight acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, twenty miles west of Battleford.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are Crees. There are twenty-one men, thirty-two women, seventeen boys and fourteen girls, making a total of eighty-four.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is well adapted for the raising of grain, and also sufficient hay for quite a number of stock.

Enough wheat was raised last year to provide these Indians with flour. They were also able to sell wheat and oats and had sufficient grain to feed a number of pigs for their own consumption.

Some money was also derived from the sale of lime and charcoal.

Stock.—The stock here is of splendid quality, and, besides keeping all the men busily occupied looking after them, provides for the band.

Farm Implements.—I may say that nearly every family of this band possesses a full complement of farm implements, of which they take very good care.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, it having been closed permanently on account of the want of children, but the boarding and industrial schools in this district have ample accommodation for any children who are of school age on this reserve.

Religion.—Nearly all these Indians are Christians, belonging to either the Roman Catholic or Anglican Churches; the others are pagans, but I am glad to say that the latter class are diminishing.

Characteristics and Progress.—The morals of these Indians are fully up to the usual standard of their kind; and they seem earnest in their endeavour to make a living for themselves.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Reserves.—These two reserves, which join each other, are situated on the south side of Battle river, about forty miles west of Battleford; they contain thirty-five thousand two hundred acres.

Both these reserves are especially well adapted for the raising of grain.

Tribes and Population.—All these Indians are Crees.

There are fifty-five men, sixty women, fifty-nine boys, and forty girls, making a total of two hundred and fourteen in all.

Resources and Occupations.—As stated before, these reserves are well situated for raising all kinds of grain, a fact of which the Indians take full advantage, so that, unless they encounter an unusually bad season, they will be able to provide themselves with all the flour they require.

Stock.—The Indians of these bands have a large number of cattle, which they look after very carefully; although there is not nearly enough hay on the reserves for their cattle, they have hitherto been able to secure enough outside, on the vacant lands, for their use; but now that these lands are being rapidly settled upon, some other means of procuring hay will have to be devised.

Sheep and pigs are also raised very successfully by these bands.

Farm Implements.—All implements are well looked after, and kept in good repair. They possess a goodly number of wagons, binders, mowers, rakes, ploughs, and other implements, all of which have been purchased by their own money.

Education.—There are two day schools here, one on Poundmaker reserve, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church; and one on Little Pine reserve, under the Church of England.

Both of these schools have a fair attendance, and the progress made is very creditable to teachers and pupils alike.

Religion.—There are a few pagans in these bands, but the greater number belong to the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very industrious and steady in their habits; they are also thrifty, and ambitious to become self-sustaining.

Their morals are fully up to the standard of the average white people.

STONY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated fourteen miles south of Battleford. It contains forty-six thousand two hundred and eight acres.

Tribe and Population.—These people are all Stonies. They number twenty-two men, twenty-seven women, sixteen boys and eight girls, making a total of seventy-three souls.

Resources and Occupations.—On account of the liability to summer frosts, this reserve is not at all suited for growing wheat, but oats and barley appear to do well here. There is an abundance of hay and water, which makes it splendid for raising stock.

As there was a great demand for freighters during the last spring, these Indians took advantage of the prevailing high rates and made quite a snug little sum for themselves, which they expended in implements, clothing, seed and provisions. They also haul fire-wood into town, and earn a good deal of money trapping musk-rats and other small fur-bearing animals.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are very well looked after, and as they always have a bountiful supply of hay, they are well wintered and kept in prime condition.

Farm Implements.—These people have a good equipment of wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes, ploughs, harrows and other implements they may require, and they are very careful in properly looking after them.

Education.—A day school, under the management of the Church of England authorities, was opened on this reserve last spring. The attendance so far has been very meagre and not at all up to what was expected it would be ; but I trust that we may in the future be able to improve this condition of affairs.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are sun-worshippers ; there are, however, a few who profess Christianity and are nominal members of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches.

MOOSOMIN AND THUNDERCHILD BANDS.

Reserves.—Moosomin reserve is twelve miles west of Battleford ; it contains fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres.

Thunderchild reserve adjoins that of Moosomin, and is eighteen miles west of Battleford ; it comprises fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty acres, on the south side of the North Saskatchewan river, and five thousand four hundred and forty acres on the north side of the same river.

In addition to these reserves there is a hay marsh for both of these bands, of nine hundred and sixty acres, at Round hill, twenty miles northeast of Battleford.

Both of these reserves belong to these bands, are very well adapted for mixed farming, and have a good supply of growing timber in poplar.

Resources and Occupations.—Some lime and charcoal are sold every year ; they also sell a fair amount of dry fire-wood to the townspeople, work for settlers, do a good deal of freighting, besides which they are very successful farmers and stock-raisers.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are mainly of the Cree tribe, although there are a few Saulteaux scattered amongst them.

In Moosomin band there are twenty-four men, thirty women, twenty-seven boys and twenty-seven girls, making a total of one hundred and eight.

Thunderchild band consists of thirty-nine men, forty-one women, twenty-nine boys and twenty-four girls, a total of one hundred and thirty-three.

The combined population of these two bands is therefore two hundred and forty-one.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to these bands came through the winter with practically speaking no loss whatever, and are in fine condition.

Farm Implements.—These bands are pretty well supplied with all the necessary farm implements, which they use and care for in a very satisfactory manner.

Education.—A day school, conducted under the management of the Church of England authorities, is situated on the Thunderchild reserve ; the attendance is small but I am glad to say that the children have made more progress than last year.

There is also a boarding school adjoining the Thunderchild reserve ; it is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church, and is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. The advancement shown by the pupils of this school is surprising ; this institution itself is a model of cleanliness, order and comfort ; and the children have been transformed from dirty, unkempt little urchins, into neat intelligent and healthy-looking boys and girls ; all this change and improvement is due to the untiring efforts and devotion of these reverend sisters, for the betterment, spiritually and temporarily, of the Indians.

The present attendance at this school is nineteen ; but the authorized number is only fifteen ; they have accommodation for more, and in view of the splendid work being done among the Indians and their children by this institution, it would be for the Indians' benefit to increase the number.

Religion.—Services are regularly held in the Church of England day school, and at the Roman Catholic mission, adjoining Thunderchild reserve. Both places of worship have their regular attendants, and are doing good work.

There is still a small number of pagans who will never change their views of religion, any more than they will change their colour.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are striving earnestly to better their condition ; they are making considerable progress, both morally and financially, and are industrious and temperate.

Miscellaneous.—A new farmer was appointed for the Thunderchild band last spring, so that now each of these bands has its own instructor. This was a move in the right direction, as one man could not possibly get over the large area of ground to be covered, between the different hay camps, and the reserves. I trust that the improvement shown in the condition of these two bands in the future will amply repay the department for the outlay.

As these bands are now under different management, they will be reported upon separately next year.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Vital Statistics.—The number of Indians paid this year was seven hundred and sixty-five, being an increase of eleven over the number paid last year.

There were forty-one births and forty-six deaths during the fiscal year.

Health and Sanitation.—Taken as a whole, the health of the Indians has been fairly satisfactory, the deaths having principally been among the old people, and some weakly children. No epidemic has occurred among our Indians during the past year.

Last spring an outbreak of small-pox took place among the Saulteaux at Birch and Turtle lakes. I am thankful to say, however, that this dread disease did not spread to our Indians.

During the sickness among the Saulteaux they were unable to hunt or fish, so they were provided with food from our agency storehouse, until they were fully recovered and again able to make their own living.

Stock.—The Indians are very proud of their cattle, and they have just cause for being so, as they are a remarkably fine lot of animals ; they number nineteen hundred and seventy-one head. The calves are strong and healthy ; the natural increase this year will be over four hundred.

The sheep and pigs are doing well, and are a constant source of revenue and food to the Indians.

Horses are, in the majority of cases, of a poor class ; but I am glad to say they are gradually improving in weight and quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—A marked improvement is slowly, but surely, taking place among these Indians ; they are becoming more thrifty, cleanly and orderly in their mode of living ; since my report of last year, they have purchased, out of the proceeds of the sale of their beef, cattle and their own earnings, the following, viz., twenty-six wagons, eight mowers, four rakes, two binders, eleven ploughs, eleven sets of bob-sleighs, one disc-harrow, two sets of drag-harrows and twenty-six sets of harness.

They raised and threshed last year twenty-seven thousand and eighty-nine bushels of grain ; and put up three thousand nine hundred and twenty-six tons of hay ; so that I think I am safe in saying that distinct progress has been shown for the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few cases of immorality have come to my notice, and these have been promptly suppressed as far as was possible.

As for temperance I may say that every effort has been used to put a stop to the illegal supply of liquor to the very few Indians who are fond of the seductive but fiery beverage ; there were, however, some half-dozen cases, which were detected and promptly punished, the fines of which aggregated $445. I think this was a good lesson to these breakers of the law, and that it will put a most effective stop to this kind of nuisance.

Miscellaneous.—The boundary lines of all the different reserves were surveyed this summer and new posts and mounds put in. This was very necessary, on account of the large influx of new settlers, and as the lines were choked with the growth of timber and were undiscernible.

I may say that all the members of the staff have rendered me loyal service in their duties of carrying on the work of this agency.

I have, &c.,

J. P. G. DAY,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, MAN., August 25, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report of this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Headquarters.—The headquarters of this agency are located in the town of Birtle, which is on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The Birdtail creek runs westerly through the town.

Tribes.—This agency comprises nine reserves, and five are occupied by the Saulteaux and four by the Sioux. The Dakotas, or Sioux, receive no annuity, but were given reserves and assistance in cattle and a few farm implements, so as to enable them to make their own living in farming and cattle-raising, which the majority are doing fairly well.

The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe. These are the treaty Indians proper. They receive an annuity of $5 each and each chief $25, and headmen or councillors $15.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of six thousand four hundred acres and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and the Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam and well adapted for grain-growing and root crops. The land in the valley is suitable for grain-growing, being heavier soil than the upland. The hay supply is secured in the valleys along the Assiniboine river and Birdtail creek. During dry seasons the hay-supply is limited, but sufficient is secured, along with the wheat and oat straw saved after the harvest, to supply their cattle with feed during the winter months.

There are about six hundred acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, maple and small poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion of the reserve.

OAK RIVER SIOUX BAND, NO. 58.

This reserve has an area of nine thousand seven hundred acres, and is located about six miles north from Griswold, a town situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a mixture of light and heavy loam and is well adapted for the raising of grain and roots of all kinds. On some of the hills the land is stony and sandy and is suitable for pasture. There is about one thousand acres in wood, mostly elm, oak and poplar ; with the exception of elm, the growth is small. The Oak river runs through the northeast corner, and empties into the Assiniboine river.

OAK LAKE SIOUX BAND, NO. 59.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of two thousand five hundred acres, and is located about four miles north of Pipestone, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a sandy loam and there are about one thousand and fifty acres suitable for cultivation. There are about one hundred and fifty acres in wood, principally ash, elm, maple and poplar, and one thousand and fifty acres in hay-lands. The Pipestone creek flows through the eastern portion of the reserve.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN SIOUX BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of six hundred and forty acres, and is located on the northern base of the Turtle mountains. There are ten acres in wood and the remainder is suitable for cultivation and pasture-land. Deloraine, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is the nearest town and post office.

KEESEEKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river, and on the southern base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of six thousand four hundred and forty acres. The Indians of this reserve have also a fishing station on the northern shores of Clearwater lake, about twelve miles northeast of the reserve. The soil is a rich black loam and suitable for raising grain of all kinds and root crops. In the flats along the river there are large hay meadows irrigated by the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs through the reserve from north to south. The reserve is well adapted for raising stock. There are numerous small lakes and ponds on this reserve.

There are one thousand acres in wood, mostly small poplar. Fires have destroyed most of the large timber. The Canadian Northern railway, from Neepawa, now runs through the southeast corner of the reserve. There will probably be a small town located in the vicinity of the reserve, in the near future. Strathclair is the nearest town to the reserve, being located ten miles south, on the Northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.

This reserve has an area of twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty acres and is located about fifteen miles in a northeasterly direction from Birtle, and on the Birdtail creek, which runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes, ponds and hay meadows. The soil is a heavy, black loam and suitable for raising grain and root crops, and an ideal reserve for raising stock. Rossburn is the nearest village to the reserve, being about five miles east.

VALLEY RIVER BAND, NO. 62½.

This reserve has an area of eleven thousand six hundred and eighty acres and is located at the junction of the Valley river and Short creek and about fifteen miles west of Grand View, a small town on the Canadian Northern railway. The soil is a light loam and the pasture good and most suitable for raising stock. There are about two thousand four hundred and sixty acres in wood, mostly spruce and poplar. Fire has done great damage to the timber on this reserve. There is still good timber on the reserve suitable for building purposes, railway ties, etc., also large quantities of fire-wood. There are a number of hay meadows along the Short creek and sloughs on the reserve, from which the Indians obtain their supply of hay. The Canadian Northern railway from Grand View, now runs through the reserve for a distance of about seven miles. A station is to be built on the reserve. Owing to the rough nature of the surrounding country, it is doubtful if a town will be located here. The lumber industry is quite active in the vicinity of the reserve.

GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.

This reserve has an area of eight hundred and twenty-five acres and is situated on Silver creek, which is on the east side of the Assiniboine river and about five miles southwest from Binscarth, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a black loam with poplar bluffs and some scrub oak. The soil is well adapted for raising grain and root crops.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of twelve thousand eight hundred acres and is located about eight miles north of Basswood, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The reserve is undulating with a great deal of poplar and willow bush, burnt in patches. There are numerous lakes (four of which contain fish), ponds and hay meadows. The soil is a rich black loam suitable for grain-growing. There are four thousand five hundred acres in wood. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve from north to south. The branch line from Neepawa, of the Canadian Northern railway, runs past the northern boundary of the reserve.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of the bands in this agency is as follows : two hundred and thirty-one men, two hundred and seventy-five women, and three hundred and eighty-four young people under twenty-one years of age. There was a

decrease in the population, during the year, of twelve, accounted for as follows : thirty-five births and thirty-nine deaths; twenty-nine joined this agency, transfers from other reserves, and thirty-seven left this agency, transfers to Portage la Prairie and Crooked Lake agencies.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has been fairly good, although measles broke out, and was accountable for the death of a number of the children of the Oak River Sioux band. Typhoid fever on the Waywayseecappo's reserve is accountable for the death of several adults there. There have been the usual cases of consumption and scrofula. The Indians have been repeatedly warned that all soiled linen used on scrofulous running sores must be burned, and sores kept clean. There is improvement in this line, but a number are quite careless, and do not realize this danger. The habit of expectorating on the floors of their houses has, to a great extent, been given up ; spittoons are now a necessary article of furniture in every house. The sanitary condition of all the reserves in this agency is good ; all the refuse that accumulates during the winter months is raked up in the spring and burned. The dwellings of the Indians in this agency are kept clean and tidy : some of the house are exceptionally tidy and compare favourably with the average well-to-do white settler's.

Resources and Ocupations.—The Sioux Indians, living on the Birdtail, Oak River and Oak Lake reserves, earn their living principally by farming, having this season three thousand four hundred and eighty-eight and a quarter acres in crop, in wheat, oats, corn, potatoes and other garden roots. The prospects for a bountiful harvest are very bright. They add to their earnings by the sale of cattle, ponies, fish, wild fruits, baskets, bead-work and mats, which they sell to the merchants and white settlers in the vicinity of their reserves. Over $2,000 for wild fruits alone will be earned by the Oak River Sioux Indians this season. The Saulteaux Indians are not expert farmers, like their Sioux brothers, but are improving slowly along that line. They earn their living by farming in a small way, fishing, hunting, cattle-raising, by the sale of wood, hay, baskets, mats, senega-root, and working on the river-drives and for farmers in the vicinity of their reserves. A few of the Indians raise their own pork ; this industry could be of great advantage to them, but their roaming habits during the summer months constitute one of the greatest drawbacks we have to contend against.

Buildings.—In this agency there are a number of frame houses on stone foundations, with upstairs apartments and kitchens attached. There are also a few frame stables and a number of granaries. There are also good log houses with shingled roofs, upstairs apartments, good floors, windows and doors. Most of the houses have fairly good furniture. The progress in house-improvement has been satisfactory. The new houses erected are large and more comfortable and are now taking the place of the old-time mud-roofed shanties, which are fast disappearing.

Stock.—The cattle on all the reserves are in good condition. The thoroughbred bulls were well looked after during the winter months ; the Indians on the whole take good care of their animals. The necessity for a good-sized horse, to do the ploughing and seeding required, is now realized by them, and quite a number have purchased, during the year, good-sized horses, suitable for this purpose. The past winter was very favourable for stock.

Farm Implements.—The Indians on the different reserves have added greatly to their stock of implements, having purchased during the year, ploughs, both sulky and gang, disc-harrows, seed-drills, a land-roller, binders, horse-rakes and a steam threshing-machine, also lumber wagons and bob-sleighs. The Oak River and Birdtail Sioux Indians have each a steam thresher, paid for out of their own earnings. The different reserves in this agency are well equipped with all farm implements required, according to the acreage broken, for cultivating the soil and harvesting their crop.

Education.—There are two schools in this agency, one day school and one boarding school. The day school is on the Keeseekoowenin reserve and is called the Okanase day school. It is fairly well attended. The pupils are bright, and should

make progress. The teacher, Mr. McPherson, has resigned, and Mr. Macalister has been appointed in his place. The boarding school is located in the town of Birtle. It has an attendance of forty-five resident pupils. The progress made is fair. The girl pupils are taught general housework ; some are very apt to learn, and will be a credit to the school, while others are indifferent and do not seem to realize that all the care and tuition given to them by their instructors is for their benefit, and should be taken advantage of by them. The boys are taught gardening and the care of stock. There are about six acres attached to the school for gardening purposes. Children from this agency also attend the Regina, Elkhorn, Brandon and Qu'Appelle industrial schools, and the Pine Creek and Cowessess boarding schools. The Indians as a whole are not interested in the education of their children. They object to the distance the schools are from their reserves, and the length of time the children have to stay, having once entered.

Religion.—All the reserves in this agency, with the exception of the Valley River reserve, receive spiritual instruction from missionaries. Services are held (Presbyterian) regularly on Sundays on the Birdtail Sioux, Oak Lake Sioux, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo and the Rolling River reserves, and an Anglican service on the Oak River Sioux reserve. The attendance at these services by the Indians of the Birdtail Sioux and Keeseekoowenin reserves is very good, and nearly all the adult members of the band take an interest in the services. On the Waywayseecappo reserve very little interest is taken in religious matters. On the Rolling River reserve they are all pagans. The new missionary, in charge, F. O. Gilbart, M.D., who resides on the reserve, is taking a great interest in the work ; religious services are held every Sunday. He also attends gratis to their bodily wants, and great good should result from his devoted work. On the Oak River Sioux reserve religious services are held every Sunday morning, and in the absence of the missionary, services are held by the native lay reader, Itoyentanka; the Sunday school is held in the afternoon in the school-house and is presided over by Itoyetanka; quite a number of the young men attend. Birdtail Sioux, Oak Lake Sioux and Waywayseecappo reserves have each a church (Presbyterian); Waywayseecappo's has also a Roman Catholic church, but no services are held by that denomination. The church at Oak River Sioux (Church of England) is on the reserve. Stones are now on the ground for a new church to be erected on the reserve. The religious services on the Keeseekoowenin and Rolling River reserves are held, the former in the school-house and the latter in the missionary's house.

Characteristics and Progress.—Throughout this agency the Indians are progressing, and I am very pleased to report that the improvement in the farming line is more than satisfactory. The acreage under crop this year is three thousand four hundred and ninety-two and three-quarter acres, an increase over last year of six hundred and eighty-one and three-quarter acres. The grain yield last season, 1902, amounted to sixty thousand and fifty-eight bushels, thresher's measure, an increase over the previous season, 1901, of thirty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine bushels, and over the season of 1900, the very large increase of fifty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-eight bushels. To secure the grain crop in this agency, season 1902, it took a little over four tons of binder-twine, and it will take about five tons to secure this present season's crop. No rations are issued in this agency, except in cases of ill health where the bread-winner is unable to work. No flour has been asked for, for the present fiscal year, 1903-4, for this agency, as it will not be required. The Indians in this agency, on the whole, are industrious and law-abiding and are becoming well-to-do. As examples of industry I might mention Moses Bunn and Sunka-ho-nahon, of the Birdtail Sioux reserve, who have good dwelling-houses and stables and have all the farm implements required to work their land. They have good horses and cattle and have in crop two hundred and forty and a quarter acres, principally in wheat and oats. They also own a steam threshing outfit, purchased last season at a cost of $1,500. Caskehanska, Itoyetanka, Wm. Wambdiska, Malpiyaska, Harry Hotanina, Kiny-

anwakan, Tunkancekiyana and Yuhaha of the Oak River Sioux reserve, have good frame houses and stables, two of the stables being frame buildings. They have good farm machinery, good horses and cattle, and have in crop eight hundred and sixty-six and a half acres. The first named Indian, Caskehanska, owns a steam threshing outfit. New houses have been erected on the Oak River Sioux, Birdtail Sioux and Oak Lake Sioux, also on the Waywayseecappo and Rolling River reserves. Other improvements are new stables, granaries and storehouses, erected during the year. The Indians of this agency are to be commended for their industry and good behaviour during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—There were several cases of Indians of this agency, members of the Oak River Sioux and Keeseekoowenin bands, being arrested and fined for being drunk. There were several cases against liquor-dealers for selling intoxicants to Indians, but we could secure no convictions. No liquor-drinking to my knowledge is done on their reserves by the Indians. It is only when they visit the towns that they procure liquor, and it is then purchased for them, through the medium of the half-breeds, who are sometimes relatives of the Indians. The numerous fairs held in the towns during the summer and fall months are a temptation to the Indians, as they invariably attend all in the vicinity of their reserves, and those who are addicted to the liquor habit generally manage to get some. It is almost impossible to convict, as the Indians will not identify the seller. The morality of the Indians in this agency I consider good ; of course there are exceptions. The old native custom of sending away their wives, and taking up others, in their places, when they choose, is still practised on some of the reserves, but I am glad to note that this habit is dying out.

Crops.—The weather and soil conditions were favourable this season for ploughing and seeding. Towards the end of April the weather was cold, with frost, and little growth was apparent. May and June were good growing months and the rain-fall was sufficient. The prospects for a harvest equal to last year's are very bright. Wheat-cutting commenced on August 15 this year, and will be general, with a few exceptions, on the 25th on all the reserves.

General Remarks.—This year closed with the Indians on all the reserves being in good circumstances ; advancement on all the reserves has been made in a practical way during the year. The cost to the government (outside of employees' salaries, medicines and medical attendance to the Indians) has been very little. The annual supply of flour formerly received at this agency, is now discontinued. There is only one farming instructor employed in this agency, who resides on the Oak River Sioux reserve. The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Sioux reserves was held this year on the Oak River Sioux reserve. The services were conducted by the Indians themselves and were very successful.

The staff consists of the same members as last year, and these are faithful and attentive to their duties.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, July 22, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report relative to the Indian agency under my charge, together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot reserve comprises about four hundred and seventy square miles, an area of about one-quarter that of Prince Edward Island. It is situated about fifty miles east of the city of Calgary and just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Although there is only one reserve and tribe of Indians thereon, at the time of making the treaty there were two head chiefs, occupying territories about ten miles apart. That formerly under the late Chief Crowfoot is located near the principal ford of the Bow river, known as the Blackfoot crossing, and is designated as the Crowfoot, Lower or South Camp, while the other section of the band, which gave adherence to the late Chief Old Sun, is located about ten miles further up the Bow river and is known as the Old Sun, Upper or North Camp. Of late years a number of the Indians have taken other locations on the river, yet the previously mentioned camps still maintain their existence.

Topographical Features.—The Bow river enters the reserve on the western side, near the northern boundary, and runs serpentinely across the reserve in a southeasterly direction, making its exit near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters the northern limits and empties into the Bow river about ten miles from the eastern border of the reserve, and the two Arrowwood creeks flow through the southwestern portion, emptying, too, into the Bow.

There are numerous low-lying portions of land here and there on the reserve, which now have considerable water therein, owing to the abundant rain-fall for several seasons past.

On the north side of the Bow river, about midway between the eastern and western limits of the reserve, there lies a range of low dunes, and on the southwestern portion, to the south of the same river, are similar dunes. Near the southeastern corner is another group of hills, but they are of a rocky nature. On all these hills, and at points along the river and creeks, there is more or less scrub and small timber.

The true banks of the Bow river vary in their distances apart. Here and there they come within half a mile of each other, while at other points they are a mile and more apart. At several points within the reserve, and on both sides of the river, are sharp-cut banks, which seem to rise considerably over one hundred feet above the water. Between these cut banks there are fertile valleys, or bottom-lands, part of which is clear open land and part covered with scrub.

The upland portion of the reserve, with the exception of the three ranges of hills previously referred to, is a rolling treeless prairie, with a few stony ridges. Both upland and bottom-land produce excellent pasturage, and a fair supply of grass sufficiently long for mowing can be found at intervals.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are the original Blackfeet.

Vital Statistics.—There are two hundred and fifty men, two hundred and seventy-one women and three hundred and seventy-five young people under twenty-one years of age. The total population of the band, as counted at the last annuity payments, was eight hundred and ninety-six. There were thirty-four births, and one hundred deaths. The band decreased four and increased three through marriage with Indians of other bands.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is now fairly good. During the month of December last a mild form of small-pox was introduced among them from some quarter, and for over two months the whole or part of the reserve was under quarantine. A number died, but I think the cause was more attributable to other causes than to the small-pox. The older members of the band passed through the small-pox epidemic of 1870, when about six hundred of the band fell victims to the disease, and those of that number who are now living would not admit that the late epidemic was really small-pox. With this notion prevailing among them, it was not an easy task to prevent them from visiting infected dwellings and persons, and in that way the difficulty of stamping out the disease was increased.

Refuse matter that collected about the dwellings during the winter months was raked up and burned, and, as teepees are generally resorted to during the warm months and these frequently moved, there is little to fear respecting the sanitary condition during the summer months.

There is a hospital containing two wards at the Upper Camp. It is under the auspices of the English Church. A resident doctor is in charge of the hospital and he is assisted by two nurses. The hospital is very well patronized by the Indians who reside on the western portion of the reserve, and occasionally by members of the band whose home is at the lower or eastern portion.

Dr. Lafferty, of Calgary, is the department's medical officer for the Indians here.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations are caring for stock, mining coal and hauling it to the local markets and to the line of railway for shipment, putting up hay for their own stock and for ranchers, farming and day labour of one kind and another. From all these sources the Indians earn considerable money. The sale of surplus cattle brought them about $3,200, the proceeds from sale of ponies about $5,000, by mining and hauling coal they earned $4,000, and approximately $2,800 was earned by working at haying. One rancher alone paid a section of the band over $1,100 for hay they put up for him.

Their cattle are rapidly increasing in numbers, and this branch alone is yearly bringing the Indians a greater revenue, and the care of them a corresponding increase in work.

The coal industry is capable of expansion away beyond the capabilities of these Indians, providing the capital to operate it to its full extent could be procured. There are millions of tons of the best quality of coal for domestic uses within the boundaries of the reserve, and there is a ready market for it within the boundaries of the western portion of our fair Dominion, which, to a large extent, is destitute of fuel. To operate it to the best advantage, and to compete with like industries at other points, a considerable investment of capital is essential. The little mining that was carried on during the year, principally to give the Indians employment, was done with very little money, and, consequently, only the simplest methods were within reach.

Farming operations are not carried on to the extent I should like, particularly the growing of roots. The excuse given by many this last spring was, that they had neither the seed-potatoes nor the money to buy them. It is true potatoes were scarce and dear—$1 per bushel—but, 'where there is a will there is a way,' and it is my opinion that the ambition to grow potatoes was as scarce as the potatoes.

Buildings.—A few new habitations were put up, but none call for special attention through being superior to those previously in use.

Farm Implements.—The number of wagons, mowers, rakes and team-harness has increased considerably. It seems to be the ambition of every head of a family to own a complete outfit.

Education.—There are two boarding schools in operation within the reserve, one situated about the centre of the Lower Camp and the other in a similar position in the Indian settlement in the upper or western portion of the reserve. These schools are under the auspices of the Roman Catholic and English Churches, respectively.

The Indians do not appear to be any more willing to encourage these schools than heretofore. The old Indian custom prevails here, to some extent, of bartering girls to those in quest of wives, and, when a girl is equivalent to so many horses in the matrimonial market, it is needless to say that those who have control are reluctant to place her outside the market referred to. An abominable feature of this ancient custom is that a girl under twelve years of age is frequently bartered for a pony, to be the wife of some one double the age, sometimes more, of herself. There are now thirty-nine boys and twenty-one girls at the two schools on this reserve. The child-traffic just referred to is the chief reason why so few girls are placed in the school.

I am glad to be able to report that the pupils who are in attendance at these schools have made fairly satisfactory progress.

Religion.—There are two places of worship on the reserve, both of which would compare favourably with like edifices in most of the towns throughout the Dominion. The newest one was completed since I wrote my last report. It was erected near the Crowfoot boarding school at the Lower Camp, and by the Roman Catholic denomination. The Anglicans have a neat edifice near the Old Sun boarding school in the Upper Camp settlement. Both places of worship are attended by small congregations of Indians, the majority of the Indians still cling to the religion of their forefathers.

Characteristics and Progress.—A chief characteristic of a majority of the Blackfeet is similar to that of other Indians, and that is to get as much out of the government as is possible. Improvidence is another characteristic. Too many are prone to look out for to-day and let to-morrow care for itself.

It gives me pleasure to bear testimony that this class of Indians is yearly decreasing here. Their eagerness to acquire cattle and the output of coal during the winter months are, I think, ample evidences that there are quite a few willing workers among them. The band as a whole has unquestionably made some strides forward during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—Some Indians argue that intoxicating liquor is very strong and good medicine, and to be deprived of its general use is a great hardship to the Indian. Many of them, I am sure, would use it for all kinds of ailments, if it could be conveniently procured. The department is aware, of course, that the permission to give it is restricted by the Indian Act to medical men and ministers of religion. Several members of the band were convicted of drunkenness during the year, and a number of white men were convicted of supplying the liquor to them. Giving the Indians, or that portion of the Indian Act that checks the traffic, due credit, I must say that the Indians are far more temperate than the surrounding whites.

In morals these Indians compare favourably with most other Indians. It may be remembered that, in my last report, I expressed thankfulness that there had been no plural marriages during the preceding year. That report was barely out of my hands when I learned that three members of the band were dissatisfied with one wife each and had taken another. I immediately directed that the rations of these families be withheld until such time as they saw fit to obey the rules in this respect. One family missed one ration, and then decided that it was better policy to abide by the rules. The other two families held out for several rations, and then they succumbed and put away wife No. 2. The rationing of able-bodied men and women has many objectionable features to me, but I must confess that, in these three instances, it gave me a leverage to settle an objectionable custom, for the time being at least.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I beg to say that I am fairly satisfied with the work that has been accomplished since I took charge of this agency, less than three years ago—November, 1900. The gratuitous issue of food has been considerably reduced, as the department is aware. The Indians, too, are to-day in better circumstances than ever before, and far more obedient to the rules and regulations that are pressed upon them, and pressed solely, I may say, with a view of making them better men and women.

Practically since the consummation of the treaty between the government and these Indians—October, 1877—there have been semi-weekly rations of beef and flour issued to men, women and children, regardless of their ability to provide these articles for themselves. A new system has lately been inaugurated here, which promises soon to do away with the gratuitous issue of food to able-bodied Indians. Only one free ration each week is now given, and the greater quantities to the weak, and the smaller quantities to the stronger. In addition there has been started a weekly 'self-support' ration, and it is carried on in the following manner: any Indian is free to turn into the ration-house a beef animal and then take a due bill for an equal quantity of beef, i.e., if an Indian turns in seven hundred and eighty pounds of beef he will be credited with that quantity and entitled to draw out fifteen pounds of beef every week during

the whole year. About twenty members of the band are taking advantage of this plan this year, and it is to be hoped that the number who will avail themselves of this 'self-support' system will yearly increase as the cattle multiply, and that within the next three or four years this self-support method will entirely eliminate the free ration custom that has been in vogue here so long.

I may say that I encourage giving that relieves distress or forms a basis for independence in the person helped, but I am not a believer in giving where it tends to create expectancy in the recipient and to make him the more a human parasite.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, August 19, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with accompanying statistical statement, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary rivers, and runs in a southern direction for about forty miles to within fourteen miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of over five hundred and forty square miles, or some three hundred and fifty-four thousand acres of splendid grazing land. The two rivers form our boundary lines on the north, east and west sides and give an abundant supply of fresh clear water.

There is no timber upon the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a few cotton-wood trees and a fair growth of willow, which form good cattle-shelters during the cold weather.

Tribe.—These Indians are a branch of the Blackfoot nation, which comprises the Blackfeet, near Calgary, North Peigans, near Macleod, and the South Peigans, in Montana, U.S.A.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve at last annuity payments was eleven hundred and eighty-five, viz., two hundred and ninety-nine men, four hundred and thirteen women and four hundred and seventy-three young persons, being a decrease of sixty-eight persons since last year. The births were forty-five, while the deaths numbered one hundred and ten.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the year, but scrofula and consumption carry off a large percentage year after year. Small-pox, which had been in the surrounding district for the two previous years in isolated cases, broke out upon the reserve. Fortunately the disease was discovered when only two persons had been attacked, and by forming a strict quarantine district the disease was confined to these two ; one patient, a woman, died of the disease. The medical officer succeeded in vaccinating and revaccinating some six hundred Indians, which no doubt prevented the disease from spreading.

The hospital on the reserve is well looked after, and the average number of patients treated is about nine. The sanitary condition of the various Indian houses is good, and all refuse is carefully taken away in early spring.

Resources and Occupations.—The district is not suited for crop-growing and consequently our resources are limited, cattle-raising, haying and freighting being our only means of making a living.

As in former years, our chief work was putting up hay, and the season of 1902 being a favourable one, a large quantity was got ; some two thousand two hundred and forty-one tons were cut and put up for use of our own herds, while over fifteen hundred and forty-seven tons were sold under contract, which gave us an average price of $5 per ton.

During the fall and winter months a considerable quantity of coal and other freighting was done by the Indians for the ranchers and other white settlers in the district, which netted them a good round sum of ready cash ; a large number also go out and hire with the settlers in the district and thus earn good wages.

Stock.—Cattle-breeding is now our most important industry. The Blood Indians first began to raise cattle in 1894, and since then, with the generous help accorded them by the department, their herds have increased very rapidly and, as a rule, they take good care of them. The herd now numbers over three thousand three hundred, and at the round-up on June 30, we branded six hundred and thirty head of calves, and had it not been for the severe snow-storm in May this number would have been very much greater. The department sent one hundred and fifty head of heifers, which were issued on the loan system to Indians, and thirty-two new men became cattle-holders for the first time. Twenty pure-bred pedigreed bulls and two stallions were also sent by the department for use among Indian cattle and horses.

We began on August 1 to kill our beef-steers and fat cows, and our supply enabled us to fill the contract till the first week in January. The average weight of these animals was eight hundred and thirty-five pounds of dressed beef, which shows what good care and careful breeding will do even in the hands of Indians. None but pure-bred pedigreed bulls have been used in our herds since we began the business, and the results undoubtedly show it, not only in the quality of our stock, but in the weight of steers killed for beef. The amount received for these beef animals was over $8,300.

The demand for Indian ponies still keeps up and during the year about twelve hundred have been sold, which brought in a sum of about $9,600, the largest amount ever received by these Indians as an income from their horses.

Buildings.—The Indians are from year to year enlarging or renewing their buildings, and although the number of houses is not increasing owing to the fact that the old ones are usually turned into stables, still the description of house is much better and larger. Three new frame houses have been erected which cost in the neighbourhood of $300 each for the material, while a number of the Indians have been flooring and shingling their new log houses.

A new house was also erected for the farmer at the agency headquarters ; the main building is 32 x 32, cottage-roof, with kitchen and back kitchen attached, 32 x14, and is a good comfortable dwelling. The whole of this work was done by graduates from the industrial school.

Implements.—The Indians purchased twenty new wagons, seven mowers and twenty-two sets of harness, and will pay for these out of their own earnings. Better care is taken of these implements, but there is still room for improvement. The reserve is fairly well supplied with wagons and other implements.

Education and Religion.—There are two boarding schools and one day school upon the reserve. The Church of England has one boarding school with fifty resident pupils and a day school with an average attendance of about eight pupils.

The Roman Catholic Church has a boarding school with twenty-eight resident pupils. Both boarding schools transfer their larger pupils to their respective industrial schools at Calgary and High River. The Churches find the Indians do not take a great deal of interest in educational affairs, and this of course makes it hard to get pupils.

Educational work, however, is beginning to tell, and I have pleasure in reporting that this season in our round-up party of about thirteen Indians no fewer than six of them were graduates from these industrial schools, and I am also pleased to report

that their work would compare favourably with any white lad's of the same age brought up on any of the large ranches.

There are two churches upon the reserve (one belonging to each of the above-mentioned denominations), but little interest is taken in religion, and with the exception of the pupils and ex-pupils, nearly the whole tribe may be said to be pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, both old and young, show a willingness to work and there is never any difficulty in getting them to work if remuneration is in sight. Progress, as among all uncivilized natives, is not rapid, but it is there and for the future it will be to the cattle industry that we must look for any advancement. I can see no good reason why under careful management the herds of cattle at present in their possession should not place a large number of them, within a very reasonable period, in a self-supporting state. Stock-raising is the natural occupation of these Indians and with such a magnificent reserve, there is no reason why they should long remain a burden to the rate-payer.

The annual income of the Indians is steadily increasing, while the value of their personal property has made rapid strides during the past few years.

Temperance and Morality.—There is still a considerable amount of drunkenness among the Indians, and it is very hard to find means of putting it down.

A good deal of horse-stealing has been going on during the past year, and in three cases the Indians were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each, which will have a good effect upon the others.

General Remarks.—During the past year a large fence inclosing an area of a mile and a half square has been built at the upper farm for the purpose of holding our supply of beef-cattle for the winter months, while at the agency headquarters the two old fields have been enlarged and a new one about one mile by half a mile wide erected, which will give us at this point about six hundred acres of good pasturage.

During the month of May we had a most severe snow-storm, which did an enormous amont of damage to stock. It began with heavy rain, which ultimately changed into snow, and on the second morning the ground was covered to a depth of two feet. The horse round-up by white settlers was going on at the time, and so severe was the cold that no fewer than eighteen head of their saddle horses died during the two days' storm.

The staff continues the same as at date of last report and gives satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, September 10, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1903.

WILLIAM TWATT'S BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve lies to the north of, and twenty miles distant from, the town of Prince Albert. It contains some twenty-two thousand acres. Its northern por-

tion is heavily timbered with spruce and poplar, while the southern part of the reserve is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-five men, forty-six women and sixty-one children, making a total of one hundred and forty-two. There have been six births, eleven deaths and two have joined the band, making a decrease of three during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is generally good.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band depend to some extent on hunting and fishing ; they are, however, good workers and earn considerable money in log-driving and supplying hay, etc., to the lumber camps. They farm to some extent and find a ready market for their produce in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—A number of these Indians have good shingle-roofed houses, while a few are still content with the flat-roofed shanties.

Stock.—They have a fine herd of cattle, of which they take fair care; the annual sale of their surplus stock adds to their income.

Education.—In the past the school in use was at one end of the reserve and was not very successful. A new school-house has been built at the centre of the reserve, which I expect will produce much better results.

Progress.—These Indians are progressing favourably and will, I expect, in a short time be self-supporting.

Religion.—Those who are not pagans are attached to the Church of England.

Temperance and Morality.—The men of this band come a great deal in contact with white men and liquor, but, considering their temptations, they behave very well. Their morality is not below the average.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of forty-two square miles and is situated twenty miles northwest of Carlton ; the soil is rich and suitable for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of eighteen men, twenty-two women and forty-one children, making a total of eighty-one. There have been three births and seven deaths, making a decrease of four during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good ; they keep clean houses.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising constitute the chief occupations of the band.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are substantial, neat and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are in fine condition ; they are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with implements, purchased in almost all cases by themselves.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, the children being sent at an early age to the Duck Lake boarding school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and have a church on the reserve.

Progress.—The majority of these Indians are doing very well and require very little assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate and moral.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated twenty-five miles north of Carlton, and has an area of seventy-seven square miles. It is well watered, hay is plentiful and pastures magnificent.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-three men, thirty-seven women and fifty children, making a total of one hundred and twenty. There have been four births, thirteen deaths, two have joined and one has left the band, making a decrease of eight during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been very good, due in a large measure to inherited diseases. They are intelligent and carry out the doctor's instructions ; they also observe the sanitary regulations. Both small-pox and scarlet fever visited this reserve, and while no deaths were caused by either disease, a number of children died from, I think, the after effects of scarlet fever.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations of this band, little hunting or fishing being done.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians on this reserve have good shingle-roofed houses, which they keep in fair repair.

Stock.—The cattle wintered very well, without loss, but not sufficient attention is given to the breeding animals in spring, with the result that their calf crop is always light.

Implements.—These Indians own all the implements required for farming purposes.

Religion.—Most of these Indians on this reserve profess to belong to the Presbyterian Church.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, at which the attendance is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians of this reserve are doing very well, others not so well; they have been over-indulged and lean too much on the department.

Temperance and Morality.—They are neither as temperate nor as moral as they might be or should be, judging from the attention that they have received in the past from both the department and the church.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies eighteen miles north of Mistawasis and contains an area of sixty-seven square miles, much of which is heavily wooded, but sufficient prairie-land is to be had for all purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-three men, fifty-four women, forty-three boys and fifty-seven girls. There have been eleven births, twenty-two deaths, one has joined and one has left the band, making a decrease of eleven during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has not been good, owing in most cases to inherited diseases. They keep their houses fairly clean and follow the sanitary regulations as well as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—Grain-growing and stock-raising furnish them with work and maintenance, which they supplement to some extent by hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—The Indians have good houses in most cases.

Stock.—These Indians have a nice herd of cattle numbering over three hundred head. They wintered very well ; they, besides, own a number of good horses.

Implements.—These Indians have all the implements they require for their work.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has a fair attendance.

Religion.—The majority of this band are members of the Church of England.

Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious and are making fair headway ; the majority should soon be self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—In a broad, liberal sense they are both temperate and moral.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM'S BAND, NO. 105.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the northern shore of Meadow lake, about one hundred and eight miles north of Battleford, and has an area of fourteen square miles. The Meadow river flows through the eastern portion of the reserve, which, as a whole, contains excellent soil, plenty of timber, good water, and possesses in its waters an exceptional abundance of fish.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of sixteen men, twenty-four women, nineteen boys and nineteen girls. There have been three births, three deaths and one has joined the band, making an increase of one during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good, though the extent of their sanitary measures is limited to the guidance of their instincts in the frequent shifting of their tents.

Resources and Occupations.—Their efforts in the direction of farming are limited to the cultivation of a few gardens; they find in trapping, fishing and the pursuit of larger game almost their sole support.

Buildings.—There are a few buildings on the reserve and only two generally occupied, as these Indians leave the reserve during the hunting season of the year.

Stock.—The stock is limited to less than a dozen head of cattle and twenty ponies.

Implements.—Their farm implements are limited in number, but sufficient for their needs.

Education.—The day school on this reserve continues in operation, but the attendance is not very good and progress slow.

Religion.—The majority of this band are Roman Catholics, their spiritual interests being under control of Rev. Father Teston, of Green Lake, who pays them regular visits.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have several good gardens on the reserve, but they are expert hunters and trappers, and find more pleasure and profit in their favourite occupation than in attempting to farm. They are industrious and law-abiding, and are clean and neat in their personal appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are temperate and moral.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve is located along the Green Lake trail and lies twelve miles north of Sandy lake. Its area is forty-six square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of the Big River and Pelican Lake sections of Kenemotayoo's band is one hundred and fifty-seven, (Big River containing one hundred and three and Pelican Lake fifty-four), composed of thirty-three men, forty-two women and eighty-two children. There have been five births and six deaths, and one has left the band, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—This band depends for a livelihood largely upon fish, but they have also started to farm and have gardens ; great patience will have to be exercised with them before they become self-supporting.

Buildings.—Their houses are not of much account, but they intend getting out logs this winter, and matters in this direction will improve.

Stock.—They have not a very large herd of cattle, nor have they yet realized the value to them of stock-raising ; time no doubt will teach them.

Implements.—They are kept furnished with such implements as they require.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been fairly well attended during the year.

Religion.—Not much progress seems to have been made in this direction, but the earnest efforts of the missions of both the Roman Catholic Church and Church of England will no doubt in time show good results.

Progress.—They are slowly advancing ; persistent, earnest effort on the part of the farm instructor, and agent will, without doubt, bring its reward.

RESERVE NO. 106 A.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north and east of the Sturgeon Lake reserve, their boundaries being one mile apart. Its area is fifty-six and one-half square miles and its surface undulating, with a dense growth, in parts, of timber suitable for building and sawing purposes, and some open country along the banks of the Little Red river, which traverses it from the northwest to the southeast.

This reserve is intended for the use of any Indians of the Montreal Lake or Lac la Ronge bands who may desire to settle down and attempt the cultivation of the soil ; but so far only a few families, numbering in all about sixteen souls, have availed themselves of the opportunity ; they cultivate gardens, and have a small herd of about thirty head of cattle, but their chief sources of maintenance are fishing, hunting and root-digging, with the sale of hay to adjacent lumber camps and work in the same.

WAHSPATON'S BAND (SIOUX), NO. 94 A.

Reserve.—The reserve contains two thousand four hundred acres and is nine miles northwest of Prince Albert ; the soil is light and sandy and about three-fourths of the reserve is covered with brush scrub, jack-pine and poplar.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sioux.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers about one hundred souls, but as only seven families dwell on the reserve, the remainder living near Prince Albert, exact details are not available.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians have about two acres in gardens and obtain their support chiefly from the sale of roots, berries, wood and hay to the convenient market of Prince Albert.

Buildings.—Their buildings are substantial, comfortable, and neatly kept.

Stock.—Their stock of cattle and ponies, though small, is well attended and the animals are in fine condition.

Implements.—They have a sufficient supply and are very careful of them.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, but the attendance is not regular.

Religion.—These Indians are adherents of the Presbyterian Church and divine services are held every Sunday in their own tongue by the missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and are steadily advancing.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they compare favourably with other bands.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

These Indians live and hunt in the neighbourhood of Montreal lake. A few of them live continuously in a village situated on the shore of Montreal lake, where there is a day school, which is well attended.

The population consists of thirty-six men, forty-five women and ninety children, making a total of one hundred and seventy-one. There have been nine births, six

deaths, three have joined and two have left the band, making an increase of four during the year.

While a few of the young men work for the Hudson's Bay Company, it may be said that the band depend entirely upon fishing and hunting. They all belong to the Church of England, the work of whose missionaries among these people for good cannot be over-estimated. They had a good winter catch of fur, and the health of the band for the past year was very good.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

The Indians of this band live in the neighbourhood of Lac la Ronge. The population consists of eighty-two men, one hundred and nine women, and two hundred and ninety-six children, making a total of four hundred and eighty-seven. There have been twenty-one births, nine deaths, three have left the band, and two have joined, making an increase of eleven.

Nearly all of these Indians belong to the Church of England and are exemplary Christians. Fishing and hunting are their sole means of support. They are a well-to-do people, in (for them) comfortable circumstances ; indeed a number of them have bank accounts.

The health of the band for the past year has been excellent. Both the Montreal Lake Indians and those of Lac la Ronge have advanced beyond the necessity of comment on either their temperance or morality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past year in this agency has been one of general prosperity. Fur and game were plentiful, crops were very good ; the agency mill having ground some fourteen hundred sacks of flour for Indians, besides which a considerable quantity of wheat was sold at Duck Lake by them.

The cattle wintered very well and without preventable loss.

Some four thousand logs were taken out in the winter on the different reserves and are now being turned into lumber.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that in this agency, with its large population, no infraction of the law during the past year took place, and that the rules of the department are respected.

I have, &c.,

J. MACARTHUR,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
Near BROADVIEW, August 17, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with agricultural and industrial statistics together with the inventory of government property under my charge up to June 30, 1903.

Agency Office.—The agency buildings are situated on the northeast quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, about nine miles northwest of the town of Broadview on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves.—The reserves are as follows : Ochapowace, No. 71; Kahkewistahaw, No. 72 and 72 A; Cowessess, No. 73; and Sakimay and Shesheep, No. 74 and 74 A ; all lying north of the Canadian Pacific railway and extending from Whitewood on the east, passing Broadview and running west nearly as far as Grenfell, bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle river from below Round lake on the east to a short distance above Crooked lake on the west.

There is also belonging to this agency, Little Bone reserve No. 73 A, situated at Leech lake about forty miles north of this agency.

The total area of these reserves is one hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-six acres.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the eastern side of the agency and lies northwest of Whitewood, running from a short distance from the railway to the Qu'Appelle valley. It contains fifty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four acres. The southern portion is prairie with many hay swamps and bluffs of poplar and willow. The northern portion sloping to the Qu'Appelle river is thickly wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead, and is much broken by large ravines, which are all thickly wooded. The soil is very gravelly, being unfit for cultivation ; on the southern portion of this reserve, the soil is a sandy and clay loam with gravelly spots here and there.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—There are on this reserve, thirty-one men, thirty-seven women and forty-three children, making a total of one hundred and eleven.

There were four deaths and five births, one woman left the reserve marrying into Sakimay band, and one returned from a visit.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a great many old people on this reserve, but the general health is good. Every endeavour is made to make them keep their houses well ventilated and whitewashed. Dr. J. R. Bird, the medical attendant, has been very attentive to the pupils at the boarding school and the Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—They are occupied in farming, putting up hay for their cattle and for sale, fishing, gathering senega-root, tanning hides, selling fire-wood in Whitewood, and in all can make a good living, except the very oldest, who obtain some assistance from the department, which is only given to those not able to work.

Buildings.—In many cases they have improved their houses and stables and are in a comfortable condition for the winter.

Stock.—The cattle have been wintered in splendid condition, and there were no losses through casualties.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements that are really necessary, and they purchase others from their own means when required.

Education.—Three of the children are attending Qu'Appelle industrial school ; also four at Cowessess and nine at Round Lake boarding school.

The boarding school at Round Lake (Presbyterian), which is situated off the northeast corner of this reserve, is well conducted by the Rev. Hugh McKay, principal, and Mrs. McKay, matron, assisted by a competent staff, who do everything possible to keep the school advancing, but it is not so well situated as the Cowessess boarding school, being at the lower end and off the reserve. I am glad to say there is a marked improvement in the children and that the buildings are kept neat and clean.

Religion.—Some of these Indians profess to be Presbyterians, and are under the care of the Rev. H. McKay, who is assisted by Jacob Bear, a member of the band, and a native missionary.

There are also a few Roman Catholics on this reserve, the remainder being mostly pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—On this reserve, I am glad to mention Henry Bear and Louis Henry, son and son-in-law of Jacob Bear, who have broken thirty acres and

put into crop about fifty acres, which is looking splendid. These young men were not very good workers before, but have now started energetically to work. I gave them some assistance and have no doubt that other young men will follow their example.

Temperance and Morality.—I may say that their temperance is not as good as their morality, as it was necessary to fine a couple of them for being drunk, but taken altogether their record is good.

KAKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72.

Reserve.—This reserve joins that of Ochapowace on the west side and lies north of Broadview, on the Canadian Pacific railway ; the Qu'Appelle valley is its northern boundary. There is also a small fishing station belonging to this reserve (No. 72 A) at the eastern end of Crooked lake, about ten miles distant.

The reserves contain an area of forty-six thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres. The land is mostly undulating prairie of a fair quality, interspersed with many ponds and hay sloughs with bluffs of poplar. There are some very good hay-lands in the southern part.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of thirty-one men, thirty-eight women and forty children, a total of one hundred and nine. There were six deaths and five births. One woman left by marriage into the Sakimay band, one woman entered the band by marriage from File Hills, one by marriage from the Sakimay band and two returned after being absent from the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a number who are afflicted with scrofula and consumption, their health has been very good. All precautions are taken to keep the houses and premises in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—Some are occupied in farming and raising cattle ; others sell hay and fire-wood in Whitewood and Broadview, while the older people sell senega-root and berries and make a fairly comfortable living.

Buildings.—The houses and stables on this reserve have been improved and repaired. They are in a very fair condition and are much more comfortable than in previous years.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve continues to improve, the necessary thoroughbreds having been furnished by the department.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all necessary implements, and are always adding to the number as their acreage increases and to replace those worn out.

Education.—Eight of the children are attending the Qu'Appelle industrial school, one is at Regina industrial school, two at Cowessess boarding school, and twelve at Round Lake boarding school.

The Round Lake boarding school (mentioned in the report on Ochapowace's band) draws a good number of its pupils from this reserve, and although they do not object to sending their children, they are always wanting them at home during haying and harvesting time to assist in the work.

Religion.—A few of these Indians attend the Roman Catholic services at the mission in the valley. Others attend the Presbyterian church on this reserve, where services are held every Sunday by the Rev. H. McKay or Jacob Bear. Most of the old Indians are pagans and do not attend either service.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am glad to say that this band has improved, not only by breaking new land, but in working the old land into a better condition.

I am pleased to report that Mesahcamaperness, Joseph Louison, Harry Favel and Andrew Alec, (the three latter being ex-pupils) have done good work at breaking new land and putting in a crop, altogether about eighty acres.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, their temperance and morality have improved.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is also situated between the line of the Canadian Pacific railway on the south, and the Qu'Appelle valley on the north, and is west of Kahkewistahaw reserve.

The area is forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

The Weed creek runs through this reserve and empties into the Qu'Appelle river through a large densely wooded and steep ravine ; it is very tortuous in its course. The southern portion of the reserve is undulating prairie with a few good hay marshes.

Tribe.—The majority of the members of this band are half-breeds, the remainder being Crees and Saulteaux.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and sixty-seven, composed of thirty-five men, forty-nine women and eighty-three children. There were three deaths and nine births. One is absent and one returned. Four joined from St. Peter's band.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Dr. Allingham, the assistant medical officer, has been very attentive to them, and all precautions were taken to prevent any disease, but there were a number afflicted with scrofula and consumption that required treatment, and some of these cases turned out fatal.

In the month of January last small-pox broke out on this reserve. Doctors Bird and Allingham quarantined the reserve, including the officials at the agency. The woman who had the disease recovered, but died later on of other complications, but as such careful precautions were taken, no further cases occurred.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve are in better circumstances than others in this agency, being mostly half-breeds and looking further ahead. They make a good living by farming, stock-raising and selling fire-wood and hay. The women are also good in making fancy bead-work, mats, wicker baskets, and moccasins. In all they are comfortable and do not require much assistance when crops are good.

Buildings.—Some of the buildings that were getting old have been replaced and the stables also repaired.

Stock.—The condition of the stock on this reserve is extra good. On account of there being a large amount of hay at the stables, and also large quantities of good wheat and oat straw, the stock was well fed during the winter.

The horses are small with a few exceptions, but the new thoroughbred stallion supplied by the department should improve the size.

Farm Implements.—The Indians keep themselves well supplied with good implements, and in most cases they are carefully kept under cover.

Education.—Sixteen of the children of this band are at Qu'Appelle, and two at Regina industrial schools. Twenty are at Cowessess and three at Round Lake boarding schools.

Cowessess boarding school (Roman Catholic), situated at the east end of Crooked lake on this reserve, is a credit to the agency, everything being up-to-date. Under the energetic management of the Rev. S. Perrault, Brother Eugene, and others of the staff, assisted by seven reverend sisters, there can be no question of the success of the school. They now have accommodation for about sixty pupils, but have only authority for forty, who are at present in attendance.

Religion.—The majority of this band, who are half-breeds, are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and attend the services at the Roman Catholic mission, which is on the reserve, in charge of the Rev. S. Perrault. A few attend the Presbyterian church on Kakkewistahaw reserve, where services are held every Sunday by the Rev. H. McKay.

These reverend gentlemen are faithful workers and are doing their best for the Indians.

I am glad to say that nearly all the ex-pupils from the industrial schools who have returned to this agency to live have been legally married. Also in some cases where they have not been to school they have also been legally married, which I consider a great improvement towards morality, and this result is largely due to these reverend gentlemen.

Characteristics and Progress.—One ex-pupil from the Qu'Appelle industrial school, William Trottier, has set a good example to the others ; the money funded for him in the savings bank gave him a chance to commence farming, and he is doing well. There are also several other young Indians starting into farming that have never done so before. It shows that they realize the necessity of farming, and every assistance is given to the beginners that is possible.

Temperance and Morality.—This reserve has a very good record for temperance and morality.

SAKIMAY BAND, NO. 74.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of the north half of Cowessess reserve, being bounded on the south side by that reserve and on the north by Crooked lake and the Qu'Appelle valley, a small portion of the reserve (No. 74 A), being on the north side of the lake and river.

This reserve contains twenty-five thousand two hundred and eight acres. In addition to this, these Indians have the Leech Lake (No. 73 A) reserve, situated forty miles north, containing six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres, which, being mostly hay swamps, bluffs and water, is very valuable to them, as the hay crop can be generally relied upon every season.

Sakimay reserve is mostly undulating prairie with some bluffs of poplar and willow. In the northern part it is much broken by ravines, which are heavily wooded. There were formerly large ponds on this reserve which have been for some years mostly dried up, although some of them have again filled up with water. About one-half of the land is good loam, the other half being gravelly. There are some magnificent haylands at the west end of Crooked lake.

Tribe.—Nearly all these Indians are Saulteaux with a few Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty men, forty-nine women and eighty-seven children. There were eleven deaths and six births. Six persons are absent, and one married into the Kahkewistahaw band. One returned and two entered by marriage from the Ochapowace and Kahkewistahaw bands.

Health and Sanitation.—In Shesheep's party there was an outbreak of measles in February last, but there were no fatal cases. This reserve has been particularly examined by the medical attendant and myself, as these Indians are travelling round a good deal, more particularly Shesheep's party, and liable to bring in disease. But altogether, with the exception of the outbreak of measles, they have had good health.

Resources and Occupations.—There are three parties combined at this reserve ; those at Goose lake are doing very well at farming and cattle-raising. Those at Shesheep's depend more on making hay and selling fire-wood. Those at Leech lake depend on hay only. Those at Sakimay's and Shesheep's catch a large number of fish in Crooked lake ; in all they make a comfortable living.

Buildings.—The buildings compare favourably with the other reserve ; the timber is of good size, and the buildings are comparatively of a good size and well put up. The stables are utilized when necessary to winter cattle for white men or Indians on payment of $5 per head for the winter.

Stock.—Their stock is always kept in good condition. In the summer it is herded and at night corralled into two large pastures, the Indians paying for the fencing and herding. On this account the cattle are not so wild as on reserves Nos. 71 and 72.

Farm Implements.—The Indians buy these as they require them, and pay for some of them from the proceeds of their own labour and some from the money funded for the band from the sale of permits to cut hay at Leech lake.

Education.—Seven children attend Qu'Appelle and three attend the Elkhorn industrial schools. Two are at Cowessess and six are at Round Lake boarding schools.

Although a number of children are sent from this band to the different schools, and the department is going to start a day school in connection with the boarding school under the direction of the Rev. H. McKay, I cannot report that Shesheep's party are willing to let their children go to school, but as they are now intermarrying with Indians on the other reserves, and a day school being opened, I hope their old prejudices against boarding and industrial schools will soon disappear.

Religion.—These Indians are nearly all pagans, particularly Shesheep's party. There are a few Roman Catholics, and also a few who are Presbyterians, for whom the Rev. H. McKay has opened a church where he holds services.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am glad to report that an ex-pupil of Regina industrial school, Herman Nowekeseswape, has a good farm. I gave him a yoke of oxen, a cow and calf, and advanced him seed-grain to start with. He is a good carpenter and I think will do well.

Acoose has also two sons from the Qu'Appelle school, and the three of them have put in nearly one hundred acres of grain this year. They would also have broken more land, if they had had the money to buy more breaking-ploughs, but they will be able to purchase these from their crop if nothing happens to it. In all, this band has shown a marked improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have conducted themselves very well considering the temptation of frequent visits to the near-by villages.

General Remarks.—The Indians in this agency are improving both in morality and farming. They have a better class of houses, also a better grade of cattle and horses, this improvement being due to the department sending in thoroughbreds.

Inspector Leveque made a thorough inspection of this agency.

Mr. H. J. Elliott, M. D. V., the veterinary officer, also inspected all the cattle and horses for diseases.

The Indians have not only made an increase in the total acreage under crop, but have broken a fair quantity of new land and have also done what summer-fallowing they could.

I wish to express my satisfaction with the way Mr. J. W. Jowett has kept the books of this agency; also for the work done by Mr. Sutherland, as engineer and miller, and with the others of the staff for the way they have worked during the year, which has so much conduced to the progress of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, August 25, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located to the east of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, about thirteen miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of sixteen square miles. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs.

The soil is sandy and cannot be depended on during dry seasons.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees. The older ones are a poor lot and while they live will keep on in the old-fashioned way, but among them are some young men, graduates of the industrial and boarding schools, whom these older ones cannot influence. The graduates are doing exceedingly well and with some help and care will succeed.

Vital Statistics.—The number of souls in this band is one hundred and one, composed of twenty-one men, thirty women, thirty-five boys and fifteen girls. There have been four births and four deaths, and fifteen have joined the band from other reserves, making an increase of fifteen.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—The reserves for these two bands border chiefly on Duck lake and its hay-marshes, being about three miles from the town of Duck Lake, which, having its flour-mill and a good market, adds considerably to the advantages these bands have. The total area is forty-four square miles. On Okemassis and part of Beardy's the soil is sandy and poor, but the remainder is very good on the south and west sides ; these sections the Indians are now going to, for cultivation, with favourable results.

Tribe.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The number in Okemassis' band is twenty-seven, composed of seven men, ten women and ten young people under twenty-one years of age. In Beardy's band they number thirty-one men, thirty-seven women and sixty-eight children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band lies on both sides of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, fourteen miles from the town of Prince Albert, and consists of thirty-seven square miles. The soil is all that could be desired, with plenty of slough and upland hay, also having a large quantity of poplar timber for building purposes.

Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees. They are a very intelligent lot, but do not take that interest in farming that they should, being a sort of a neutral quantity in most matters, and being capable of enduring an immense amount of rest.

Vital Statistics.—The number in this band consists of one hundred and thirty-three souls, composed of thirty-six men, thirty-four women and sixty-three children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve.—This reserve now includes part of the reserve formerly held by the Cumberland band, 100 A ; the latter band surrendered part of its reserve and then joined with James Smith's band, making one band with one reserve now known as the 'James Smith Band, No. 100.' This reserve is situated on the Big Saskatchewan river, near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over fifty-six square miles. There is a strip of it on the north side where the land is poor and sandy ; otherwise the soil on the rest of the reserve is of very good quality interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid property.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—James Smith's band, now that the old Cumberland band has joined with it, has two hundred and eleven souls, composed of fifty-six men, fifty-three women, and one hundred and two children and young people under twenty-one years of age.

The total population of Duck Lake agency is six hundred and six souls; the number of births was thirty-two, and the deaths thirty-two, including nine adults. There were twenty-one Indians absent at the payments, but they still belong to this agency.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good with One Arrow's, Okemassis', Beardy's and John Smith's bands. At James Smith's an epidemic of scarlet fever prevailed during January and February, but with no serious results. The medical attendant gave it his attention and his directions were carried out. As for sanitary precautions, we have but little trouble, as the Indians now fully understand the necessity for them. All those who the doctors thought should be were promptly vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Indians here are now chiefly divided either as hunting Indians or those who continuously reside on their reserves and make their living by grain-growing and raising cattle ; but this last year the large number of musk-rats, and the very high price paid for them, from fifteen to twenty-five cents in cash, supplemented by the large yield of senega-root, which brought fifty cents a pound, cash, had a demoralizing influence on a large number of our Indian farmers, who could not resist the temptation to go off for a time to the detriment of their farms. No doubt it gave them some ready cash while it lasted, but on the whole our Indian farmers lost by it, and they know it now. All our Indians were occupied during the year and have done well, much better than has been the case in former years ; they have lived very comfortably.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally being improved throughout the agency, as fast as the Indians can afford to purchase building-materials. Lumber is scarce and dear, but they prefer to wait until they can get this to build themselves respectable dwellings.

Stock.—Their stock is improving in the class of animals now bred, and they take better care of them ; but the trouble with those having small herds is to keep them from depending too much on their cattle for any cash they may require.

Farm Implements.—Useful implements are continually being purchased by the Indians, such as mowers, self-binders, seeders, disc-harrows, making a fair supply, but hardly sufficient.

Education.—There are in this agency : one industrial school, Emmanuel College, at Prince Albert, a boarding school, at Duck Lake, with one hundred pupils in attendance, one day school at John Smith's reserve, and one at James Smith's reserve. The industrial and boarding schools are doing good work. The day schools are doing fairly well, but they will improve as the Indians begin to see the advantages of an education, surrounded as they are by the great number of people coming into the country.

Religion.—Those belonging to the Church of England number three hundred and thirty-two, the Presbyterians, sixteen, the Roman Catholics, one hundred and seventy-eight, and pagans, eight; in all six hundred and six. They have an Anglican church at John Smith's reserve, as also at James Smith's, One Arrow's is close to the Roman Catholic church at Batoche, and those on Okemassis' and Beardy's attend the Roman Catholic church at the Duck Lake boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in the fall of 1902 had a much improved crop ; they threshed ten thousand five hundred and six bushels of wheat, eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven bushels of oats, fourteen hundred and thirty-four bushels of barley. They milled for their own use four hundred and fifty sacks of flour, and they realized from the cattle they sold the sum of $3,426 in cash. They also consumed from their own cattle to the value of $1,174. Their earnings by labouring and freighting amounted to $3,160 ; the hunting Indians realized the sum of $18,864. They earned from the sale of senega-root, berries, &c., the sum of $4,872, and got fish for food amounting to $3,950.

The Indians purchased and paid for three seeders, two double wagons, three ploughs, six sets of double harness, eight democrat-wagons, also cook-stoves and many

other minor but useful articles, either from their sale of grain or cattle, or from their earnings.

It will be seen that these Indians have been industrious and have had enough to make them very comfortable and contented. In all this the school graduates have made a very good and satisfactory showing.

Temperance and Morality.—They have advanced considerably in these respects. A marked and favourable change shows itself particularly among One Arrow's, Beardy's and Okemassis' bands; John Smith's and James Smith's bands have also improved. The closest attention is given to check and punish all offenders.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, August 3, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

As Indian agent I have the direction and management of five bands of Indians, occupying as many reserves, and am assisted by a staff consisting of a clerk, three farmers and an interpreter. Besides these a physician is employed to look after the health of the Indians, and two day-school teachers attend to the educational needs of their children.

ENOCH'S BAND, NO. 135.

Reserve.—Upon this reserve are situated the agency office and stores, and here the agent, clerk, interpreter and one of the farmers have their residences. The reserve (marked 'Tommy la Potac's' on the map) lies about eight miles west of Edmonton.

It consists of nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty acres of land, quite equal to the best in the famed Edmonton district in point of fertility and natural advantages.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—One hundred and twenty-nine Indians, members of this band, were paid annuity in October, 1902. The deaths recorded for the year between the payments of 1901 and 1902 numbered four, while the births for the same period reached twelve.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band, apart from some scrofulous and consumptive cases, always to be expected, was good. No contagious or epidemic disease touched the reserve since my last report. The usual sanitary precautions were taken in the spring, all refuse and garbage being gathered and burned. The requisite visits by the medical officer were punctually made, and all cases arising in the intervals between visits were prescribed for at his office in Edmonton.

Resources and Occupations.—Grain-growing and cattle-raising continue to be the principal avocations of the band. Ready money is realized from the sale of dead timber for fuel, posts and such purposes, and the returns from sales of surplus hay and beef-cattle are considerable. Some money is earned as wages among lumbermen, and the neighbouring farmers, and some is derived from the sale of berries and wild fruit.

Buildings.—While not much change is noticeable since my last report, the prospects for improvement are brighter. Some have the material for, and others have in contemplation, the erection of more commodious, better lighted and better ventilated houses than in the past. One house, a storey-and-a-half high with shingled roof and well floored, has been built within the year, and is now occupied. The stabling for stock is much improved.

Stock.—The breeding stock of this band now numbers eighty-four cows and up to June 30, forty-nine calves were branded. The remainder of the season will add considerably to the increase, and I look for a satisfactory showing. Surreptitious killing of immature animals continues, but in a decreasing degree. Now that some are turning in steers fit for beef, the price they are realizing constitutes the strongest appeal to the offenders to discontinue the practice, and they are beginning to appreciate it.

Education and Religion.—There is no school on this reserve, the children, when they have attained a suitable age, being sent to the boarding schools at St. Albert, Red Deer or Hobbema. The majority of the band profess allegiance to the Roman Catholic faith and are provided with a church and looked after by the priests of that denomination. The remainder are, nominally, Methodists without a settled missionary.

Temperance and Morality.—In common with the majority of our western Indians, the sobriety of this band is largely dependent on the facility or difficulty of obtaining intoxicants. Owing to the display by them of a sort of immoral loyalty in shielding those who supply them liquor, they are always able to procure it, and a conviction of the guilty parties is always impossible. Although more cases of drunkenness have come before me and been dealt with this year than last, I do not think the evil is increasing. With respect to their morality, I regret I cannot characterize it as other than lax.

Progress.—While not entirely fulfilling the expectations based on the splendid equipment secured by them last year, the results, so far, are not discouraging. This year they have three hundred and ninety acres of crop as against one hundred and twenty-two acres last year ; fifty-five acres of new land have been broken and two hundred acres more brought under fence. This season, thus far, has been most propitious and the prospects of an abundant harvest are very cheering indeed. Should no unforeseen casualty arise, the success that will come from this year's labour will be a stimulus to those so rewarded, and an inducement to the others who have not wrought or prospered to imitate their example.

Mr. Blewett, the farmer in charge, has been unremitting in his efforts for their advancement.

MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

Reserve.—This reserve, designated 'Michel Calahoo's' on the map, lies about nine miles northwest of the agency headquarters, but owing to bad roads, twenty-four miles are usually traversed in reaching it. The post office and market are at St. Albert, some ten miles distant. The area of the reserve is twenty-five thousand four hundred and eighty acres, about half of it being good agricultural land. The remainder is timbered with pine, tamarack and poplar of considerable commercial value.

Tribe.—This band may be described as a fusion of the Iroquois and Cree tribes. They are descendants of a small party of Iroquois who migrated from near Montreal about a hundred years ago and have intermarried, more or less, with their Cree neighbours.

Vital Statistics.—At the annuity payments, last October, eighty-six members of this band were paid. The deaths for the preceding year were two, the births for the same period being three.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. The customary sanitary precautions are observed and stated visits made by the physician. Their mode of living and the character of their dwellings are conducive to healthfulness.

Resources and Occupations.—These people are farmers and derive their support from the products of their woods and farms, their pigs and poultry, much as their white neighbours do. They are practically self-supporting.

Buildings.—Their houses are suitable to their condition in life and their stables are adequate for the protection of their stock.

Stock.—Their cattle are well cared for summer and winter, and in consequence they thrive and increase. They could extend their operations had they more horses, but are making the best of what they have.

Education and Religion.—In religion they are Roman Catholics, regular attendants at church and attentive to the services. They appreciate the benefits of education and are anxious to secure its advantages for their children. There is no day school on the reserve, but, St. Albert boarding school being convenient, their children go there.

Temperance and Morality.—Unlike the Indians of the other reserves, these may be characterized as both temperate and moral.

Progress.—These Indians have an ambition to reach a higher level. They see the means to accomplish it close at hand and have, I believe, the energy and diligence necessary to achieve it. They are progressive, as their surroundings testify.

ALEXANDER'S BAND, NO. 134.

Reserve.—This is known as 'Alexander's reserve' on the map. It lies to the north of Michel's, from which it is distant but four miles, yet twenty-five miles have to be travelled, when the roads are bad, to reach the house of the farmer in charge. The reserve contains twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty acres, about equally divided between agricultural and wooded land.

Tribe.—With the exception of a few Stonies, these are Cree Indians.

Vital Statistics.—At the enumeration of last October, the population was one hundred and sixty-eight. The deaths for the year were four and the births ten.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is good. Sanitary precautions are taken and the visits of the doctor are regularly made.

Resources and Occupations.—The livelihood of the Indians is chiefly obtained by hunting and fishing. They sell hay and wood and are gradually taking up farming.

Buildings.—Neither their houses nor stables are as good as they should be. They postpone improvement in this direction, hoping to find that lumber and shingles, wherewith to finish their log buildings, will come more within the limits of their ability to acquire than they are at present.

Stock.—The slaughtering of young stock has ceased. The Indians make ample provision of hay for their cattle, and if they would but bestow the proper winter care on them and provide suitable shelter, they would do well.

Education and Religion.—They are practically all Roman Catholics, with a church and a resident clergyman. Their children are educated at St. Albert boarding school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not abstemious from principle nor for conscience sake. They cannot resist the inclination to indulge in liquor and are too often tempted by those who make unlawful gain by trading on their weakness. Their morality stands on about the same plane as their sobriety.

Progress.—These Indians are hunters and fishermen, and have followed these pursuits so long that it has almost become instinct. It is difficult to wean them from a congenial pursuit to take up an alien and distasteful occupation. The process is

going on, but, in the nature of things, the evolution must be slow ; still signs of progress are apparent. The deposing of Alexander from his position of chief, which was rendered expedient by reason of his intemperate habits and inefficiency, does not appear to have unsettled his people.

JOSEPH'S BAND, NO. 133.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated north of Lac Ste. Anne and west of Alexander's reserve, thirty-five miles being travelled to reach it from the latter place. It contains fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres of land, a great part of which is covered with timber which, before long, is likely to be quite valuable.

Tribe.—With two or three exceptions these Indians are Stonies.

Vital Statistics.—At the last enumeration, in October, 1902, the band numbered one hundred and fifty-two persons. The deaths for the year were three and the births five.

Health and Sanitation.—Being hunters, much of their life is spent out of doors in fresh air and sunlight, and in consequence of this their health is good. The doctor visits the reserve and treats such as require his attention.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the occupations followed by these Indians, and, judging from their comfortable appearance, they must be successful.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings are quite as good as one, knowing their occupations, would expect. They have twenty head of cattle.

Education and Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. Miss de Cazes still keeps the day school with as great a measure of success as can be expected among a people of nomadic habits.

Temperance and Morality.—As this reserve lies so far from the agency headquarters, and only my monthly visits bring me in contact with the people, it is difficult for me to appraise them in this respect. As far as I can judge, they are on a par with the other bands.

PAUL'S BAND, NO. 133 A.

Reserve.—Southeastward from the reserve of Joseph's band lies the reserve of Paul's band, marked on the map 'Alexis reserve.' The distance between the limits of the two is about twelve miles, but twenty miles are covered driving to it. Twenty-three miles, in a straight course or forty-five miles by driving eastward, the agency headquarters are situated. The reserve contains twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty acres. About three-quarters of it is timbered, and the remainder is suitable for farming. Mr. A. E. Pattison is now farmer in charge, having taken the place of Mr. Blewett, who was transferred in July, 1902, as farmer to Enoch's band.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies.

Vital Statistics.—Last October the band numbered one hundred and fifty-five persons. The deaths for the year were five and the births were fifteen.

Health and Sanitation.—The precautions which are taken at the other reserves are also observed here, and the visits of the doctor are regularly made.

The health of the band is good.

Resources and Occupations.—They have begun to farm and are enlarging the scope of their operations this year. They still continue to hunt, and a good deal of fishing is done.

Buildings.—Means have been devised to assist them in the erection of better dwellings, and they are beginning to avail themselves of the opportunity for improvement.

Stock.—While they provide an abundance of hay for their cattle, their stables are not good. The fact that they are turning in steers for beef this year may arouse

them to a perception that a part of the returns therefrom might profitably be devoted to improvement in this respect.

Education and Religion.—With the exception of a few Roman Catholics, they are Methodists. The Methodist Church conducts a day school under the regulations of the department, affording an opportunity of educating the children which is not taken advantage of to the extent it should be.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality doubtless exist among these Indians, but as their vices do not lead to brawls or breaches of the peace, they are not brought to my notice. In respect to the virtues of temperance and morality they are much like their fellow Indians.

General Remarks.—At the agency headquarters a new frame stable, 20 x 29 feet, has been erected providing accommodation for six horses. It contains a granary and harness-room and will hold five tons of hay in the loft. The ice-house in connection with the ration-house, has been rebuilt and newly shingled. Beyond the cost of the materials, only $15.25 was expended for freighting and labour on both buildings, the work being done by employees under regular salary, and by the Indians for rations. All the hay for the agency stock and fire-wood for myself and the employees, all the freighting of Indian supplies, and the carrying of the mail, in short, all the ordinary maintenance and repair of agency property, are done by Indians for rations.

During the year several changes have been made in the staff. Mr. A. E. Pattison came into the service, taking the place of Mr. Blewett as farmer at Paul's reserve. Mr. Blewett, in turn, came as farmer to Enoch's band. Mr. McGee, who had been miller at Enoch's reserve, left the service, Mr. Blewett taking over his duties along with the farming. Mr. Carruthers, who was promoted to be agent at Pelly, left here early in May and was succeeded by Mr. Black in the same capacity.

I have, &c.,

JAMES GIBBONS,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALRERTA—HOBBEMA AGENCY,
HOLLBROKE, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of this agency for the past year, and to present the agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Agency Headquarters.—The headquarters of this agency are situated on the Battle river, ten miles below and north of Ponoka.

Reserves.—The following reserves are comprised within this agency : Samson's reserve, No. 137, lies to the southeast of Hobbema, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half-way between the towns of Ponoka and Wetaskiwin, and contains sixty-one and a half square miles.

Ermineskin's reserve, No. 138, lies to the northwest of Samson's, commencing near the Calgary and Edmonton railway and extending westerly across the railway line to the Bear Hills lake. It also comprises sixty-one and a half square miles.

Louis Bull's reserve lies to the northwest of Ermineskin's, and is not yet apportioned to the band.

Montana reserve, No. 139, also called 'The Bobtail' reserve, lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river, and to the northeast of Ponoka, and contains thirty and a half square miles.

The Pigeon Lake reserve lies at the south end of Pigeon lake, and contains seven and a half square miles, and is for the use of all the Indians of the above reserves.

The total area of these reserves is one hundred and three thousand eight hundred and sixty acres or one hundred and sixty-two square miles.

Tribe.—The Indians of these reserves are Crees.

Population.—The population at the last annuity payment was six hundred and seven. There were one hundred and forty-one men, one hundred and seventy-one women, one hundred and fifty-six boys and one hundred and thirty-nine girls. There were thirty-two births and twenty-nine deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the tribe was not all that could be desired. There was much sickness of a pulmonary nature. It mostly assumed the form of influenza and in some cases developed into bronchitis and pneumonia.

In the spring-time the usual precaution of gathering and burning the garbage was taken; while later on towards fall, before going into winter quarters, the lime-washing of the houses inside and out was done by the Indians.

Of late, since the warm weather set in, the health of the tribe has greatly improved.

Resources and Occupations.—The signs at the commencement of the fiscal year for a prosperous year were good. There was a larger area than ever before under cultivation, a first-class seed-bed combined with a plentiful supply of rain and sunshine, held forth before the Indian mind that eventually a magnificent harvest would be his.

As the season advanced, the favourable augurs multiplied until they seemed about to be fulfilled, then just at the supreme moment an electric storm, accompanied by terrific hail and lasting from twenty to thirty minutes, completely destroyed the crops of the Montana band, the half of Samson's and twenty per cent of Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands. Roots equally with cereals were destroyed. This occurred on August 23.

The heart of the Indian, as he said, 'was on the ground.' What remained of the crops was harvested, grain threshed and crop returns forwarded to the department. But his eggs were not all in the one basket. It was now that the real harvest was to commence.

Much was realized from a bountiful hay crop, ready sales of which were made in Ponoka and Wetaskiwin.

The fishing at Pigeon lake was most successful, and prices very satisfactory. The new settlements around the reserves became excellent markets for fish, and beyond these, three car-loads were sent to Calgary to supply that market. Before this work was completed, a great demand by fur-traders for musk-rat skins opened up another source of income. The Indians caught and traded, after using the flesh for food, thirty thousand skins at an average of eleven cents each and were enabled to purchase, besides necessary groceries and clothing, some wagons, bob-sleighs, and double harness. The augurs in another way were signally fulfilled.

But because just now at the beginning of another year, the acreage under cultivation is not less but a little more than it was a year ago, it would not be correct to suppose that the Indians were not discouraged after the great hail-storm. It took much persuasion and even pressure to get many of them to purchase seed and try again. It was done. The seed is now under the surface of the ground and once more the prospect is good.

Stock.—There was a further source of income from the cattle industry.

The total number of cattle in round numbers is one thousand head, and of cattle-owners one hundred and thirty. The number of beeves slaughtered was a hundred

and forty, making a total weight of eighty-one thousand eight hundred pounds for food. Of this quantity the department purchased for the old and sick and other incapables forty thousand pounds, and the balance of forty-one thousand eight hundred was used by the owners for feeding themselves and families.

The whole of this beef was taken into the agency stores and distributed in quantities of about ten pounds each, as required.

The herd, while not allowed at present to increase beyond the present number, has vastly improved in quality.

Fine young bulls of good breed were recently purchased, making now a total of twenty-five bulls distributed through the whole band. The stock is in excellent condition and excites favourable comment.

Buildings.—A fair advance has been made in the general comforts of the houses. Eight hundred saw-logs were cut and hauled by the Indians to their own saw-mill at this agency, and with the assistance of one white man, a sawyer, who was paid by the department, these logs were converted into lumber and shingles. Five new houses were erected. Many were improved by repairs and additions, and in many ways the Indian felt the benefit of such useful materials.

Education.—The schools on the reserves are in charge of two denominations, the Methodist and Roman Catholic.

The Methodists have two day schools and the Roman Catholics one boarding-school. The progress of the children in the latter is a treat to see. The attendance at the boarding school being regular and the care and supervision by the teachers being constant, make the progress of the pupils most marked and gratifying, not only to the teachers and parents, but to all who have any interest in Indian education. My monthly visits to the school during the past year have exhibited to me a step-by-step progress which has demonstrated the immense advantage of a boarding school, where the influence of the teachers is constant and the home influence nil, over a day school, where the influence of the teacher is only a few hours a day, while the home influence is constant in another direction. I have been strongly impressed by the significance of the two systems.

Religion.—Only a few of the Indians in this agency are pagans, and they mostly of the Montana band.

The main body of the Indians are now about equally divided between Roman Catholics and Methodists. There is a general interest in religious affairs. The days marked for holy days are generally kept and the religious ceremonies strictly observed, excepting only when such ceremony is in opposition to some ingrained Indian custom handed down from ancient times such as the 'sun dance,' and even in this pagan rite some compromise is generally agreed upon. So they are really and properly Christian Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—Since my last annual report I have had ten cases of drunkenness brought before me. This number in a population of six hundred for the period of twelve months among a people with some taste for 'fire-water' is not excessive. I only regret that in every case I was not able to secure the seller of the intoxicant or the 'intermediate' between the buyer and the seller.

As to the tribe's morality, very little is ever heard against it.

General Progress.—There has been progress both materially and mentally. The material progress is best recognized by the purchasing power the Indian individually has secured.

Purchases from year to year overlap. I have recently made out a list of implements, harness and heifers purchased by my Indians during the last three years. These purchases have together included seventeen wagons, fifteen bob-sleighs, fifteen mowers, nine horse-rakes, twenty-four double harness and thirty heifers, the total cost amounting to $3,910. One-third of this, $1,300, shows the last year's material progress.

So long as the Indians are advancing materially their environment is happily situated for mental progress, and they have also for their guidance the lamp of de-

partmental experience. I have learned after associating with Indians for twenty-two years not to expect too much. I have also learned the necessity of the continued exercise on my part, first, last and all the time of continual patience.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EAST ASSINIBOIA,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the operations in this agency, together with statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

WHITE BEAR'S BAND.

Reserve.—The White Bear's reserve is situated at the east end of the Moose mountains, about nine miles north of the town of Carlyle, and comprises an area of thirty thousand two hundred and eighty-eight acres. A large portion of this reserve is covered with poplar woods, hay meadows and lakes, in some of which fish are caught, such as pike and pickerel.

The southeastern part of the reserve is fairly level, the soil is heavy clay loam, and is well adapted for grain-raising. The reserve on the whole is well adapted for mixed farming.

Logs of a good size and quality for building purposes are easily obtained.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are a mixture of Crees, Saulteaux and Assiniboines.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of sixty-one men, sixty-nine women, forty boys and thirty-one girls, making a total of two hundred and one. There were eight births and nine deaths during the year, and three persons joined the band by marriage, which makes an increase of two for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the year, with the exception of the month of March ; all through that month grippe was prevalent, but no deaths occurred from the effects of this disease. Dr. Hardy was in attendance, and visited and prescribed for those requiring it. Dr. Hardy is the medical officer for this agency and has inspected the Indians regularly every month during the year ; he has been very attentive in the performance of his duties, and has always responded promptly when called upon.

The sanitary condition of the Indian houses and premises has been well looked after ; the houses were whitewashed, and the Indians have nearly all provided themselves with factory-made bedsteads. Those who could not afford these articles built raised beds for themselves out of poles and lumber. They have also by their industry been able to provide themselves with a better quality, and more variety, of food than formerly, and I think that this accounts in a great measure for the good state of health enjoyed by the band in general during the past year.

Resources.—The resources of this agency are the growing of grain and root crops, cattle-raising, sale of dry fire-wood, logs, poles and willow posts. The fish obtained in some of the larger lakes form a valuable source of food-supply.

Occupations.—Apart from farming and stock-raising, and the sale of wood already mentioned, the Indians derive much of their support from the digging of senega-root, dressing cow-robes for white settlers, and from the sale of fish and wild fruit. A little fur is still obtained during the fall and winter months, but this is not important now. The Indians also earn considerable by working for the neighbouring settlers during the harvest season.

Their main occupation during the summer months, consists in the breaking of new land, weeding their gardens and making hay for the use of their stock during the winter months.

The past year has been an exceptionally busy one for them ; material to construct a fence around the entire reserve, consisting of forty-six thousand pounds of barbed wire, eight hundred pounds of staples, and four thousand seven hundred and ninety cedar posts, had to be freighted from Carlyle to the agency, a distance of nine miles. The work of fence-building was started about June, and the portion of fence already completed (over twelve miles), consists of cedar posts placed thirty-five feet apart, and sunk three feet in the ground, with willow posts between placed about seven feet apart. Four strands of barbed wire are strung on these posts, which makes a very substantial fence. This work was performed by the Indians themselves under direct supervision from the agency staff, and the work has been well and neatly done. The material used in this fence was all paid for out of the proceeds of lands surrendered by the Indians in 1901.

Buildings.—The Indians are gradually improving their buildings ; old houses are being replaced with new ones of a better class, and those who can afford it are roofing their houses with lumber and shingles.

Stock.—The cattle were looked after during the past winter, and very few losses were sustained. The fodder provided was ample for all requirements, and sufficient was left over for use during seeding. Six thoroughbred bulls are used in the herd. These valuable animals were cared for during the winter months by my assistant, Mr. Jack, at the agency headquarters, and they were in the best of condition when turned out with the herd.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have provided themselves with an ample supply of farm implements, which are kept in a good state of repair.

Education.—The White Bear's day school was opened on October 28, last. Miss Edith McDonald is the teacher, and although this has been her first experience at teaching Indian children, she has been very successful. Nineteen pupils are on the roll, and the average attendance has been very good. The pupils look clean and tidy and have made good progress. The school building is a frame structure 20 x 30 feet, placed on a stone foundation, and is well lighted with six windows, and provided with good ventilation. The Indians appear to take an interest in the school and visit it frequently.

Religion.—Mr. Dodds, Presbyterian missionary, holds services for the benefit of the Indians every Sunday at the mission house. The attendance at these services is good ; a number of the Indians attend very regularly, and take a real interest in hearing the Scripture read and explained to them in their own language.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Dodds are untiring in their efforts to raise the moral standard of the Indians, whose respect and confidence they have succeeded in gaining.

Characteristics and Progress.—I feel justified in saying that most decided advancement has been made in this agency during the past year. This year there are two hundred and forty acres of land under crop, one hundred and one acres of this being land cropped for the first time ; so far sixty acres of new land has been broken up this year. The Indians being more industrious, have increased in personal possessions and comfort. No attempt was made to hold a sun, gift or other objectionable

dance during the past year, and I am glad to be able to say that there is not a dance-house in this agency.

During over ten years' experience in dealing with these Indians, I have never known them to be so contented with their lot and treatment. Two years ago councils were frequently held for the purpose of making complaints, and demands for food on the government, but during the past year the tone has entirely changed in this respect. A more united effort has been made to make their own living, and their only requests have been for tools and implements to do this with ; this in itself I consider an evidence of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not had to deal with a single case of intemperance amongst these Indians during the year, and have had no cause to complain of their moral conduct.

General Remarks.—The buildings at the agency headquarters have been put in a good state of repair. Some additions were made to the stabling, and stone foundations were placed under the granary and farmhouse. Two convictions were obtained against white men for offering Indians liquor. I am pleased to say that in both cases the Indians refused to take the liquor, and by notifying me they assisted in bringing the men to account. Mr. L. J. A. Leveque, inspector of Indian agencies, audited the books, and made a thorough inspection of the agency in March last, and appeared to be well satsified with things in general.

I have, &c.,

W. MURISON,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903 ; also a tabular statement of statistics and an inventory of government property under my charge.

The following are the reserves belonging to this agency: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemisticooseahwasis, No. 120 ; Ooneepowhayo's, No. 121 ; Puskeeahkeeweein's, No. 122; Keeheewin's, No. 123; Chipewyan, 124.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, NO. 119.

Reserve.—This reserve contains an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres, and is situated to the north of Fort Pitt on the Saskatchewan river. The northern portion is hilly and is wooded with poplar and pine. The centre is flat and has some marshes from which, in favourable seasons, a considerable quantity of hay is procured ; to the south there is fairly good pasture.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is two hundred and seventy-six, made up as follows : fifty-nine men, seventy-four women and one hundred and forty-three children and young people under twenty-one years. Eleven births and thirteen deaths occurred and three were added to the band through migration.

WEMISTICOOSEAHWASIS BAND, NO. 120.

Reserve.—This reserve adjoins Seekaskootch reserve on the western side, and contains fourteen thousand and eighty acres. The surface is rolling, the soil is light and it has numerous poplar groves and some good hay swamps.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-six, made up as follows : twenty-three men, twenty-four women and forty-nine children and young people. Three births and ten deaths occurred, and a further decrease of four was caused by migration.

OONEEPOWHAYO'S BAND, NO. 121.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated round the south end of Frog lake, and contains an area of twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty acres. The southern portion is hilly, and has numerous poplar groves intermixed with spruce ; towards the north it is less hilly, and all over the soil is sandy loam. Hay is plentiful.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-two, made up of twenty-two men, twenty-eight women and forty-two children and young people. Six births and seven deaths occurred and one was added to the band by migration.

PUSKEEAHKEEWEEIN'S BAND, NO. 122.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the west side of Frog lake and adjoins Ooneepowhayo's reserve on the north and partly on the west. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand six hundred acres of undulating land interspersed with poplar and spruce. The northern portion is swampy and in favourable seasons there are many spots where hay can be cut in considerable quantities. The soil is sandy loam.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-one, made up of four men, ten women and seventeen children and young people. There was one birth and no deaths took place.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

This reserve is situated about thirty-five miles northwest of Frog lake, and contains an area of seventeen thousand nine hundred and twenty acres. A large alkaline lake extends into the northern portion, which contains an island wooded with spruce and some birch. The southern part is hilly and covered with poplar, with here and there a few clumps of spruce. The interior is undulating land of rich loam.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-two, comprised of twenty-five men, thirty-two women and sixty-five children and young people. Six births and six deaths took place, and an increase of one is due to migration.

Tribe.—The Indians belonging to the five reserves so far described belong to the Cree nation and are dealt with as one band under the head of 'Seekaskootch band, No. 119.'

The most industrious of these Indians have been collected on the two reserves adjoining one another, known as Seekaskootch and Weemisticooseahwasis reserves ; on the former of which the agency headquarters are situated. On these two reserves the Indians do a little farming and keep a considerable number of cattle. The remaining members of the band derive a fairly good living by hunting, fishing, collecting senega-root, and freighting and doing other kinds of work for traders and settlers.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good and there are but few, with the exception of the very old and the blind, who are not able to do work of some kind ; but scrofula and consumption are more or less evident in the majority of families. Mortality has been chiefly among the young children. The

reserves have been free from epidemics, and particular attention is given to the clearing up of refuse and filth in the spring, which is so apt to collect during the winter.

Resources and Occupations.—The main industry of these Indians is cattle-raising, and the greater part of their surplus stock is profitably disposed of locally to the Hudson's Bay Company and the respective missions, also to some of the settlers ; and this year the Indians supplied the greater part of the beef required for the agency ; they also occasionally butcher an animal for their own use. Farming is carried on only to a small extent, but the grain that is raised meets with ready sale locally. A small crop of wheat was raised, from which seventy-two sacks of flour were derived besides the proportionate amount of bran, which was traded for flour and other provisions. Potatoes sufficient for their own requirements were grown ; but with regard to other root crops, few were gathered. Hunting is not altogether disregarded by these working Indians, and the women gather roots, which they trade for provisions, clothing and other necessaries. An additional source of income has come within the reach of the Indians in the sale of lumber to the British colonists settled south of Fort Pitt. During the winter and the early part of spring the Indians hauled logs to the department's saw-mill, some from the department's timber limit and some from other Dominion lands. In the neighbourhood of seventy-five thousand feet of lumber was cut in the spring, and the first sales, amounting to about twenty thousand feet, were made during the month of June just ended. It is expected there will be a ready sale for the remainder.

Buildings.—There is an improvement noticeable in many of the Indian houses, but there is still much room for more. One very substantial house has been erected under the supervision and with the help of an agency employee. The erection of this was chiefly undertaken to set an example to the rest of the Indians, who have the same advantages at their disposal, and it is hoped they will follow it. There is not much improvement in their stables, but two good stables will be put up during the coming fall.

Stock.—The cattle owned by the Indians are well bred and are usually in first-class condition. The number at last round-up was five hundred and twenty-three. There is also a government herd, numbering six hundred and seventy head, cared for by these Indians, but it is intended to distribute about three hundred and seventy of these among the Indians, and after making provision for three years' beef-supply to dispose of the remainder by sale. With the increased number of cattle in the hands of the Indians, it is hoped that they will, before long, be able to beef enough for their own requirements, which means the discontinuance of beef rations except, perhaps, to a few old and helpless people. Two young thoroughbred bulls were supplied this year by the department. There has always been feed enough to support these cattle, but last season the hay-lands on the reserves and in the vicinity were severely taxed to get what was required.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have at present implements sufficient for their requirements. Three mowers, one horse-rake and two wagons have been purchased out of their earnings during the past year ; two first-class bob-sleighs were also purchased.

Education.—There are two boarding schools situated close to the agency headquarters—one under the management of the Church of England and the other under the management of the Roman Catholic missions. Eighteen Indian children attend the former and forty-five the latter. In addition to these, however, there are some half-breed children boarding at the schools, and a few day scholars from the immediate neighbourhood attend. Satisfactory progress is being made at both schools and in most cases the advantages gained by the pupils are appreciated by the parents.

Religion.—At both the Church of England and Roman Catholic missions there are churches which are fairly well attended. The latter denomination predominates, and in each there are certainly some who take an interest in the worship.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole these Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and although they do not farm much, still many of them find work in the neighbourhood and are always on the look out for an opportunity to earn something. I can safely say that at present they are in better circumstances than they have been since I have been in charge here.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no reason to think that any of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants ; but with regard to morality, it is a virtue upon which they do not place sufficient importance.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 124.

Reserve.—These Indians are settled about sixty miles north of the agency headquarters in a district through which flows the Beaver river and in the vicinity of Cold lake. They have not yet been allotted a reserve, but one will be surveyed for them during the coming fall.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is two hundred and fifty-six, made up as follows : fifty-two men, seventy-one women and one hundred and thirty-three children and young people under twenty-one years of age. Twelve births and eleven deaths have taken place and two have been added to the band through migration.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have not been troubled with any epidemic during the past twelve months, several of them are afflicted with consumption and among the aged there are many blind ; otherwise the band may be considered fairly healthy. Many of the houses are kept nice and clean, while others are the reverse. In spring there is a general cleaning up of all the rubbish and filth that have accumulated round the houses during the winter.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians receive very little assistance from the department, but procure a good living by hunting, trapping, fishing and working for the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders. They also keep cattle, from which they derive their beef-supply, but they only kill when they cannot get animal food by hunting.

Buildings.—The Chipewyan houses are of a superior kind to those of the Crees of this agency ; they all have pitched roofs and some good workmanship is displayed in the building. The stables, with few exceptions, are remudded every fall and made snug for the winter.

Stock.—Considering that these Indians are left almost entirely to their own resources, they look well after their cattle. It is true that some of them ran short of hay last winter, but it had been an unusually long and cold one and many of the places where formerly they used to cut were last fall too wet to mow. The number of cattle owned by these Indians at present is about three hundred and twenty-six.

Farm Implements.—This band is well supplied with mowers, horse-rakes and wagons, which they have purchased with their earnings.

Education.—There are at present six children of the Chipewyan band boarding at the Roman Catholic school at Onion Lake, there not being any school in the neighbourhood. Formerly there was a day school at the settlement, but it was closed on account of the poor attendance. It is a noticeable fact that most of the Chipewyan Indians speak Cree, while it is a rarity to find a Cree who can speak the Chipewyan language.

Religion.—All these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church, under the auspices of which there is a mission and church in their midst. They seem devoted to their religion, and paganism is extinct amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Chipewyan are a well behaved and law-abiding people. They are good hunters and trappers, and in such pursuits they are industrious,

and owing to their good fortune in that direction, they have been in good circumstances during the past twelve months.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is not a vice of these Indians ; and morally they conduct themselves in a manner that compares favourably with most Indian bands.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—PEIGAN AGENCY,
MACLEOD, August 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Old Man's river, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square and its area one hundred and eighty-one and two-fifths square miles, or more than one hundred and sixteen thousand acres. In addition to the reserve proper, the Peigans have, in the Porcupine hills, a timber limit containing eleven and a half square miles. The Crow's Nest railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to the southwest corners, there being fifteen miles of track and two sidings (Nos. 5 and 6) within the reserve limits.

This reserve is composed of undulating prairie-land and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes. Favourably situated among the hills are several large springs of good water, to which the range cattle have easy access throughout the year, while the Old Man's river, which flows through the reserve, and Beaver creek, which enters from the north, afford an abundance of water during the open season.

Tribe.—The Peigans are a portion of one of the three tribes, Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans, which form the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. These Peigans are commonly, and more accurately, designated the 'North Peigans' in order to distinguish them from the larger branch of the tribe, the 'South Peigans,' who are United States Indians located in Montana.

Population.—The population of the reserve is five hundred and nineteen, consisting of one hundred and sixty men, one hundred and sixty-eight women and one hundred and ninety-one children under sixteen years of age. Further details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Peigan Indians has been somewhat better during the year than it was last year, though some twenty-five deaths have been reported since the annuity payment in November. That scourge of the Indian race, consumption, in its various forms, notably that of scrofula, is responsible for much of the heavy death-rate.

Resources and Occupations.—The cattle industry has been chosen as the principal occupation of the Peigans because their reservation is so peculiarly suitable for that business and also because the people themselves are naturally inclined to the care of live stock.

Cattle.—The disastrous snow-storm which occurred in May had the effect of reducing the calf crop throughout the whole district including this reserve. Our branding

numbered three hundred and sixty-three calves, which is estimated to be about one hundred short of what would have been branded but for the May snow-storm.

Following the custom adopted five years ago, the Indian cattle were counted this year, and were found to total seventeen hundred and twelve head as compared with fourteen hundred and twenty-three last year, a not unsatisfactory showing, taking all things into consideration. As an indication that the Peigans have in late years used more intelligent methods in the handling of their cattle, it might be noted that these Indians began their stock-raising in the early eighties with several hundred cows, but after an experience extending over a decade and a half—long enough for their herd to increase to thousands—they had but five hundred and sixty-seven head in 1898, which, however, increased to seven hundred and seventy-four in the following year, nine hundred and fifty-seven in 1900, twelve hundred and six in 1901, fourteen hundred and twenty-three in 1902, and over seventeen hundred this year, making in all a five years' record sufficiently encouraging to justify a belief that, by means of the cattle industry, the Peigans can be made a self-supporting people. The time necessary to accomplish this result will be long or short according to the care with which the present herd is managed and to the amount of assistance rendered by the department in the form of heifers with which to start in business those Indians who are still quite destitute.

The quality of the cattle on this reserve has been greatly improved by the introduction of thoroughbred bulls from Ontario. In fact it is recognized that the Indian cattle compare well with ranchers' herds in this important respect.

Buildings and Implements.—The continuous home consumption of lumber from our saw-mill is making its mark on the reserve, and frame houses are becoming more conspicuous on every hand. Among the many Indian houses erected during the last year are Bad Boy's cottage, 30 x 30, and Henry Potts' house, 30 x 30, with a full half-storey upstairs.

Some wagons were as usual purchased during the year, and a number of mowers and rakes as well as harness.

Education.—The Church of England and the Roman Catholic boarding schools, in which are forty Indian pupils, still continue with commendable zeal their efforts to elevate the mental and moral standard of the children entrusted to their care.

Fence.—The fencing of the reserve was completed this year by the erection of twenty miles of fence on the north and west boundaries. The Peigan reserve is now completely inclosed by fifty-two miles of four-wire fence, substantially built with red-fir posts and interlaced droppers at intervals of a few feet, each dropper being fastened with baling wire to all the fence wire, thus making a strong durable fence.

Hay-making.—In addition to the usual supply of hay for the wintering of their own cattle, the Indians put up by contract a large quantity for white people. Sixty Indians cut, hauled and stacked fifteen hundred and nineteen loads in twelve days' actual work, though some of the hay was stacked twelve miles from the cutting ground; the best day's work was one hundred and fifty loads, which measured more than seventy-five tons.

Saw-mill.—On account of fence-building and other work the saw-mill cut was smaller this year than usual, one hundred and thirty thousand feet being the quantity manufactured, of which fifty thousand feet was made into matched flooring and siding. Since the saw-mill was purchased four years ago, it has been in operation each spring for a short period of from one to three months, the quantity of lumber manufactured aggregating one million one hundred and twelve thousand feet.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—PELLY AGENCY,
CÔTÉ, July 31, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report from this agency, together with the tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

I arrived here from the Edmonton agency on May 27, last; consequently my report will necessarily be limited.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency, viz.: Côté's, No. 64; Key's, No. 65; Kisickonse's, No. 66. The total area of the three reserves is seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-four acres; about thirty-one thousand acres of this is nearly all covered with small poplar, unfit for timber, but on the west side of Key's reserve there is considerable good spruce, suitable for log buildings. All the reserves are well watered, there being numerous small lakes and creeks, the latter flowing from the Duck mountains and emptying into the Assiniboine river, which bounds the three reserves on the west. Most of the soil is a deep clay loam, with the exception of a small portion of Kisickonse's reserve, which is sand, known as 'The Sandy Knolls.' The country is rolling and part of it is park-like and picturesque.

CÔTÉ'S BAND, NO. 64.

Reserve.—The nearest or south, edge of this reserve lies forty-five miles northeast of the town of Yorkton, and comprises fifty-six and a-half square miles, or thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux nation.

Vital Statistics.—The actual number of souls in this band, taken at the annuity payments completed here this month, was two hundred and fifty-five, consisting of fifty-seven men, sixty-three women, seventy-four boys and sixty-one girls. There were, during the year, eleven births and sixteen deaths, thirteen of these being infants; the three adults died from consumption.

Health and Sanitation.—I learn that the health of the Indians in the agency has been good during the year, there having been no epidemic. There are the usual cases of the Indian's bane, scrofula and consumption, to be found amongst them. Tuberculosis appears to have carried off most of the children. Dr. Cash, the medical attendant, who has just been up for the annuity payments, appears, from what I have seen, to be very painstaking and careful in his work.

Education.—The children of this reserve are educated at the Crowstand boarding school, which is situated close to the southeast corner of the reserve. A few are at the Regina industrial school.

Religion.—One hundred and sixty-four of these people are Presbyterians; they have a church on their reserve, which they attend very regularly. Rev. Mr. McWhinney, the principal of the Crowstand school, is their pastor. There are twenty-three Roman Catholics, who attend the church on Kisickonse's reserve, and sixty-eight pagans.

KEY'S BAND, NO. 65.

Reserve.—This reserve lies three miles west of Fort Pelly, and is about seventy miles from Yorkton; its area is thirty-eight square miles or twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Swampy Crees.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of seventy-five, made up of seventeen men, eighteen women, seventeen boys and twenty-three girls. During the year there were six births and five deaths, all adults, one from old age, one from heart disease and three from consumption.

Education.—The children attend the day school on the reserve very regularly.

Religion.—There are thirty-three members of the Church of England on the reserve ; they have a very neat little church under the charge of the Rev. Owen Owens, who is missionary and school teacher. There are six Roman Catholics and thirty-six pagans.

KISICKONSE'S BAND, NO. 66.

Reserve.—This reserve adjoins Coté's on the north and runs two miles northeast of Fort Pelly, bounded on the east by the Duck mountains and west by the Assiniboine river. It is about sixty-five miles from Yorkton. It contains twenty-eight and a-half square miles or eighteen thousand three hundred and four acres.

Tribe.—These people are Saulteaux, the same as Côté's band.

Vital Statistics.—There are one hundred and forty-eight souls in this band, comprising thirty-four men, forty-two women, thirty-five boys and thirty-seven girls. There were eight births and five deaths during the year ; four children and one adult died from cancer.

Education.—There is no school in operation on this reserve, the day school having been closed about a year ago. A large boarding school which is being built by the Roman Catholic Church is nearing completion ; it is situated just off the east edge of the reserve, and should be ready for pupils by September.

Religion.—The religious denominations are represented on this reserve as follows : sixty-seven Roman Catholics, sixteen Anglicans, sixteen Presbyterians and forty-nine pagans. The Roman Catholics have a church on the reserve, under the charge of the Rev. Father de Corby. The services are well attended. The Rev. Father contemplates moving the church and his own residence up to near the site of the new boarding school. This will not be so convenient, as it will be four miles from the majority of the people.

Resources and Occupations.—I would say from what I see that the Indians on the three reserves have, in the past, made their living by cattle-raising and hunting, helped by the little fishing they do in the Assiniboine river. A good deal of sugar is made for home consumption from the maple-trees that grow along the river bank. Farming has been gone into to a small extent. They had a very good crop of oats last year, which gave them encouragement to increase the acreage from two hundred and thirty-three to three hundred and two acres. A number of the young men earn considerable money in log-driving on the rivers and working in saw-mills and for surveyors. The Canadian Northern railway, which is now grading its new road through the south part of Coté's reserve, is giving a large amount of employment to Indians who have horse-teams to put on the work. This work gave these people a good market for hay they had over from last winter, which sold to the railway company at $7 and $8 a ton. The women earn a good deal of money from the sale of bead-work, which they sell in the towns of Yorkton and Swan River. However, as I have said, cattle-raising is their chief means of living ; during the past year they sold to a cattle-buyer ninety-four head of cattle, comprising sixty three-year-old steers, thirty cows and four oxen, for which they were paid in cash $3,777. Besides these, one hundred and three head were sold or killed and consumed for food, at a money valuation of $3,000, making a total derived during the year from their cattle of $6,867.

Buildings.—These are of a very fair class taking them as a whole ; they are nearly all one and a half storeys high ; there are two which are two storeys and five have shingled roofs, the remainder being thatched.

Stock.—The cattle on these reserves are a splendid lot, as may be judged from the average weight of the sixty three-year-old steers sold last year, viz., 1,270 pounds, the best one weighing 1,520 pounds, which brought the owner $54.72. These steers sold at $3.60 per hundred, live weight. The average weight of the shipping steers was 1,346 pounds. I took over from my predecessor six hundred and fifty-eight head of cattle on the three reserves, not counting this year's calves. There are seventeen pure-bred shorthorn bulls on the reserve.

Farm Implements.—I find these people very short of the most necessary farm implements ; they may have had sufficient to answer their requirements in the past, but now upon the advent of the railway, I trust to see them settle down to steady farming. They have been so generously treated by the government in the past, in the supply of implements, which were allowed to rot, that I have been trying to impress upon them to buy what they require for themselves, and cease asking the government to 'Pay, pay, pay.' I am pleased to be able to report that my efforts have not been all in vain, as the Indians have got me to purchase for them already, four ploughs, four disc-harrows, a wagon, a mowing-machine, three horses and a new twelve-horse power for their threshing-machine.

Characteristics and Progress.—From what I have seen, I should say these people are a law-abiding, quiet lot, seemingly very willing to have their condition improved. They go neatly dressed and keep their persons very clean and tidy ; as they do the large majority of their houses. I cannot speak of their progress, owing to my short sojourn amongst them, but I have induced them to break up over one hundred acres of new land, which area would have been much larger, had it not been for the railway work going on on the reserve, where all men who had good horse-teams were working. It may be thought progress on the part of the Indians that two of them got me to insure their crops for them against hail this year.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret I cannot write favourably on these subjects, as I find there is considerable intemperance on the reserves in this agency, especially on Côté's reserve. Certainly my short experience points that way, for already I have had five convictions; fortunately I have been able to get to the source of the trouble, and get convictions against the hotel-keepers who supplied the Indians with the liquor, both in the towns of Yorktown and Swan River.

Their morals compare favourably with other bands, but there is much room for improvement.

General Remarks.—It is said that wheat will not grow here successfully, although the Doukhobors ripen it across the river ; therefore I consider that with proper cultivation it can be grown here. Oats are the only grain sown here this year, and at the date of writing most of the fields look very promising.

There are a number of school graduates in this agency, who are very anxious to begin farming, but have not the necessary implements or horses to do so. I trust that some arrangements can be made whereby these young men can get an outfit on pay-back-so-much-a-year system to start them.

As can be imagined, the Indians are much excited over the advent of the railway and talk of the company wanting a piece of land on Côté's reserve for a townsite, where the road crosses the Assiniboine river.

The staff here consists of a clerk, Mr. F. Fischer, who also acts as interpreter and storekeeper, an Indian labourer and myself.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CARRUTHERS,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY, August 17, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

The following are the reserves included in this agency : Piapot, No. 75 ; Standing Buffalo, No. 78; Pasquah, No. 79; Muscowpetung, No. 80; Peepeekeesis, No. 81; Okanase, No. 82 ; Star Blanket, No. 83 ; and Little Black Bear, No. 84.

PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the whole of township 20 and a portion of township 21, in range 18, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains a total area of fifty-eight square miles. The farming land on this reserve is light, and in dry seasons it is difficult to grow grain. The valley portion of the reserve contains an enormous amount of hay, a large portion of which is cut by the Indians every year, to be fed to the stock or sold at a high price in Regina and elsewhere.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band, with one or two exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and forty-five, consisting of forty-four men, fifty-three women, twenty-six boys, and twenty-two girls. There were two births and seven deaths during the past twelve months.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of this band for the past year has been good. The sanitary regulations of the department were carried out as far as it was possible to do so.

Occupations.—Grain-growing and stock-raising and putting up large quantities of hay for stock and sale are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings here are not large, but they are comfortable. During the year a great many houses and stables were torn down and new ones were built on different locations, and I am pleased to say that in many cases the Indians have built off by themselves, away from the village.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are a fine lot and are increasing steadily. The natural increase this year will be even greater than it was last. The Indians of this band own a great many ponies which are of little or no use ; in fact they are a drawback, as time is lost in putting up hay and feeding these animals.

Education.—These Indians are perhaps taking a little more interest in the education of their children. I am quite safe in saying that the opposition to schools on this reserve is not nearly so strong as it was a few years ago.

Implements.—These Indians purchased six new wagons, six bob-sleighs and a seed-drill during the year, all of which were paid for by the Indians themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—I can safely say that this band has made good progress during the year. Their crop last season amounted to six thousand three hundred and eighty-six bushels, which was far more than was grown any previous year. The fact that they sold a large quantity of cattle, beef, hay and wood in addition to their crop shows that the Indians have worked well during the year, and it is a satisfaction to know that the proceeds of the sale of this grain, beef and hay, &c., were well spent.

No rations were issued to these Indians excepting to a few old women who are unable to provide for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases of intemperance have come to my notice during the year. The liquor was supplied by half-breeds in most cases.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Qu'Appelle river, between Piapot and Pasquah reserves, and contains an area of fifty-eight square miles. That portion in the valley of the Qu'Appelle contains a large quantity of hay, and the upland portion is first-class farming land, being far superior to the land on Piapot reserve adjoining.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-four men, thirty-one women, seventeen boys and eighteen girls. There were four births and seven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band throughout the year has been fairly good and the sanitary regulations of the department are well carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are about the same as those of Piapot band, viz., mixed farming, stock-raising and putting up hay for sale, &c.

Stock.—The Indians of this band have a fine herd of cattle, some two hundred and sixteen head, an increase of thirty-four head over last year, after deducting what was sold and beefed for their own use. This band had a large crop last year and the area under crop this year is nearly doubled. Sufficient grain was sold last year by these Indians to equip themselves with several new ploughs and other small implements. They sold quite a few cattle to buyers, and as a result had quite a sum of money to spend during the winter, with which they purchased provisions and clothing. About one hundred and seventy-five acres of new land were broken this spring and about one hundred and fifty acres of land ploughed last fall, and a large amount of new wire fencing was built. The stock was well cared for last winter and came through in fine order.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are small but comfortable.

Education.—These Indians take very little interest in the education of their children, although I must say that the opposition to schools is not nearly so strong as it has been in the past.

Implements.—The band is now fairly well equipped with implements, which are carefully housed every fall.

Religion.—Nearly all the Indians of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have worked well during the year ; many of them have ploughed new fields and built new wire fences, and from the fact that no assistance whatever has been given to them by the government, although they have lived better, taken better care of their stock and doubled their acreage, I think I can safely say that substantial progress has been made. A glance over the reserve will show this at once.

Temperance and Morality.—I have pleasure in saying that no cases of intemperance or immorality in this band have come to my notice during the year.

PASQUAH BAND, NO. 79.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about six miles west of the village of Fort Qu'Appelle and has as its northern boundary the upper Qu'Appelle lake. It extends back about eight miles and covers an area of about sixty square miles. A large portion of this reserve lies in the valley of the Qu'Appelle, and, although the supply of hay is not so great, still there is sufficient for what stock the Indians have. The upland portion of the reserve contains some beautiful farming lands. There is quite a lot of timber on

this reserve and the Indians have no difficulty in obtaining suitable logs for building purposes as well as a large quantity of fire-wood for sale.

Tribe.—The Indians here belong to the Saulteaux tribe with a slight admixture of Cree.

Vital Statistics.—There are thirty-one men, fifty women, eighteen boys and thirty-five girls in this band, making a population of one hundred and thirty-four. During the year there were five births and nine deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band throughout the year has been good, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. The Indians of this band are, as a rule, very cleanly in their habits, the women keep nice clean houses and their children are always neat and tidy. Nearly all, if not all, of these Indians are vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band depend almost entirely on mixed farming for a livelihood and some of them are now what would be classed as well-to-do farmers, growing from twelve hundred to two thousand bushels of grain each year. They have broken over a hundred acres of new land this spring, as well as ploughing a large amount of summer-fallow. They have also built a large quantity of new wire fencing, and the reserve has quite a thrifty appearance. Last year the Indians had a record crop, and the prospects for a much larger one this year are good, as the acreage under crop is considerably increased.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are far superior to those on the two reserves first mentioned ; in fact they are quite as good as many of those of the white settlers surrounding. As I said before, the reserve contains some fine timber and the Indians can easily obtain good building material.

Implements.—This band is well equipped with farming machinery. During the year three wagons, three seeders, one binder, two sleighs, one gang-plough and three sets of disc-harrows were purchased and paid for by themselves out of the proceeds of the sale of their crop and cattle.

Education.—The Indians here take more interest in the education of their children than either of the two bands above-mentioned ; there is hardly a child of school age in the band that is not attending school.

Stock.—The cattle here are shorthorn grade stock and are a fine lot. Many of the Indians own good horses, there being three or four teams owned on the reserve that could not be bought for $400 to-day.

Religion.—Most of these Indians profess Christianity, and the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian bodies have neat little stone churches on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve as a whole have made good progress during the year. I may mention particularly Thomas Stevenson, who threshed twelve hundred and thirty bushels of wheat, three hundred and seventy-two bushels of oats and ploughed about one hundred acres of land. This man owns five or six heavy horses and twelve head of cattle. Sam. Cyr threshed fourteen hundred and thirty-four bushels of wheat, and three hundred and thirty-eight bushels of oats. With the proceeds of his crop he purchased a fine team of heavy Canadian mares, valued at $375 and a set of disc-harrows. He also purchased lumber for a new addition to his house. George Thorne, Pierre McDonald and Wm. Dubois have also made good progress during the year, each having increased his farming operations considerably.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, in range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains an area of seven square miles. The soil is light, and unless the season is wet, it is difficult to grow grain.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve belong to the Sioux or Dakotas, and many of them were formerly residents of the United States.

Population.—This band has a population of two hundred and twelve.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians here are very healthy ; in fact there is less sickness on this reserve than on any other of the eight reserves in the agency. I notice very little scrofula or consumption among them. The houses are exceedingly clean and the yards and premises are thoroughly cleaned and the debris burnt every spring. On no reserve in the agency do the Indians keep themselves neater and cleaner than do these Sioux, and this remark applies to every man, woman and child. They are certainly a neat and clean lot of Indians, and it is a pleasure to visit them in their houses.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely on grain-growing and working out for white farmers as a means of earning a livelihood, there being no surplus wood or hay on their reserve that could be sold. As farmers they have been fairly successful, and last year was a very prosperous one indeed for them, they having threshed out the largest crop they ever had, and the area under crop this year has been increased by one-half over what it was last year, and from the present outlook I should say that the crop will be equally as good. This spring a large area of new land was broken, which means that there will be a still larger area under crop next year. In the fall a great many of these Indians go out to work for farmers and receive as much as two and a half dollars a day for their work. These people are energetic and are never in want, as they can always find work in the neighbourhood and command good wages. A large amount of wire fencing was put up this spring and the reserve has a business-like look about it. These Indians take good care of their cattle as a rule, and I never have occasion to find fault with them for neglect of their stock. The Sioux women are good gardeners and nearly every old woman on the reserve has a potato and corn patch, which is well kept.

Buildings.—On account of not having building logs on the reserve, the houses are not very large ; they are very comfortable, however, and are well built.

Implements.—The band is well supplied with farm implements and during the past twelve months two new binders and several wagons were purchased by the Indians. The Sioux take good care of their implements.

Religion.—Most of the Indians of this band profess the Roman Catholic faith, and many of them are regular attendants at church.

Education.—Nearly all, if not all, of the children of school age belonging to this band are attending school. Many of the Indians of this band can read and write, and it is not a difficult matter pointing out to these people the advantage of having their children educated.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

FILE HILLS BANDS.

Reserves.—The Indians of these bands occupy four reserves, viz., Peepeekeesis band occupies reserve No. 81; Okanase band, No. 72; Star Blanket band, No. 83; and Little Black Bear band, No. 84. The four reserves comprise a total area of one hundred and twenty-six square miles, situated about twenty miles northeast of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Tribe.—The Indians of the four bands belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of the four bands is two hundred and fifty souls, made up as follows : seventy-three men, sixty-seven women, forty-three boys and sixty-seven girls.

Twenty-five Indians returned to the reserves during the year and seven left the limits of the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—The natural resources of these reserves are hay and wood, of which there is a large quantity. The main occupation of the Indians here is

mixed farming, at which they have been most successful. The herds of cattle have largely increased, after selling a large number of steers to buyers and beefing what cattle they require for their own use. They also grew some fourteen thousand five hundred bushels of grain and with the proceeds of sale were able to purchase for themselves a new J. I. Case threshing engine, separator and tank, all of which were paid for at once, and in addition to this many of them purchased new wagons, mowers, binders and other articles of machinery.

The Indians of Peepeekeesis and Okanase bands, as well as those in the school-boy colony, have worked well during the year, and as a result the area under crop this year will be nearly double what it was last year, and this spring over seven hundred acres of new land have been broken, which means that the land ready for crop next spring will be increased largely over that of this year.

We have five or six young men in the school-boy colony who have only been in the colony one year and yet have from forty to fifty acres of crop, and there are three young men who have only been in the colony two years who have over ninety acres of crop and are still increasing their acreage each year. A number of the boys in the colony are putting up new buildings and are paying for the same out of their earnings through work, or from proceeds of their crop.

About six new lumber granaries, each 16 x 20, and three new log stables will be built next month, the material being now on the ground. Several hundred acres of new land were broken in this colony this spring and several of the boys who were allotted eighty acres have broken this up and are now on their second allotment.

The Indians of these bands have built a large pasture fence, inclosing some fourteen thousand acres of land, at no expense whatever to the department. The cattle are now inside this fence, and I expect to have very little trouble in the future hunting up cattle.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians is improving steadily in quality and the herd now numbers some ten hundred and fifty head. These Indians have been using a thoroughbred Clyde stallion for the last two years, and, as they own a fine lot of heavy brood mares weighing from ten to fourteen hundred pounds, they should, in a short time have a fine lot of young horses.

Education.—These Indians are taking far more interest in the education of their children than they did formerly ; in fact there is now no opposition to schools. A large number of children attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school and about sixteen attend the File Hills boarding school.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice since my last report.

In conclusion I can say that the Indians of the whole eight reserves in this agency have made good progress during the year. Little or no assistance has been asked for from the department, and still the Indians were never in such a prosperous condition.

The whole staff has worked hard and faithfully and the work of the agency has greatly increased during the year.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903, with statistical statement and inventory of government property.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125 (INCLUDING BLUE QUILL'S, NO. 127).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the fourth meridian. The area, inclusive of Blue Quill's reserve, No. 127, adjoining it to the west, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

The surface to the north and west is rolling prairie-land, while to the southeast it is comparatively level. There are numerous small hay swamps scattered over the reserve, some of which produce a good supply of hay ; of timber, poplar groves abound all over, with an occasional clump of spruce. One of the best features of the reserve is its adaptability for stock-raising. Saddle lake is situated close to the northern boundary about midway between the northwest and northeast corners.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong to the Cree nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, numbers two hundred and forty-five souls, consisting of sixty-four men, sixty-eight women and one hundred and thirteen children. There was an increase of two persons as compared with the previous year, accounted for as follows : the births numbered fifteen, deaths fourteen, two Indians joined the band by marriage and one left the band through marriage.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the general health of the Indians of this agency was good, with the exception of an epidemic of whooping-cough, and pneumonia, which was prevalent amongst the children this spring, many of them dying from it. The usual precautions were taken with reference to burning up refuse, and whitewashing, and an improvement is noticeable in the sanitary condition and appearance of the houses.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal industry followed by these Indians is stock-raising, and from it they derive a considerable portion of their revenue. But it entails a great deal of work ; in summer the securing of a sufficient quantity of hay, and in the winter, the hauling of it from long distances keep the stock-owners busy.

The grain crops were very fair last year. A portion of the wheat was ground for the Indians, making about sixty-nine sacks of flour. When not engaged in farming pursuits, some of the Indians get work freighting, and during the latter part of the winter and spring a large number of them devoted their time to hunting musk-rats, which were exceedingly numerous.

Buildings.—During the year one house and two stables were erected on this reserve. The dwellings are of log, and well built. In summer few are occupied, as the Indians prefer living under canvas in the warm weather.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to this band are in good condition, and during the year there has been a fair increase.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a very fair supply of machinery, and during the year purchased one mower, three ploughs, one wagon, two sets of double harness and three sets of ox harness, with moneys derived from freighting and other earnings.

Education.—The day school situated on the Saddle Lake portion of the reserve, is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and has been conducted with only

moderate success, on account of irregular attendance, due chiefly to the indifference of the Indians.

On that portion of the reserve occupied by Blue Quill's band, is situated a Roman Catholic mission in conection with which a boarding school is successfully conducted. During the year satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils in their educational and industrial studies. The most perfect order and discipline prevail in the institution.

Religion.—The Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve are principally Methodists. Mr. Chas. W. Leonard is in charge of the mission, and regular services are held in the school-house. The members of Blue Quill's band nearly all belong to the Roman Catholic faith. The Rev. Father Balter is the resident missionary, and the Indians regularly attend the Sunday services.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians may be called industrious, but the majority are not so inclined ; still they may be said to be progressing. They show a strong tendency to improve the condition of their dwellings, and spend their earnings judiciously in the purchase of implements, thus bettering their condition. They are a quiet and law-abiding people, and are clean and well dressed in their personal appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year no cases of intemperance have come before my notice, and the general morality of the Indians has improved.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and occupies an area of eleven thousand two hundred acres. It is a long strip of land of about twelve miles in length, running north and south along the shores of Goodfish lake and Whitefish lake.

The greater part is undulating, and wooded with poplar and a little spruce. The land is very stony in parts, but grain and roots can be successfully grown in favourable seasons. The lake from which the reserve derives its name is an extensive sheet of water, and abounds with whitefish and jackfish.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This reserve has a population of three hundred and twenty-seven, made up of seventy-nine men, one hundred women, and one hundred and forty-eight children. There were fourteen births and eighteen deaths in the band during the year, being a decrease of four souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band at present is good, and could have been considered so throughout the year, but for the prevalence, during the winter and spring of whooping-cough, and pneumonia. Sanitary measures are enforced as strictly as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is followed by the people of this reserve. The grain crops last season were fair, and about one hundred and eighty-five sacks of flour were produced from a portion of the wheat crop grown by the Indians, and ground at the grist-mill on the reserve. Stock-raising must, however, be regarded as the principal source of livelihood for these Indians, and the country is well adapted for it. Outside of their usual routine labour on the reserve, a few of the men in the northern part engage in trading and working on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats. Others do a little hunting. A good supply of fish is generally taken from the lakes, and proves a valuable assistance to the people during the winter-time.

Buildings.—Four new log houses have been built this year, and an improvement is quite noticeable in the appearance of the same. The houses are warm and comfortable when occupied.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is in good condition and the increase satisfactory.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at Goodfish lake, towards the south end, and the other at Whitefish lake, towards the north end of the reserve. Both schools are under the management of the Methodist Church, and throughout the year there has been a good attendance at both. They are doing good work and the progress is satisfactory.

Religion.—The Methodist mission is situated at the north end of the reserve, and the majority of the Indians belong to this denomination.

The Roman Catholic church is located near Goodfish lake, about the centre of the reserve, the Rev. Father Comire in charge. Divine services are well attended by the members of their respective churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, generally speaking, are industrious, and of rather an independent spirit. They are law-abiding, and always anxious to improve their mode of living. During this spring they increased their crop area twenty acres over last year.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band numbers fourteen persons in all, consisting of two men, four women, and eight children. Since the last census there has been one birth, two deaths, and one person left the band through marriage, making a decrease of two. The people are all half-breeds, and make their living by hunting, trapping and freighting.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

This band of Chipewyan Indians lives in the neighbourhood of Heart lake, about one hundred and five miles north of the agency headquarters. They number seventy-nine persons, made up of fifteen men, twenty women, and forty-four children. During the year the band has increased by nine ; there were three births, two deaths and eight persons joined the band. Hunting, trapping, and fishing are their chief means of making a living.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

These Indians inhabit the country round about Beaver lake, about twelve miles from Lac la Biche, and make a living hunting and fishing. The population at the last treaty payments was eighty-nine, composed of twenty-six men, twenty-three women, and forty children. The band has decreased by ten during the year. There were two births and seven deaths, and five women left the band through marriage.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, August 12, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1903, together with agricultural and statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th annual meridian, and contains an area of sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres. The land is generally rolling and in the eastern portion is suitable for grain-raising.

It is a good stock range, and every advantage is taken of it as such. The agency headquarters are on the Fish creek some nine miles southwest of the town of Calgary.

Tribe.—These Indians are said to belong to the Beaver tribe from the far north ; they speak a distinct language from the Blackfeet and other southern Indians and mix but little with them.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is two hundred and six, being an increase of three over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of this band is good. No epidemic visited the reserve during the past year. Every attention is given to the rules laid down by the department regarding sanitation, and the Indians are, I am pleased to say, getting more particular each year in this respect.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising, farming, haying, working for white settlers and selling hay and wood to townspeople, keep these people busy throughout the year, and many of them are improving their condition.

Buildings.—Several new dwelling-houses and stables have been erected during the year, some of which have shingled and painted roofs, all their own work.

Stock.—Live stock is the most important industry we have, and I am glad to report the Indians are increasing their herds and taking more interest in stock than formerly.

Farm Implements.—Each year the Indians are becoming better off in implements and machinery and they are able to handle and take better care of them than heretofore. These things are now procured out of their earnings.

Education.—There is a boarding school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England. At present there are fourteen pupils on the roll, seven boys and seven girls, and all are making fair progress. We have also a number of male pupils attending the Calgary industrial school, who are being taught the various branches in that institution ; these, I am pleased to report, are doing well.

Religion.—A number of these Indians are members of the Church of England, which has a mission here in charge of the Venerable Archdeacon Tims. Services are held regularly on Sundays and at other stated times. The pupils and many of the Indians are regular attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, like the majority, are naturally indolent ; even the most industrious require constant supervision. On the whole, however, I am pleased to report that considerable progress is observable and many are improving their condition and getting better off each year.

Temperance.—The Sarcees have a great weakness for strong drink, which they procure occasionally in Calgary ; the traffic, however, during the past year has decreased considerably. Their great horror of the Northwest Mounted Police guardroom tends to keep them sober.

General Remarks.—A number of visitors from all parts of the world visited the reserve during the past year to see the Indians and obtain relics, and also to learn how they are progressing and to get their history. The Indians are always glad to see visitors, and they like to chat with strangers.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—STONY AGENCY,
MORLEY, July 28, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve is situated in the foot-hills of the Rockies, about forty miles west of Calgary, and is divided by the Bow river, Jonas's band on the north, Chiniquay's and Bearpaw's on the south side of the river.

The Canadian Pacific railway follows the Bow river through the reserve, Morley station being only half a mile from the agency headquarters. With the exception of the southeast corner of the reserve, it is nearly all gravel hills. The area is sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. It is estimated that nearly two-thirds is covered with timber, Douglas pine, jack-pine and poplar.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux nation. They have intermarried largely with the Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is six hundred and forty-seven, made up of one hundred and forty-two men, one hundred and seventy-six women, one hundred and eighty-five boys and one hundred and forty-four girls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, there having been no epidemics during the year. A few have died during the year from consumption, which is always amongst them.

Chief Bearspaw, head chief, died of old age. The Indians all live in tents and teepees during the summer.

The sanitary precautions recommended by the department have been enforced as far as possible.

Dr. Lafferty makes frequent visits to the reserve, and prescribes for those who need his care.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are : cattle, horses, timber, fur, bead-work and working for ranchers.

Last year they realized from their beef $1,615, horses $2,000, fire-wood $5,000, furs, $3,500, bead-work $1,000; the latter is sold to curio dealers at Banff for tourist trade.

When they are not hunting or working around their homes, they are getting out fire-wood, which is hauled to the railway and shipped to various points east ; they receiving cash for it.

They have sown more field seed this year than ever before, having sown three hundred bushels of oats.

Last winter the Indians got out five thousand saw-logs to have cut into lumber for their own use, in addition to fire-wood.

Buildings.—Nearly all the houses have shingled roofs, but the outbuildings are not very good. As the Indians have their own lumber now, I expect to see these greatly improved.

Stock.—The stock has done very well this year, but owing to bad storms in the spring, the number of calves is not as large as expected.

The stallions purchased by the department are proving a success ; we have quite a number of colts from the stallion purchased last year, and the Indians are taking more interest in seeing that the young cayuse stallions are attended to. This alone will help to better the class of horses. They have a few good stallions, purchased from settlers round the reserve.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have purchased six new ploughs this spring and twelve new wagons, all from the proceeds of the sale of fire-wood and beef.

Education.—The McDougall boarding school has been accommodating forty pupils. Under the able management of Principal Niddrie and the teacher, Miss Walsh, the boys and girls show considerable improvement, both morally and mentally.

No. 1 day school has been open since last January and has had a good average attendance.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists. They attend church regularly every Sunday morning, and have services at several of their homes in the afternoon.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are improving in their ways of living ; some of the younger ones do not spend their money as judiciously as they should, but most of them are getting more careful and do not want to spend their money as soon as they get it, as they have been in the habit of doing.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance have come under my notice, although I have heard that some of the young men have got liquor while off the reserve.

As a rule these Indians are moral.

General Remarks.—I consider these Indians have behaved very well under certain restrictions put upon them in connection with their hunting in the National Park ; this was a hard blow to some of the old hunters who have hunted over this ground all their lives, but the majority see the benefits to be derived from this preserve in years to come.

Inspector McGibbon inspected the agency on the first of the month.

On January 1 of this year I started handling the wood got out by the Indians, and paid them cash, through a loan made by the department for that purpose, which has met with general satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

H. E. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,
KUTAWA, August 10, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Reserves and Tribes.—There are seven reserves in this agency, namely, Muscowequan's, No. 85, all Saulteaux, with the exception of a few French half-breeds ; George Gordon's, No. 86, Crees, with the exception of a few French and Scotch half-breeds ; Poor Man's, No. 88, and Day Star's, No. 87, all Crees ; and Fishing Lake, No. 89 ; Nut Lake, No. 90, and Kinistino, No. 91. These last three reserves belong to Yellow Quill's band, the members of which are Saulteaux. The four reserves immediately around the agency headquarters are situated in townships 26 to 29, and ranges 14 to 17, while the Indians of Yellow Quill's band reside at a distance, as follows : they consist of three small bands, namely, Fishing Lake, residing fifty miles away ; Nut Lake, one hundred miles distant, and Kinistino, one hundred and sixty miles north from the agency headquarters, and all situated in townships 33, 38 and 30, ranges 12 and 13,

excepting Kinistino reserve, of fifteen square miles, in townships 41 and 42, range 15, all west of the second initial meridian.

Muscowequan's and Gordon's reserves are located in the Little Touchwood hills; Poor Man's and Day Star's in the Big Touchwood hills. The agency headquarters are situated on section 16, township 28, alongside the old main trail leading to Duck Lake and Prince Albert. The agency is sixty miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, eighty miles from Qu'Appelle station, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, and eighty miles from Regina.

The Dominion telegraph office, known as 'Touchwood,' is three hundred yards from this office. The Dominion land office is also here at Kutawa, and the Kutawa post office, where we receive our weekly mail, is also next to our office. The mail comes to Kutawa on Saturday and leaves on the next Wednesday every week.

The total area of the seven reserves is one hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-six acres; about thirty-two thousand of this is covered with willow scrub, small bluffs and timber.

Our nearest stream is the Qu'Appelle river, sixty miles away at the nearest point. On the reserves are numerous ponds, creeks, rivers and small lakes. The Fishing and Nut lakes, and the Red Deer and Barrière rivers are the only ones that contain fish, such as pike, pickerel and dorée.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is as follows: two hundred and seven men, two hundred and twenty women and four hundred and fourteen children and young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of eight hundred and forty-one. There were thirty-six births and twenty-eight deaths; twenty-six left the reserves and seven entered the reserves, making a decrease of eleven souls during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the seven bands has been good, consumption being the cause of what sickness we had, with a few cases of scrofula. The usual sanitary precautions, such as keeping premises clean, and whitewashing the walls of the houses, inside and outside with lime, have been closely observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, haying, working for settlers, hunting and making bead-work, also doing odd jobs for ranchers, freighting and supplying wood and hay for the agency.

In general, the Indians of this agency have very few chances of earning money, as all work done for traders, such as freighting and supplying wood and hay, must always be taken out in trade; we are yet too far from the railways and towns and villages, being from the nearest between sixty and eighty miles.

Cattle-raising and farming are the most reliable occupations at present, and at last, the Indians begin to understand their position, and in consequence, we have a much greater acreage this year than last, and the Indians are purchasing improved implements of all kinds so as to be able to keep abreast of their fellow Indians on other reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—Amongst a great many improvements on the different reserves, I may mention the following cases:—In addition to purchasing all their horses, harness, ploughs, mowers, rakes, wagons, sleighs, binders, threshing-machines, small tools and other implements, they have purchased wire this year and fenced in five thousand acres: three thousand five hundred acres as a run for stock and the rest for farming land.

The Indians are becoming more industrious and law-abiding, and they are improving in the way of spending what they earn more judiciously, and are getting better off and becoming cleaner in their surroundings.

Buildings.—Nearly all the new houses have shingled roofs; they are built of hewn logs, floored, and in many cases with partitions, ceilings and good large windows, the material for which has been purchased from the proceeds of their beef. A better class of stables has also been built, and they have been kept cleaner.

Stock.—The cattle are still improving, owing to our thoroughbred bulls; and a better class of good heavy horses have been purchased by the Indians from proceeds of beef sold.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are becoming better equipped each year with mowing-machines, rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness, binders, seeders, besides all the necessary small implements ; and all these are their own property.

Education.—There is a day school at Day Star's reserve, well attended, with fifteen names on the roll, being all the children on this reserve of school age. Progress is fair and attendance regular. The parents are interested in the education of their children. Mrs. Sarah M. Smyth is in charge of the school and gives very good satisfaction with the girls.

On Gordon's reserve there is a large square stone boarding school conducted by the Church of England, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Williams being respectively principal and matron. The government grant is for thirty children and they have the complement. The boarding pupils are well looked after and contented, and the progress made is good. The buildings inside and out are always kept clean and tidy. The pupils are well dressed and clean at all times. The boys are taught farming, gardening and stock-raising. The girls are taught all the duties in connection with keeping a house properly, such as mending and sewing ; cooking and baking always a specialty.

At Muscowequan's reserve there is another boarding school; this is also a very large stone building and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal is Father Thibaudeau. The work of a matron is looked after by three Sisters of Charity, the school by Sister Valade, and the outside work by a lay brother. There are also thirty pupils at school, which is the complement; and I would beg to report that the same remarks as to the different branches taught, the cleanliness of the children, the good condition of the buildings and surroundings in Gordon's school, also apply here.

There is a model farm attached to this institution, where farming is carried on, and the boys instructed by a competent lay brother, and as a result, they have the best crop in the vicinity, and with their cattle, pigs, fowls and garden stuffs they expect to have nearly enough to supply the school with a living.

At Fishing Lake reserve we have built a new comfortable school-house of one and a-half storeys high, with shingled roof and on a stone foundation, and built by our own Indians from Gordon's reserve ; it is the best building put up yet at Fishing Lake, and vicinity. There will be a day school started there at an early date under the auspices of the Church of England.

In conclusion I beg to say that after many years' experience and from what I have seen of day, boarding and industrial schools, I have no hesitation in saying that for final results the boarding school on the reserve is much superior to either of the others.

Windmill.—At Muscowequan's boarding school they have improved their windmill so that it will make flour out of their own wheat raised this year at the school model farm, besides sawing fire-wood, making lumber, crushing grain and pumping water to the main building, and with no expense to the institution.

Religion.—There are still only two denominations working here amongst the Indians, the Church of England and the Roman Catholic. But the majority are still pagans and now attend their pagan ceremonies quietly, but, I am glad to say, they have abandoned their feasting ceremonies of old.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I can safely say that the Indians on all the reserves of this agency, excepting Nut Lake, have made advancement. They have cost the government very little outside the salaries of employees, and certainly everything points to great results next year.

I have been greatly assisted by the farmers on the different reserves and by Mr. J. H. Gooderham, my clerk, who is kept constantly employed with office work, which has much increased during the year.

I have, &c.,

H. A. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, September 14, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the year ended June 30 last.

While the various agencies and reserves will be treated of separately below, yet there are certain observations of a general nature which apply equally to all.

That the condition of the Indians of this inspectorate is improving, and somewhat rapidly, is undoubtedly true, and it is not surprising in view of the progress and prosperity prevailing throughout the district.

Their industries are becoming more productive and are contributing more largely towards their maintenance. At the same time, along with the spread of education and the adoption of civilized modes of life, their wants are becoming more numerous and more exacting.

The approach of settlement to the borders of reserves that have hitherto been isolated from contact and association with the white man, while on the whole bringing much advantage to the Indians, nevertheless increases the cares and responsibilities of those whose duty it is to direct their affairs and look after their well-being. In this connection I have no hesitation in saying that at every agency within the limits of my duties the interests of the Indians are well safeguarded, and all business is conducted with a view solely to their welfare and with close regard to the department's instructions.

Among other hopeful signs for the future independence of the Indian is a tendency to calculation and economy which has always been conspicuously wanting. Two Indians in the Battleford agency were found to have their debts paid and with upwards of $100 on hand, which they were saving in each instance for a definite purpose. It is not unusual to find Indians who spend their money prudently and are never without ready cash.

The Christianizing of the Indians of this district is progressing steadily. Some improvements have been made and are being made in the places of worship, most of which are now of a very suitable description. The services are well attended by the Indians. Through these and other means there is a noticeable improvement in morals. Conjugal infidelity, though still of frequent occurrence, is not general.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Agency Staff.—Mr. W. E. Jones continues in charge of this agency. John Desmarais is his interpreter ; while J. H. Price does most of the clerical work in addition to the supervision of the adjacent reserves.

BEARDY'S AND OKEMASSIS' BANDS.

In directing the affairs of these reserves Mr. Prince receives from the agent that substantial assistance of his personal influence with the Indians which every farmer is entitled to in the discharge of his perplexing duties. The result of this combined effort is apparent in an increasing degree of prosperity and contentment in these bands.

Farming shows a steady improvement as regards the area and yield of crops. The grain, however, is of a very mixed sample and commands but a poor price in the market. A complete change of seed is desirable.

During the past summer eighty-nine acres of new land was broken, of which fifty-five was back-set. About fifty acres of fall-ploughing was done. This preparation for the following season is a great improvement on the past. It is true these bands get much practical encouragement which is not enjoyed by those more remote from the agency headquarters.

The Indians' herds show a net decrease of thirty-three head in the past two and a half years. At the completion of the third year, however, this will be more than made good by the natural increase for the season. The cattle are well managed and carefully wintered, and there has been no loss of any account for some seasons, except from straying. From this cause there has been a loss of twenty-four head. As settlement is now crowding in upon the borders of the reserve on all sides, it is evident that the fencing of the whole, or at least a large portion, of the reserve cannot long be postponed.

An abundance of well cured hay was found on hand. For all they have to spare the Indians will find ready sale at Duck Lake, about three miles from their stacks, at from $4 to $5 a ton.

Among ex-pupils of industrial schools who are living on this reserve I consider Napoleon Sutherland, Walter Little-Pine and Andrew Okemahsis, graduates of Regina school, as very creditable and promising. All are married, the first two to ex-pupils of Duck Lake boarding school, and all have neat and comfortable houses, which they built for themselves. All had good crops last season and they have a fair number of cattle. These boys have been a special care to the agent and farmer and are showing a fair appreciation of the help and direction they have received.

With a few exceptions the entire band is fairly prosperous and progressive. Sandy Thomas, formerly and for many years interpreter at this agency, is doing well with his farm and stock, and is as comfortable as when he had $30 a month and rations. Joe Gardapie, is, however, the most prosperous on the reserve. All are contented; they frequent the agency office but little except on purely business matters; rations are issued only once a month and then only to a few old people; and not a word of complaint is heard in any quarter.

ONE ARROW'S BAND.

This reserve was inspected on February 5. It is in charge of Mr. Louis Marion as farmer.

A few of these Indians continue to live by hunting, and so are generally abroad from the reserve. Twenty-three children belonging to the band are in the Duck Lake school. Thus the actual resident population is less than sixty. Of these there is a fair proportion of able-bodied working men and a very small proportion of infirm and helpless. All are located within two miles of the farmhouse, and their work could be inspected twice a day, as was done with excellent results on Sweet Grass reserve when Charles Nolin was farmer there.

Agriculture shows a slight improvement. Last season's grain, which is mostly wheat, is of a fair sample and clean, and several families will have a fair supply of flour for the year.

The farmer's return shows fifty acres as prepared for crop, mostly summer-fallowing.

There is a satisfactory increase in the Indians' herds. Losses from any cause have been but slight.

These Indians support themselves to a large extent by the hunting of the musk-rat and the digging of senega-root, both of which employments have latterly been very profitable.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND.

This reserve is in charge of Mr. J. S. Letellier as farmer. It was inspected on February 11 and 12.

While the inhabitants of One Arrow's reserve, and also for the most part of Beardy's and Okemassis', are full-bred Indians, those on this reserve come from the Red River valley and are of half-breed origin. Nearly all speak English, and in their manners and dress as well as in their mode of living they show many of the characteristics of white people.

Sod-roofed houses are not seen here; a few are thatched, but most are shingled. Some improvements have been made in this connection. Philip Bear, with the help of his sons, who were educated at the Battleford industrial school, and who are skilful workmen, has provided himself with a very comfortable dwelling. The house consists of several apartments; it is willowed and plastered inside and outside, and all the woodwork is painted.

Agriculture shows some progress. The yield of grain last season was considerable, in all about six thousand bushels. In order to get rid of certain noxious weeds with which the older fields are infested, much new land has been broken. Several new granaries have been built, two of which have shingled roofs.

The natural increase of cattle has been good, and the net increase since June 30, 1900, is fifteen head, notwithstanding heavy items of decrease, seventy-six head beefed, forty-six sold, and thirty-five died.

Nearly all these Indians milk their cows and some make butter for sale. One consequence of this is that the calves are somewhat neglected and I found them in the winter small and thin.

There are on the reserve twenty-two sheep, but the flock, on account of ill management is not increasing. There are also a few hogs and about three hundred hens.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND.

This band occupies a reserve at Fort à la Corne, which until recently consisted of two reserves, namely, James Smith's, No. 100, and Cumberland, 100 A. The latter being disproportionate in area to the numerical strength of the band, a portion of it has been surrendered and sold, while the two bands have been amalgamated.

The industries are directed by Mr. A. J. McKay, who receives his instructions from the agent largely by letter, and whose position is one of much responsibility on account of the extent of the reserve and its remoteness from the agency headquarters.

The inspection occupied three day, from February 12 to 14. Scarlet fever prevailed on the reserve at the time, and in consequence but few houses could be entered. Dr. Connor, of Prince Albert, was present in the place of Dr. Reid, the regular medical attendant, and was painstaking in his efforts to check the spread of the disease. His work was arduous, as the thermometer ranged from 30° to 50° below zero.

There is a distinct improvement in the dwellings of the Indians here and increased evidences of comfort. This, in so far as it implies increased earnings or income, is not attributable, I regret to say, to progress in their industries, for this is but slight, but rather to favourable temporary conditions.

Agriculture continues to receive but little attention. The climate and soil are favourable and last season's crop was encouraging, but nothing has been done to extend the area of cultivation. The stock of work oxen has been allowed to go down, until it is entirely inadequate, there being but thirteen head on the reserve, while ninety-three head of steers have been sold during the past three seasons.

There have been in the past serious discouragements to farming at this and similar remote points. But now that railway construction is approaching the borders of the reserve, bringing a permanent market to the door and a demand for feed grain in particular, together with the prospect of a grist-mill and other facilities, there can be no lack of motive to the extension of farming. It is prëeminently an agricultural district.

There is a heavy decrease in the Indians' herds, amounting, in fact, to one hundred and fifty-eight head in two and a half years. This will be partially, but it cannot be fully, offset by the natural increase for the present season. This decrease is due in part to the difficult attitude of the Bighead section of the band with respect to the care and management of their cattle.

Chief James Smith died recently. The leading, most progressive, and most exemplary members of the band are now Benjamin Constant and his sons, all of whom speak English and aspire to live like white men ; also Neesoopahtawein, a well-to-do Indian, who lives comfortably and independently, and is satisfactory in his conduct and dealings.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

The agency staff comprises : Mr. J. P. G. Day, agent ; Mr. C. J. Johnson, clerk ; an interpreter, a blacksmith, and five farmers.

RED PHEASANT'S AND STONY BANDS.

These bands occupy adjacent reserves, which are in charge of Mr. R. Jefferson, and were inspected on April 28 and following days.

But slight progress has been made in the industries. Farming has come to be considered a failure here, even coarse grains not being grown with success. This is really due, however, to late sowing and inferior methods of cultivation.

The Indians' herds show a slight decrease on both reserves. In two seasons one hundred and thirty-nine head have been beefed, forty-six head sold, twenty-seven head have died, and twenty-one head have been lost. The natural increase on the Stony reserve has been extremely small, owing apparently to the straying of cattle during summer in small bunches over a wide area.

Both bands have been able to secure a sufficient supply of hay. The Stonies could safely winter more than twice their present number of cattle.

During the early months of spring most of these Indians devoted a portion, some the whole, of their time to the hunting of the musk-rat. Though this was a further interference with their farming, yet for the time being it was highly profitable, an active hunter being able to make, single-handed, from $3 to $4 per day.

A number added to their earnings by freighting for the agency, for the stores and implement dealers in town, and for the incoming settlers.

Thus while agricultural industries have lagged, the Indians have in the meantime been deriving a good livelihood from temporary sources.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

This band occupies a large and valuable reserve on the Battle river, twenty miles west of Battleford. Mr. A. Nolin is the farmer. The inspection took place on May 8.

Though once numerous, the band now numbers only about eighty souls. Of these there are only sixteen able-bodied men. Several of various ages are feeble and diseased. Edward, a man of about thirty-five years, one of the best men of the band, died recently of consumption.

During the past year the industries have been only moderately successful. The acreage of grain was large and the yield was fair, but much was frozen. This season there was a shortage of seed-oats, and a small area was left unsown. This, however, was summer-fallowed.

Last fall, prairie fires consumed upwards of fifty tons of hay, and as the feeding season was somewhat longer than usual, the supply became exhausted early in the spring, and there was a consequent loss of some twenty head of cattle. There was a large quantity of good wheat and oat straw, most of which was saved and turned to account for feed.

The day school on this reserve was closed at the end of March, the attendance being practically nil. Several children of school age are in the industrial and boarding school, and those remaining at home are scarcely healthy enough to be admitted even to a day school.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

The inspection of these bands occupied three days, from May 5 to 7. The farmer in charge is Mr. S. Warden, who succeeded Mr. S. Simpson only a few weeks prior to the inspection, but who for several years was occupied with similar duties on Red Pheasant's and Stony reserves.

The direction of these reserves is a heavy charge, as the bands number conjointly about two hundred and twenty souls, and their industries are extensive.

The interest in farming is not diminished, and about four hundred acres is cultivated. A portion of the old cultivation has been abandoned, but it has been replaced by new land, so that the acreage of crop remains about the same as for the two preceding seasons.

Rails for the fencing of the new fields were for the most part taken out during winter.

Here, as at Sweet Grass, fires raged during the fall over all the surrounding country, destroying several stacks of hay and leaving the prairie bare for miles, so that while hay was scarce in spring, it was weeks after the end of the ordinary season for feeding hay, before there was sufficient grass to support cattle on the prairie. There was, in consequence, a considerable loss during April, and the total strength of the herd is slightly reduced as compared with June 30, 1901, the date when my last balance sheet was made.

For three years past these reserves have obtained the greater part of their hay from government lands lying to the west and southwest of Little Pine reserve, and within a distance of fifteen miles. Now, however, these lands are likely soon to be occupied by settlers, and the Indians will be obliged to look to more distant quarters for their hay, probably at the Ribstone creek, sixty miles west, where for several seasons in the drier years a supply of excellent hay was obtained for about five hundred head, which were taken there to winter.

Some sixty head of sheep and thirty pigs are kept on these reserves and are found to yield a good profit to their owners.

MOOSOMIN AND THUNDERCHILD BANDS.

The inspection of these bands occupied from May 13 to 15.

For some years they were under the direction of one farmer. The arrangement, however, notwithstanding the best efforts, was an imperfect success, and at the beginning of the last haying and harvesting season a farmer was appointed for Thunder-

child's reserve. Mr. W. Dewan is now in charge of this reserve, while Mr. M. L'Heureux continues in charge of Moosomin's.

The health of these bands is much better than at my last visit, and the Indians in consequence show a livelier interest in their affairs.

Though the spring was backward, yet seeding began in reasonable time and was followed up with much diligence. The work was done with greater care than formerly.

The cattle wintered well and there was a small quantity of hay left over in the spring, as well as considerable straw, which it was not found necessary to use. While the Indians all live south of the river, the greater part of the cattle continue to be wintered, as a matter of necessity, on the north side, and some at the Round Hill hay reserve, twenty miles distant.

These Indians are prospering in their industries, and with a farmer for each reserve a very great improvement may be expected.

Whitecap, of Moosomin's band, is one of the most independent Indians to be found anywhere. His income, derived from various recognized industries, is considerable, and his farming equipment is equal, if not superior, to that of the average well-to-do settler.

The route of the Canadian Northern railway as now located west of Battleford crosses these reserves, and with the inrush of settlement the Indians are awakening to a very lively appreciation of the value of their inheritance.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The surplus beef cattle of the Indians brought last season unusually high figures, three-year-old steers sellings at $40 to $50, and fat cows at $30 to $40. From this source the Indians are realizing from year to year a considerable revenue. A large part of this is expended on the purchase of wagons, mowers, ploughs, etc., so that their stock of farm implements is becoming fairly complete.

Great vigilance has been exercised during the past year with respect to the use of intoxicants by the Indians, and several arrests have been made and convictions secured. The facilities for the obtaining of liquor by the Indians are much greater than formerly owing to the presence in the district of many survey parties, land-seekers, and other new-comers, ignorant of our laws in this respect.

Increased office accommodation is an urgent necessity. At present all records are kept and much business transacted in a single room 15 x 16 feet, which also serves the purpose of a dispensary.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Staff : G. G. Mann, agent ; Miss B. E. Mann, clerk ; S. Whitford, interpreter ; J. Batty, farmer ; P. Tomkins, farmer and engineer.

SADDLE LAKE AND BLUE QUILL BANDS.

These bands occupy the large reserve on which the agency headquarters are located. It consists of one hundred and twenty-nine square miles. The soil in the central southern portion is light and gives good crop returns only under the most favourable conditions ; other portions, especially in the northwest, are too broken and hilly for cultivation ; but the greater part of this large reserve has a moderately level surface, and a soil of black, mellow clay loam, producing a rich vegetation. There is an abundance of good water, favourable ranges, hay meadows of considerable extent, and on the whole good facilities for stock-raising, especially if it were developed along with the growing of grain and roots.

Farming is being extended but slowly. The area of oats and barley is increased, but that of wheat diminished. A few fields were well prepared and promised a heavy

crop, but many others are dirty and indicate most careless cultivation. In a few instances the seed was evidently at fault, and the crop was very thin.

The fact that wheat has this year been abandoned to some extent in favour of oats is due to (1) that many Indians were engaged in profitable rat-hunting until it was too late to sow wheat ; (2) the demand for oats is increasing steadily, while for wheat there is practically no market ; (3) the grist-mill is too far away, namely thirty-five miles from the reserve.

The sheep, in the hands of two of the best Indians, have been carefully protected from destruction by dogs and wolves, and have exactly doubled in number between January 1, 1902, and June 30, 1903.

Some further improvements have been made in the Indians' houses, which are of a good class. During the past winter three thousand saw-logs and six sets of house-logs were taken out, and during June and July the former were cut into lumber and the latter sided at the saw-mill.

These Indians are always earning more or less by freighting, day labour, and running scows down the river, and such-like. These earnings take the place of money derived from the sale of beef and grain in other agencies, and for the present they are nearly or quite equivalent in amount, and the Indians in consequence live comfortably with but little relief. There is a constant improvement in the dress and general appearance of both men and women. At a gathering of some four hundred near the agency headquarters on Dominion day, I remarked that the old Indian features of their dress, as to material, make, and colour, had quite disappeared, and they differed but little in this respect from a white community.

The farm buildings show further improvement. There are now a good store-house, and good cattle and horse stables. Provision is also made for a new dwelling, which is much needed.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND.

The band of Chief James Seenum, or Pakan, occupies for the most part the reserve extending along the eastern side of Whitefish lake. It is in charge of Mr. P. Tomkins, and was inspected on June 18 to 22.

The soil of this reserve is extremely fertile and the vegetation is rich and varied. But the surface is very much broken with hills, ravines, and sloughs, and is generally covered with heavy scrub or bluff.

Nearly all the fields under cultivation are small patches, with little prospect of being materially enlarged. Thirty-five farming Indians have a total of one hundred and seventy acres in grain, or less than five acres each.

The grist-mill is located near the farmhouse and is operated by the farmer, who has recently qualified as an engineer. The gristing for the past season lasted only about six weeks, but the flour turned out was of a very fair quality. The mill would, however, serve the requirements of the agency much better if located on the Saddle Lake reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians' herds show an increase of twenty-eight head for the eighteen months ended June 30. This includes practically the whole of two years' increase, and certainly the whole of two years' decrease, as the six months ending December 31, usually includes about one-fourth of the year's natural increase and about three-fourths of the year's decrease from sales and beefing.

The Indians' cattle at present furnish their private beef-supply, and in some instances milk and butter for home use, but contribute little towards their support

in any other way. During the past twelve months the department's beef contract for this agency was filled as follows :—

	Lbs.
From government oxen beefed	1,406
Purchased from Indians	1,795
Purchased from outsiders	15,116
Total	18,317

The work of inspection was facilitated by the completeness and accuracy of all office records and returns. The promptness with which business is transacted must be a source of satisfaction alike to the department and to the public who have dealings with the agency.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. William Sibbald is Indian agent at this point, and has the assistance of Joseph Taylor as interpreter, L. G. Lovell as farmer and engineer, and J. T. Slater, as stockman.

The agency comprises five bands of Cree Indians, whose reserves are located as follows : two at Onion lake, the agency headquarters being located near the dividing line between them ; two at Frog lake, twenty miles west of Onion lake ; and one at Long lake, forty miles northwest of Frog lake.

Besides these there is a band of Chipewyans, who occupy a settlement on the Beaver river, near Cold lake, about sixty miles by trail from Onion lake.

CREE BANDS.

The Cree Indians are not, however, for the most part, located on their own reserves.

About one-half of them are settled on the reserves at Onion lake; of the remainder a small number have their abodes on the other reserves, while about two hundred who follow hunting live at Island lake, Moose lake, and other points in the region favourable for their occupation.

Those at Onion lake only have in the past received the care and attention, except in a very general way, of the officers of the department. They accordingly live largely by the recognized industries, supplementing their earnings from this source by freighting overland and upon the river for the agency, the missions, and the Hudson's Bay Company.

These Indians are as comfortable and prosperous as those elsewhere, and are rather uniform in their condition in this respect. Rations, it is true, are still dispensed, but the time has come when a change in this regard can be effected without hardship. Indeed, some of the more independent have deliberately renounced the ration-house.

For some years farming has been almost discontinued here. It is now slowly reviving, but under adverse conditions. The threshing power, a steam engine, also used for the grist and saw-mills, is stationary, and all grain has to be hauled to one point to be threshed.

Much of the soil of the reserve is too light for profitable cultivation ; while all the oldest fields are infested with noxious weeds, including wild oats and ball mustard, which are said to have been introduced several years ago along with seed grain. In the interest of the reserve, as a matter of duty towards prospective settlement in the neighbourhood, and in compliance with the instructions of the department and the ordinances of the Northwest Territories in this regard, a strenuous effort will be made to exterminate these weeds and to prevent their spread.

Roots and vegetables are still a meagre crop. Few Indians pretend to raise a full supply of anything except potatoes. The garden plots are small, poorly cultivated, and in need of thorough fertilizing.

In connection with the maintenance of their herds these Indians display much industry and thrift. They comply readily with all directions of the agent and farmer regarding the management and care of their cattle.

Haying for the current season was begun on July 30, and though the sloughs were full of water so that not a load of hay could be saved from them, yet the Indians set to work so diligently at cutting and curing ridge hay that there seems little doubt they will secure a sufficient supply for their herds as at present augmented by the issue of agency cattle as explained below.

While their cattle are a success and contribute largely towards their support, the same cannot be said of other classes of live stock. Neither hogs nor poultry are kept on the reserve ; and sheep, which were supplied originally by the department, and which were a continued failure, have recently been sold.

Horses, which are coming to be much valued by the Indians everywhere, on account of the need for their use in connection with their industries, and especially on account of the high prices they now command and the consequent difficulty of obtaining them, are now handled with greater care and used to better advantage than formerly. By the use of the agency stallion, a grade Shire animal of a very suitable description, the Indians are endeavouring to improve their stock of horses and to avoid the necessity for buying.

Hitherto, with one or two exceptions, the Indians' houses, though warmly built, and neatly constructed as regards the walls, were still mere flat-roofed shanties. During the past year one dwelling has been erected of quite a model description as to material, plan and workmanship. This may mark a new departure.

The hunting Indians, though living miserably in some respects as compared with those settled on the reserve, have nevertheless been healthy and prosperous during the year, the hunt being more than ordinarly good. Their livelihood is, however, only a temporary one, as the richest furs are becoming rarer from year to year, and it is a question of but a few seasons until hunting in this district will no longer be a living employment.

CHIPEWYAN BAND.

These Indians were visited on July 20 and 21. They number two hundred and fifty in all, and occupy a large tract of unsurpassed fertility. The locality affords large advantages for stock-raising, and the Indians keep, as they have done for some years past, upwards of three hundred head of cattle. Except for a few months after the rebellion of 1885, when there was a farming instructor in charge of the band, they have never had any supervision apart from annual or semi-annual visits by the agent. Apart from the revenue derived from their cattle, they live by hunting, while for food they have resort at times to the excellent fish of Cold lake. The health of the band is good and the annuity pay-sheets show an increase in their number.

GENERAL REMARKS.

For the past fourteen years there has been maintained in connection with this agency a government herd of cattle, from which for a number of years the agency beef-supply was derived, while in addition a certain amount of cash was realized from the sale of surplus beef cattle, which was expended in the purchase of implements and supplies for working Indians.

The difficulties in connection with the management of the herd have of recent years been very great, particularly on account of the inundation of the hay reserve, set apart specially for its support. The expense incurred was accordingly very con-

siderable and was increasing in proportion to the profits derived. At the same time the maintenance of the herd necessitated the employment of from ten to fifteen able-bodied Indians during a great part of the year, who were in this way held in the position of day labourers and prevented from engaging in industries independently.

In accordance, therefore, with the Commissioner's instructions I assisted the agent in the distribution of the herd, giving out all breeding cows, heifers and calves, and making provision for the keeping of the steers to furnish the agency beef-supply for 1904 and 1905. Twenty-five head of steers and fat cows were set apart for the present season's beef-supply, while arrangements were made with Agent Mann for filling the beef contract of the Saddle Lake agency with a similar number.

On July 17 and 18 I assisted in making the annuity payments to the Cree bands who assembled at Onion Lake for this purpose. I also attended the payments of the Chipewyans on July 20 and 21. The pay-sheets are kept with great accuracy and contain all necessary information.

Mr. Lovell's duties as farmer, engineer and miller, are very varied, and his time is very fully occupied. The operations of the grist-mill for the past season occupied only about two weeks' time; but those of the saw-mill were more extensive. During the winter a large number of logs were taken out and in May and June some eighty thousand feet of lumber was cut, a portion of which was, by authority, disposed of to the British colonists south of the river.

CARLTON AGENCY.

This agency, which in respect to number of reserves, area and population, is the largest within this inspectorate, was not visited by me during the year, but was visited by Inspector McGibbon, as was also the Moose Woods reserve, near Saskatoon.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INSPECTORATE,
CALGARY, September 5, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of agencies from October, 1902, to August 31, 1903.

Moose Woods reserve was inspected on October 28, 1902, and following days.

The reserve is a small one and the population is about fifty in number, composed of Sioux. Since I was here in 1896, the Indians have moved to the southern end of the reserve, where hay was more plentiful. The reserve is about sixteen miles from Saskatoon, on the east side of the South Saskatchewan river. Dundurn is the nearest railway point. These Indians have built good houses on the ridge, and built the stables in the valley below, where water is plentiful and easy of access and where there is good shelter. Some good stables were noticed.

The houses had all wooden floors and good doors, and were well furnished, double iron bedsteads in nearly all of them, rocking and other chairs, tables, bureaus, etc., and the graduates from the Regina and Brandon industrial schools and from the

reserve day school seemed to vie with each other as to who should have the neatest house. The roofs of the houses are all made of sod and rails, and they leak when it rains, and an effort was being made by the Indians to have their houses shingled. I was much pleased with the neatness and cleanliness of their houses and surroundings, and the well-dressed men, women and children. I noticed flowers in some of the windows.

The cattle industry is the main one on this reserve ; farming is not attempted, but the Indians have good gardens, and raise corn, which they are fond of, and potatoes and other vegetables for use and for sale in Saskatoon.

The cattle keep up in number very well. In 1896 the herd numbered two hundred and sixteen head, and in 1902 it was two hundred and nineteen ; the increase in calves about equalled what were sold, and killed for beef for their own use. These Indians get very little help, a few bags of flour and a few pounds of bacon to help them in haying-time.

Twenty-two three-year-old steers and one cow were sold in Winnipeg in the fall at 3¾ cents a pound live weight. The total weight was twenty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-five pounds or an average of only one thousand and seventy-two pounds. This small average I attributed to the fact that the cattle had been dehorned.

Cattle grazing on the same pasture, in fact mixed with the reserve steers, were sold in Dundurn at the same time, and the average was one thousand three hundred and fifty pounds, but they were not dehorned. The cattle were rounded up and the number was found correct. These Indians take good care of the stock, no losses of any kind had to be reported. Six hundred loads of hay had been stacked, which, with not too long a winter, will be sufficient. The Indians are well supplied with wagons, mowers and other implements. They are industrious, peaceable and law-abiding.

Mr. Tucker's books were examined and found correct. The proceeds of the cattle sold went to pay accounts due, and at the time I was there, their whole indebtedness would not exceed $150. Besides cattle money, they earned a good deal by working for settlers, hunting, etc.

Mr. Tucker is doing very well with these Indians, and their advancement is the best proof of the care bestowed upon them by Mr. and Mrs. Tucker. The Indians pay for their implements, wagons, etc., themselves.

After completing my work at Moose Woods, I proceeded to Duck Lake agency, on special business, and then left for Birtle agency.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on December 2, 1902.

Staff :—G. H. Wheatley, agent ; S. M. Dickinson, clerk ; M. Gunn, interpreter and teamster ; E. H. Yeomans, farmer, Oak River reserve.

After auditing the books since last inspection, all of which I found correct and neatly kept, I proceeded with the inspection of the various reserves, and before reviewing them, I would state that 1902 was the most successful year the Birtle Indians ever experienced, and prosperity and progress could be noticed all along the line. The crop of wheat and oats totalled over sixty thousand bushels, principally wheat, of the best quality; this was no estimate, but actual thresher's measurement. The cattle increase was also satisfactory, being eight hundred and twenty-two head September 31, 1902, as against six hundred and seventy-four head March 31, 1901. The root crop on the whole agency was six hundred and eighty-seven bushels of potatoes and turnips. The gardens were not a success as a rule. The hay crop was poor, owing to constant wet weather and the difficulty in curing it, two thousand and eighty-six tons were stacked on the whole agency ; this, with the straw, would feed the stock during the winter.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

This band has a population of sixty-seven. It was found in its usual comfortable condition, and the Indians were in splendid spirits over their fine crop. The houses and stables were all visited and found neat, clean and comfortable, some of the houses being nicely furnished.

The following were put up since last inspection : two new frame buildings, one and a half storey, shingled roofs ; two new log stables and three granaries ; and the following were purchased and paid for by themselves : two seed-drills, one binder, one fanning-mill, five driving-sleighs, two pairs of bob-sleighs, one double wagon, one threshing-engine and boiler and one separator. One of the band shipped a car of wheat, and others were prepared to do the same, but could not get cars. This band had eight thousand and thirty-nine bushels of wheat and two thousand and thirty-two bushels of oats. The total average under crop on this reserve was six hundred and thirty-six. The threshing of grain was done by themselves, and they paid the engineer without any expense to the department, and some of them were asking if a few of the industrial school boys could not be trained to run the engines. These Indians are thrifty, industrious, good workers and are well behaved and give no trouble whatever, and they know how to spend their money to the best advantage. They take quite an interest in their little church and attend the services regularly. There is a Ladies' Aid in connection with the congregation and over $40 was raised last year by selling bead-work, &c., which they gave for the Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church. A Christmas tree entertainment was given, and it was a grand success, the whole being managed by themselves.

The live stock consisted of eighty-seven head of cattle in the hands of sixteen of the band, six pigs, one hundred and twenty poultry and fifty-six private ponies and horses.

OAK RIVER BAND, NO. 58 (SIOUX).

This band has a population of two hundred and forty-nine. This reserve was also found in a prosperous condition ; the labour of the Indians had been generously rewarded in the largest crop they ever had ; in wheat they had thirty thousand and forty bushels, and oats five thousand three hundred and forty-eight bushels, barley ninety-eight bushels. During the year they built three frame houses, two frame stables, four log stables, seven implement-sheds, four granaries, and they added to their equipment four ploughs, two seed-drills, three cultivators, one disc-harrow, one mower, nine binders, three horse-rakes, one fanning-mill, six driving-sleighs, six pair of bob-sleighs, five double wagons, one threshing-engine and boiler ; and a syndicate of three of the band was arranging for a second steam threshing outfit. The wheat was chiefly of the best quality and they were getting the highest market price going. It was encouraging in visiting the homes to find wheat everywhere ; granaries full, sheds fitted up and filled, and portions of the houses partitioned off for the same purpose. In one place the man had his house filled to the ceiling, windows, blocked up, and a lot, besides, in bags piled outside, and he had a temporary lean-to for his wife and family to live in.

All the houses were clean and comfortable ; the new frame houses have separate rooms. We camped in one of them and would ask no cleaner or more comfortable quarters. The cattle were looking well ; the herd numbered one hundred and fifty-three head, held by thirty heads of families. Twenty wells had been dug in various places on the reserve, and proved a success in supplying water, and this saved driving the cattle a long distance to the river, or perhaps getting no water at all.

A meeting was held one evening in the school-house and nearly every Indian was present. On such occasions they have generally a number of small matters to get straightened out with the agent. I took occasion to tell them that they should place a

part of their earnings in the bank for a rainy day and not spend all in one year. The band seemed to be working agreeably. There usually had been friction between the two factions, the Christian and the pagan, chiefly on the dancing question, but the good crop seemed to have a soothing effect, as dancing was never mentioned nor any other difference. The health of the Indians was good at the time. The total under crop was one thousand four hundred and seventy-five acres, and new breaking was done to increase this in 1903. Mr. Yeomans, the farmer, was doing excellent work among these Indians.

OAK LAKE BAND, NO. 59 (SIOUX).

This band has a population of sixty-five. This reserve was also in a satisfactory state. The houses and stables, as a rule, were in good order, and houses were cleanly kept and stables were warm and dry. The crop harvested by this small band was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven bushels of wheat, and forty of oats. The cattle numbered forty head in the hands of eight families.

The band purchased the following during the year : one seed-drill and three pairs of bob-sleighs; and they built four frame houses. We had a meeting in the church, where we camped, and a number of matters were talked over and settled by the agent. The band is about equally divided in regard to Christianity, one party belongs to the church and the other is pagan. The Christian party were making preparations for a Christmas tree and social on Christmas eve, and the pagans, not to be outdone, were going to have a grand pow-wow and dance the same evening, and for this purpose they were building a large dance-house in the bush, where no one could see it. We went to the place and found the building nearly completed, the logs being green oak. We had two Indians with us and three axes, and in a short time the building was levelled and the timber given to Indians for fire-wood. The ring-leader in this move was a visitor from over the line, and he was told to behave himself properly or get out. No more dancing-houses will be heard of at this place.

In conversation with merchants at Pipestone, they said the Indians of Oak Lake and Oak River had paid their bills fully better than the white people, and they were always willing to trust the Indians for a reasonable amount, knowing that they were honest and would pay the last cent.

Rev. Mr. Speers of Pipestone, Presbyterian, has charge of Oak Lake mission, and services are held regularly every Sunday. A young lady graduate of Birtle boarding school is the interpreter.

KEESEEKOOWENIN BAND, NO. 61.

The population is one hundred and forty-nine. These people are Saulteaux. This reserve was in its usual good condition as regards comfortable houses and stables, the reserve has always been considered one of the most advanced in every way, but I did not observe the usual life about it on this visit, from what cause I am unable to tell.

The crop harvested was: six hundred and seventy-six bushels of wheat, four thousand five hundred and forty-six bushels of oats and one hundred and seventy-five of barley. These Indians promised to go more into wheat. Some of the band are doing very well and are progressive ; such men as George and John Bone, Joe Boyer, Antoine Bone also, and David and Solomon Burns do a little in farming.

The chief is too old to attend to a farm and has only a garden. He has a nice bunch of cattle, and these are attended to by his two daughters and his son when at home.

The herd of the band numbered ninety-one head and the private herd eighty-nine, making a total of one hundred and eighty. The band added to its equipment during the year one wagon, one set of bob-sleighs, two driving sleighs, one disc-harrow, one

fanning-mill, two binders, two ploughs, two sets of harness; and four log stables were put up.

Logs were on the ground for a church, which they propose building the coming summer; in the meantime the school-house is used for church services.

These Indians were afraid that the railway going through the reserve would be harmful to them, especially to the young men.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO BAND, NO. 62.

This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-nine. These Indians are Saulteaux. This reserve showed capital progress during the year, and there was an activity about it which was pleasing, and the younger men were taking quite an interest in farm work, and more will be done in this direction than ever before.

Some good houses have been built and there was an air of thrift and progress on the reserve that was encouraging.

The following improvements had been made since my last visit: eight log houses, one and a-half storeys, four of them having shingled roofs, tongue and grooved flooring, panel doors and good windows; five log stables, four granaries; and the following added to the equipment: one plough, three sets of harness, one cultivator, one mower, two binders, one horse-rake, ten driving-sleighs, three sets of bob-sleighs and one wagon. I found many of the women busy knitting and making moccasins, and I only found one house that was untidy on the whole reserve. The little Presbyterian church was getting a bell, the money being provided by the Indians.

The cattle were in good condition, the herd numbered one hundred and sixty-seven, held by thirty heads of families.

Frank Seaton, a Regina graduate, is the interpreter for the missionary. He has some cattle and had a crop, but in his absence cattle broke in and destroyed all. He said he would be more careful in the future. This young man is in a fair way of getting along. He has a neat little house and was getting out logs to build a large one. There were four or five other graduates and other young men, all anxious to make a beginning, and the agent was doing his best to help them along. Frank Seaton learnt the trade of harness-making at Regina school, and could do some work of this kind, if he had the tools. These Indians make a good deal selling wood and were getting good prices. The crop harvested was seven hundred and seventy-three bushels of wheat and seven hundred and thirty-two bushels of oats, and considerable new land was broken for a larger crop next year. It was encouraging to see loads of wheat going into Birtle to be exchanged for flour and other necessaries.

VALLEY RIVER BAND, NO. 62½.

This band has a population of seventy-eight. These Indians are Saulteaux. This reserve is eighty miles from Birtle, and we usually drive, but on this occasion we went by rail via Gladstone, Dauphin and Grand View, and had only to drive some sixteen miles. The reserve was in its usual condition, the houses and stables are good ones.

These Indians do no farming, but have gardens, and they look fairly well after them. The chief and headmen are anxious to begin farming and hoped to spend some of the money obtained for the right of way, in buying implements. The railway running through the reserve somewhat demoralized them; there was nothing but dancing during the time of construction, and there is no doubt that liquor was introduced.

The cattle numbered sixty in all and were in good condition. The band got, last year, three wagons and a set of bob-sleighs; three log stables and three log houses have been built during the year. The cattle, especially those under private control, had become reduced in number by about twenty head.

GAMBLER'S RESERVE, NO. 63.

John Tanner is the only Indian living on this reserve, the rest of the land having been nearly all sold to settlers.

John Tanner has a thrifty-looking place, good house, well furnished, commodious stables, has some fine heavy horses and a good supply of farm machinery, in binder, mower, rake, seeder, plough, &c., and had two thousand and fifty bushels of wheat and three hundred and fifty bushels of oats, and had forty head of cattle. Tanner is looked upon as one of the most prosperous farmers in the district. He built last year a large implement-shed, two granaries and a piggery.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

This band has a population of one hundred. These Indians are Saulteaux. This band made considerable progress during the year and has made a step in advance in farming, having harvested five hundred and eighty-four bushels of wheat, one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight of oats and fifty of barley, and preparations were made for a larger acreage in 1903.

The Indians living in the north end of the reserve are more backward than those in the south, and Mr. Wheatley was endeavouring to get them out of the bush, and locate on the open, where the land is good. The Indians on the south side have all fine houses and are beginning to have good farms.

The following buildings had been put up during the year : three houses, four stables and two granaries ; and there were added to the equipment one wagon, one plough, one set of harrows, two binders and four driving-sleighs.

There has been a change in the missionary in charge, Dr. Gilbart, of Toronto, having succeeded Mr. Wright. The doctor was doing good work, not only in a missionary way, but was called upon also in a medical way, and he was ever ready to attend to the wants of the Indians.

The herd numbered seventy head. The office work is well done by Mr. Dickinson, who is particular and accurate in all his work. The cattle records were particularly well kept. I have pleasure in testifying to the splendid work done by the agent, Mr. Wheatley, and to the ability shown in conducting this large and scattered agency. His long experience and practical knowledge of farming peculiarly fit him for this agency, where there is only one farmer, at Oak River, consequently the other reserves are under the immediate supervision of the agent himself.

The health of the Indians at all points visited was good.

This agency is self-suporting in the fullest sense of that term, and the Indians pay for their own machinery and implements.

This was my last report from Qu'Appelle inspectorate.

On February 4 I left Birtle for Winnipeg, and after inspecting supplies for treaty No. 8, and selecting standard samples for contracts for Manitoba and the Territories for 1903-4, I left for my new inspectorate, calling first at Fort Qu'Appelle to transfer my office and its contents to Mr. Leveque, my successor.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

I began my inspection of this agency on March 6, 1903.

Staff.—James Gibbons, agent; H. A. Carruthers, clerk; John Foley, teamster and interpreter, and W. G. Blewett, farmer for Enoch's reserve and engineer for saw and grist-mill; A. E. Pattison, farmer on Paul's reserve, White Whale lake ; D. Bard, farmer on Alexander's reserve.

The agency buildings and surroundings were in fair order. A small temporary blacksmith-shop had been put up since last inspection; a new ice-house had also been

put up, but was not quite completed ; a new root-house, 30x16, was built last fall, and it kept the roots very well ; a new horse-stable, frame, with a good loft for hay, three double and one single stall, and a harness-room and grain bins were also built.

The old windmill had been taken down and rebuilt near the lake, dispensing with the wind apparatus and substituting steam power instead. There were one thousand five hundred logs on the ground to be sawn as soon as the saw-mill was ready for operations. The Indians had no grain to grind.

PAUL'S BAND, NO. 133 A, WHITE WHALE LAKE.

This was the first reserve visited. It has a population of one hundred and fifty-five, composed of Stonies. The farm buildings were in a good state and everything around the place was neat and tidy. Mr. Pattison had only been in charge for a short time. I could see no progress in farming since I was here five years ago. Some new houses had been put up, but they were miserable little shacks, and I told the farmer not to allow any more of such places to be put up. These small houses are principally at the upper end of the reserve, along the lake-shore and are occupied by hunters. There are of course some good houses on the more settled parts of the reserve, and ex-Chief Paul had a good house and was building a second one, both having shingled roofs. The stables were fair and some of them were not mudded. The crop put in in 1902 was sixteen acres of grain and six and one-half acres of roots ; the reported harvest was one hundred bushels of grain and one hundred and thirty-seven bushels of roots ; eight acres of new breaking had been done and six acres of fall ploughing. The farmer was to get as much as possible under crop this year, 1903. There was room for far more farming here, as the land is the best in the country and it was a pity to see so much of it lying idle.

The cattle were looking very well. The number on hand, after a careful count from stable to stable, in which I was assisted by Mr. Carruthers, clerk, was ninety-eight, as compared with one hundred and eight on July 1, 1901. There was room for more care in having stables in a proper state. The Indians here look too much to the ration-house, instead of depending on themselves. The farmer is a young man and seems to be active, and he has a good chance to show what can be done in improving the herd and raising crops, and thus making visits to the ration-house less regular.

JOSEPH'S BAND, NO. 133.

These Indians are principally Stonies. The population is one hundred and fifty-two. Most of the Indians were away on the hunt, which is their chief occupation. Their houses are good ones, and any I could see were clean and comfortable and the Indians were warmly clothed. The only crop here was five and a half acres of roots, and one hundred and eighty-three bushels of potatoes and turnips were reported.

The cattle were all in one place and looked after by one man. The number was sixteen, as against twenty-one in July, 1901, and any calves born in 1902. The little stopping place at Lac Ste. Anne for the agent when visiting the reserve had been taken down, and a new one built, with a stable, on the other side of the trail. We camped one night in this shack and it was thirty-seven below zero, and our pile of wood was much smaller when we left than it was the day before. These Indians are thrifty and are comfortably well off, and get little or no help in the way of food-supplies.

ALEXANDER'S BAND, NO. 134.

This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-eight, composed of Crees. This reserve showed least signs of progress of any so far visited ; in fact had gone backwards. The most progressive man on the reserve (Beaverfoot) had removed to Enoch's reserve.

The farmhouse and buildings were in fair order ; the house was very comfortable, but stables and sheds are getting old and require continual putting in order, and the house re-shingling.

The crop put in here was eighty-six acres of grain and eight acres of roots ; and there were harvested four hundred and seventy-four bushels of grain and one hundred and seventy-seven bushels of roots. The farmer expected to have one hundred and seventy acres under crop this year (1903) ; twenty-six acres of new land had been broken ; there was no summer fallowing or fall ploughing. The farmer put up some good bridges over bad crossings on the reserve ; a few houses had been taken down and rebuilt ; four new stables had been built. There is not stable accommodation for all the cattle and many had to winter as best they could during the coldest of weather, and what was as bad, or worse, I found cattle in stables unmudded and as cold as outside, more like a rail fence. The herd numbered one hundred and thirty-one head as against one hundred and twelve in July, 1901, a pretty fair showing considering the bad stabling. Hay seemed to be sufficient. The chief and headmen agitate for a saw-mill ; it seems these Indians are going the wrong way ; farming and the raising of cattle are the main industries for this band, and a saw-mill would only be a bill of expense and keep them from more legitimate work.

The band had more cattle five years ago than it has now, and eighty-six acres under crop in 1902, and none at all in 1901, is a poor showing on this fine reserve, and the best of land. The farmer, Mr. Bard, is young, active and intelligent, and has experience in farming and should make a good showing, if he gives his undivided time to the duties of the position. The Indians promised to break one hundred acres this summer.

MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

This band has a population of eighty-six, composed of Crees. This is the most prosperous reserve in the agency, and was found in its usual good condition of excellence—houses good and cleanly kept, stables ample and in a good state, and cattle in good order.

The members of this band are self-supporting, and a request was made that they be put on the independent list, which means that they be free to manage their own affairs—to sell hay, grain and cattle, without reference to the agent, and they to ask for nothing henceforth from the department. I think, myself, that the time has come when this band could with advantage be let out of apron strings, and I am sure it would not abuse the freedom asked for.

The crop put in by this small band was three hundred and thirty-two acres of grain and five and a half acres of roots. There were harvested three thousand and ninety-seven bushels of grain and three hundred and forty-two bushels of roots, and a large quantity of grain was destroyed by hail.

The cattle numbered eighty-eight head as against ninety-six in July, 1901. The band is in good circumstances and the members are comfortably well off. The Callihoo brothers and the chief have as a fine places as any white settler, and are well supplied with heavy work horses and machinery of all kinds.

ENOCH'S BAND, NO. 135.

This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-nine, composed of Crees. The agency buildings are on this reserve. The general appearance of the Indian houses was not as tidy as I used to find them. They had not been whitewashed ; the reason given was that lime could not be got in time. The houses, as a rule, are good ones and are kept very well. The chief has a good house and stable, and he had his flag up. Most of the houses on this reserve have open fireplaces. Alexander is one of the most enterprising of the young men, and he has a nice, clean house, bedding which

looked clean, a large new cook-stove, tables, chairs, &c., a good stable, granary, shed for thresher, implement-shed, thrifty-looking place, nice field well fenced, no open chimney, but, the house being large, the want of a chimney was not felt. He has twenty-four head of cattle.

Wm. Ward has a large house and it was in fine order, clean and tidy, and well furnished. The stables are large and comfortable, with good sheds and corrals, he has thirty-three head of cattle after deducting four that were missing. Hay seemed to be plentiful and some of the Indians had hay to sell.

Beaverfoot from Alexander's reserve had selected a pretty location and had built a fine house one and a-half storeys, a good stable, a hennery, and had logs on the ground for an implement-shed ; he has twenty-four head of cattle, and a large quantity of hay. Beaverfoot is industrious and pushing and is prospering, he has a large field and rails were laid all along to fence it.

The crop put in on this reserve in 1902 was one hundred and fourteen acres of grain and eight acres of roots. There were harvested one thousand five hundred and ten bushels of grain and five hundred and fifty-three bushels of roots.

The herd numbered two hundred and nine as against two hundred and twelve in July, 1901. The band expected to have four hundred acres under crop this year, 1903 ; two hundred and thirteen acres of new land broken were reported, sixty acres of summer fallow, twenty acres of fall ploughing, and there would be one hundred acres of spring ploughing, in all three hundred and ninety-three acres.

The Indians surrendered fourteen square miles of the reserve, and a portion of the proceeds of the sale, namely, $10,000, was allowed them to purchase implements, &c.

With this increase in their outfit they are now well supplied, and every acre of land on the reserve should be under cultivation, outside of pasturage. The list of new implements, &c., is as follows: twenty-four heavy horses, two of these had been disposed of and two died, leaving twenty on hand at time of inspection, and these were in good order and were being well cared for by the Indians, in whose hands they were placed; sixteen sets of double harness, thirty-eight new ploughs, twenty-three wagons, twenty-three pair of bob-sleighs, seventeen sets of harrows, seven mowers, two binders, one thresher, seven disc-harows, six horse-rakes, four seeders, ten sets of ox-harness, six grindstones, eighteen spades, eighteen shovels, eighteen hoes, eighteen garden-rakes, thirty-six hay-forks, twenty-four axes, sixty boxes of axle-grease, also a buckboard and harness for the chief. Fifteen old women got each a dress, shawl, blanket, boots and stockings. Eleven old men got each a suit, overcoat, blanket, hat, boots and socks. All the above is in addition to the equipment already held by the band, so that there is no excuse now for want of wherewith to do the work required.

The fencing of the reserve is an improvement and when completed will be twenty-one and a-half miles. Nine miles have been finished, three miles have the posts put in, and posts are on the ground for the remainder, nine and a-half miles. The fence is a strong one with three strings of wire ; the posts are tamarack seven feet long, two feet in the ground and twelve feet apart ; the top rail is of spruce, fastened on top of posts with spikes. A five hundred acre field had been fenced in for the agency stock, with a rail fence, which is a convenience to the agency.

Sawing lumber for outsiders is proposed, and I do not think farmers' and Indians' time should be taken up in this kind of work and farm operations neglected.

The average weight of cattle here is very small, five hundred and ninety-two pounds for steers and four hundred and eighty-nine for cows, dressed, which is about equal to nine hundred and fifty pounds live weight for steers; some two-year-old steers had been killed for beef.

The office work was examined from July 1, 1901, to March 31, 1903, and found correctly done by the clerk, Mr. Carruthers; it is scarcely necessary for me to say this, as Mr. Carruthers has always been considered one of the most painstaking and capable officials in the service.

Mr. Blewett, farmer on Enoch's reserve, was doing very well, and was active in his work and acquainted with the condition of the Indians and of the cattle on the reserve.

The agent accompanied me in all my visits and seemed ever anxious and interested in what was going on.

I should not omit to mention that the interpreter and teamster, Mr. John Foley, is a most reliable man, a good interpreter and takes good care of the horses, and keeps the storehouse in good order. The usual inventories and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner, Winnipeg. I hope to see great improvements on my next visit. It is time these Indians were out of the old rut ; it is a reflection on the country to have to send flour or beef to feed these Indians, with all the magnificent land at their disposal.

The total number of cattle in the whole agency on March 31, 1903, was five hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and seventeen native horses or ponies and twenty heavy horses, seventy-two sheep, seven pigs, and one hundred and twenty-eight poultry.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Having some special business to attend to at Macleod, my next point was the Blood agency, commencing my inspection there on April 7, 1903. I confined my work principally to auditing the books, from November 1, 1900, to March 31, 1903.

The staff is as follows :—James Wilson, agent ; T. J. Fleetham, clerk ; Fred. Rhodes, issuer ; David Mills, interpreter and teamster ; R. C. McDonald, stockman for No. 1 farm ; W. Damon, stockman for No. 4 farm ; J. A. Webb, stockman for No. 3 farm ; Jas. Wells, scout at agency ; Joe Aberdeen, scout at No. 3 farm.

I checked the beef-books from the killing and weighing, certified to in each case by the issuer, agent or clerk, and a representative of the contractor, to the final entry in the ledger and the vouchers for payment. I found the accounts very well kept and everything done in a business-like maner. I also checked vouchers with receipt-book and ledger and took an inventory of all property on hand at agency headquarters and at the farms. The cash-book was carefully gone over and all moneys received were duly entered and accounts and receipts for all payments were on file. The money transactions are large and are daily increasing; the transactions from November, 1900, to March, 1903, filled one hundred and eighty-one pages of a large cash-book ; hay contracts, beef money, coal contracts, freighting, sales of ponies, wages as scouts and other earnings have all to be entered up in the individual Indian's accounts, of which there are over two hundred and fifty. The earnings up to March, 1903, from July 1, 1902, were over $29,000. Treaty money is not included in this. A cash statement is sent every month, also a balance sheet of the standing of each Indian's account, the whole causing considerable labour, but Mr. Fleetham was quite equal to the task, and has his work promptly done up to date and is never behind in his returns. None but a thoroughly qualified clerk would do for this place, as the agent requires all his time out on the reserve, visiting the farms and looking after cattle, and the many other matters requiring his attention.

On the occasion of my last visit here, in 1895, the number of cattle held by Indians was seventy-four head, the holders being Chief Red Crow (now dead), twenty-three; Crop Ear (now chief), twenty-three; Sleeps on Top, eighteen; Blackfoot Old Woman, ten; and at the round-up, held in July, of which I will take notice later on in this report, the number was three thousand three hundred and eighty-six, after deducting what were killed for beef, deaths, losses, &c., and the number of holders was two hundred and eight, a separate account for each Indian being kept, a list of which I furnished the Commissioner, with the number held by each, also the classification of the cattle.

The cattle-books I left until my return in July, to be present at the round-up, which is the only time a correct count can be made.

The ration-houses at the lower and upper points were examined and found in a cleanly state ; butchering was done in proper style and the issuing carefully made.

The hay industry on this agency has grown to large dimensions. When hay was selling in Macleod in the old days for $20 a ton, thousands of tons were rotting on the prairie, because of the distance to haul and the want of wagons. I remember when the Indians had only ten wagons, and now they have two hundred and fifty ; they had then only four mowers, and now they have forty-five ; all paid for by themselves out of their earnings, besides harness, tools, lumber and shingles for their houses, so that they put their money to good use, and no Indians in the country are better off than these in good houses, horses, rigs, equipment and in dress, and not a word of complaint, a contrast to what it was in early days, when women came for rations on travaux drawn by dogs ; this was the practice in 1886, when I first visited this agency. Farming is not now attempted, beyond a few potato patches ; it was tried over and over with little success; of course this was in the dry years, and I fancy farming might do better now ; but cattle-raising is a sure industry, and it has put these Indians on their feet. Two large ranches have been put up for beef-cattle and weaning calves near the agency headquarters.

As I have stated, I returned here on July 2 to attend the round-up and check the cattle records and also to inspect the schools.

This reserve is forty miles long and on an average is sixteen miles wide, and when it is considered that over three thousand cattle are scattered over this space, some on the prairie, some in coulees and ravines, and others in thick willow bluffs on the bottoms, it may give an idea of what a round-up is. First, the Indian cattle had to be separated from ranchers' stock, and the latter driven off the reserve ; then the Indian cattle were collected into central points, where corrals were placed. After this was done, the round-up commenced. The outfit consisted of ten cowboys (Indians), a wagon with a cover on it, with provisions, a cook, a day and night herder for the horses; the cowboys change horses two or three times a day, as the riding they have to do is enormous. I have often seen one of them riding full gallop after some little brute of a yearling steer or heifer running like a deer. Mr. Damon was in charge of the outfit, accompanied by Mr. Wilson, agent, mounted on a spanking broncho. I took a safer conveyance and drove with the interpreter. Off we started, gipsy-fashion. The first thing to do is brand the calves, then count the cattle one by one, and enter up each Indian's to his own account, then move on to another point and go through the same operation. When dinner-time came the cook, who went ahead, had all ready and we all took dinner at the same table (on the grass). After dinner the cowboys saddled up fresh horses, and another start was made and more work done, until night, when we had supper and camped in a tent. At four o'clock in the morning Damon's voice could be heard, 'Up, boys,' and about half-past four or five we had breakfast, and every one was on the move before six. This lasted nine days before the round-up was completed.

It is an easy matter to check off a lot of cattle when they belong to the same person or company, but when we had two hundred and eight owners, and to classify each man's cattle, it is a different story, and it has to be done in order to locate the individual losses. Mr. McDonald, the other stockman, was away at the Cochrane round-up looking for strays belonging to Indians.

I wish to mention here that six of the cowboys were graduates of Elkhorn, Dunbow and Calgary industrial schools, and having known most of them as boys, I felt proud of them ; they were splendid horsemen, capital ropers, and were active and intelligent, and could handle branding irons as well as any white man.

The number of calves branded was six hundred and fifty-three, and was under what was expected; but no doubt a good many perished during the big storm in May. Probably some hundred or so more births will have to be added in the fall. Mr. Damon proved himself to be an experienced hand at the business and had his men always well under control, and everything went on without a hitch. The cattle on the whole

were a fine lot and were in prime condition, and some of the cows were the best I had seen anywhere. The older bulls were a fair lot.

The cattle record-books are very well kept ; Mr. Wilson gives these his personal attention, and is therefore familiar with each man's holdings. The Indians take quite an interest in their cattle and they keenly watched that their calves were properly branded.

When I was here in 1895, only one or two houses had shingled roofs ; now I am safe in saying that two-thirds of the houses have them. The houses were not occupied, but it is my intention to make another visit in winter and inspect every one of them. I have not space here to notice many, but I give one or two samples.

Weasel Fat has a new frame house, 33x18, and a lean-to kitchen, large sitting-room, two good-sized bed-rooms, large kitchen, two factory-made bedsteads, tables, chairs, oil-cloth on tables, window blinds and curtains, two nicely framed pictures of the King and Queen. The flooring was made with matched lumber, a contrast from the uneven hewn log flooring of the old house, with mud roof, size 16x16, and all in one. There was a nice cupboard with a good supply of dishes neatly placed. This family makes butter. The son is an Elkhorn graduate, and is another proof of the influence of graduates on a reserve, when properly handled. This is a sample of raising the old people instead of falling into the old habits and customs. Weasel Fat invited us to dinner, but it would have delayed the party, and we had to move with the rest. This man's place is a pretty one, and is at the lowest end of the reserve ; there is a nice grove of trees on the bank of the river, which winds round and round the bottom.

The chief's house is the last at the upper end of the reserve, and nearly opposite the Cochrane residence, on the other side of the river; the house is frame with shingled roof, and painted; a wing is used as a kitchen. The house has a pretty appearance in the valley. Two brass-mounted iron bedsteads were to be seen with mattresses, blankets, sheets, quilts and pillows ; a fine new carpet, costing one dollar a yard, was on the floor, both downstairs and upstairs, and a big roll of the same kind of carpet was unused, a very nice cherry what-not, and a cabinet in which the chief keeps his papers ; a large picture of the King, well framed, was on the wall ; rocking and other chairs, curtains on windows, papered ceiling and walls, and wainscotting all around, panel doors. I noticed a Daisy churn upstairs, but it had not the appearance of having been used. The chief had a garden and a small field of oats. His place is an ideal one for cattle ; sheds and stable are in a grove of tall trees, and a stream of water runs through it, which never dries up or freezes in winter. He had a herd of one hundred and forty-one head and has about four hundred horses, and is considered a wealthy man. He was one of the first to take cattle and change ponies for heifers.

Bumble Bee has two good houses with shingled roofs, window and door frames painted red, curtains on windows, usual furniture; he has a good stable and corral and the place is tidy and clean.

Black Plume has a nice place, old house used as a store-room, new house shingled roof ; factory-made bedstead, three chairs, a maple-wood bureau, rocking chair, lamps ; a small garden; a neat, tidy place.

These are specimens of hundreds of others; the farm buildings at Bull Horn's village were to be removed lower down the river to a place where there is a never-failing spring; a new house was to be built; a pasture here, one and a half miles square, had been fenced for beef cattle at this end of the reserve. The Indians all appear to be well off and are cheerful and contented, and on the whole are well behaved. Since I was here in 1895 I notice quite a difference in their mode of living.

Their interest in the education of their children has not kept pace with their material prosperity and few of them embrace Christianity.

The Indians purchased in 1902 wagons, harness and saddles to the amount of $4,400 ; mowers and rakes, $860 ; wire for fencing, $200 ; and in 1903, horses and

saddles, $970; wagons, twenty-two at $64.50, $1,419; wagons, six, $90, $540; lumber and shingles, $1,200, making a total of $9,589.

These are the main items of their purchases. The total number of Indians is one thousand one hundred and eighty-five ; a little over two hundred are totally destitute, being orphans, blind, lame, or very old people.

The agent is ever on the move, and there is no official in the service that I know of who does the work he performs, and not by fits and starts, but constantly; in this, however, he has the satisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with abundant success.

The hospital on the reserve was inspected and found in excellent state. The building is the same as I have previously described. There were only three patients in the building, two men and one woman, none of them serious cases. Sister St. Eusebe is matron and is assisted by two other Sisters.

There is a small garden managed by the Sisters. I took an inventory of the property and sent it to the Commissioner along with agency inventory and the usual detailed report and statements.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

The next agency inspected was Hobbema. The staff is as follows : W. S. Grant, agent ; John Hollies, clerk ; E. Chandler, farmer, Louis Bull and Ermineskin's reserves ; T. W. Lucas, farmer, Samson's and Montana reserves ; Henri Blanc, interpreter and teamster ; occasionally a blacksmith and sawyer, a miller ; John Baptiste, mail-carrier.

The agency buildings were found in splendid condition, all whitewashed and roofs painted red. A good many improvements had been made, including a new office, adjoining the old one, which is now used for Indians to meet in, and a portion for the medicines. Many repairs had been made and nothing seemed to be out of order.

Evergreen-trees are planted around the agent's and clerk's houses, and these give a pleasing appearance to the place. Good gardens, nicely laid out, are also a feature of the agency. Large and pretty fields are to be seen close to the agency headquarters, and these give an impression of good farming. One of these fields is the agent's twenty acres, to raise oats for the stock. The whole surroundings reflect credit on the good taste of Mr. Grant. I have not met with a better laid out agency for carrying on the work than this one, not an implement that was not under cover. The grist and saw-mills were also in good order and ready for operation at any time.

SAMSON'S BAND, NO. 137.

The population is three hundred and thirty-two. These Indians are Crees. The reserve is in a fairly progressive condition. The houses are good ones and some of them have shingled roofs, and as a rule are kept clean ; nearly all were whitewashed and the shingled roofs were painted red. The Indians were busy in the fields. I found in one afternoon twelve teams ploughing and harrowing, some had oxen, others three ponies on a plough, and where horses were larger, only two. Other Indians were making fences, and there seemed to be an air of activity about the reserve. The season was backward and cold in early May. This reserve had in crop, 1902, one hundred and sixty-four acres of wheat, one hundred and fourteen acres of oats, thirty-nine of barley and four acres of roots. Owing to hail-storms the results were poor, eight hundred and forty-eight bushels of wheat, eight hundred and seventy-three of oats and five hundred and forty of roots. The acreage of 1903 would be about one hundred and ninety-six acres of wheat, eighty-three of oats, ten acres of roots. Twenty-six Indians have farms ranging from five to eighteen acres each ; they had sixty-five acres of new breaking and forty-five of summer-fallow.

The cattle were in fairly good condition; the grass so far was poor. The herd numbered four hundred and five head, without the calves of 1903.

Since I was here last, a new Methodist church has been built on this reserve, also new mission buildings. The church is 50 x 30, and finished inside with British Columbia dressed lumber and up-to-date comfortable pews. The church has a commanding view from all parts of the reserve. The Rev. Mr. Germain is the missionary, and in his absence the young chief, Samson, takes his place.

Seven new houses and six stables were built during the year ; also ten granaries of more or less size.

One pleasing feature was that seven young men, beginners, commenced farming this spring. These Indians felt a little discouraged at the loss of so much crop last year, which looked so promising until cut down by hail ; they hope for better results this year.

ERMINESKIN BAND, NO. 138.

The population is one hundred and fifty-five. The work going on here was much the same as on Samson's. Some pretty fields and well kept homesteads were noticed. The farm buildings were not so tidy as they should be. I have always insisted on agency and farm buildings and surroundings being kept in the best possible order ; there is no use in preaching to Indians about keeping their places tidy if one's own are not so.

The chief's house was in fair order, although he apologized for its not being so tidy as usual, owing to the sickness of his wife. Ermineskin is a fine old man.

The crop put in in 1902 was forty-three acres of wheat, eighty-three acres of oats, six and a half of barley and four acres of roots. These Indians fared better than Samson's, the results being seven hundred and fifteen bushels of wheat, one thousand four hundred and forty-eight of oats, sixty-eight of barley and two hundred and ten of roots; potatoes were a poor crop all over last year. The acreage this year, 1903, was about fifty-five acres of wheat, one hundred and twenty-four of oats and eight of roots. Forty-five acres of new land had been broken and thirty-five summer-fallowed. The farmer had a field of twelve acres for oats for farm stock. Logs were on the ground for new houses and stables. The herd of this band numbered two hundred and sixty-two, exclusive of 1903 calves. The cattle were in fair order for the time of year. I would like to see the acreage on this reserve more than doubled; the band has long enough been wasting its time on a few acres.

LOUIS BULL'S BAND, NO. 140.

The population was seventy-five, consisting of Crees. A number of new logs were at many places for new houses and stables. The chief's house was untidy ; I never found it otherwise. The other houses visited were fairly clean. The crop put in in 1902 was: wheat, seven acres, oats, 35 acres, barley, two, roots, three and one-eighth acres; the crop harvested was: wheat, sixty-nine bushels, oats, six hundred and fifteen, barley, sixteen, roots, one hundred and eighty bushels. The acreage for 1903 was expected to be ten acres of wheat, fifty-two of oats and the usual quantity of roots, twenty acres of summer-fallow and a few acres of new breaking. All the houses on this reserve had been newly whitewashed. The herd numbered one hundred and two head. A good deal of the fencing needed repairs. The Indians were working in the fields, but there was room for more progress amongst them.

MONTANA BAND.

This band occupies Bobtail's old reserve ; its population was forty-five. These are the remnant of the Indians deported from across the line a few years ago. They

are doing a little in farming and had some pretty fields. Last year they had thirty-two acres of wheat and not a bushel was harvested. They had five and one-quarter acres of roots and harvested three hundred and twenty-five bushels. The crop put in this year, 1903, was thirty-five acres of wheat, twenty of oats and four of roots, new breaking, twenty-five acres, and summer-fallow, twenty acres. The farmer, young Mr. Lucas, was doing very well overseeing this band. Houses and stables were in fair order. The herd numbered sixty-seven head. Two new houses had been built. One man here has the largest wheat-field in the whole agency ; it was strongly fenced, and the land looked as if well prepared, and if the year is favourable, ought to have a large crop.

The agency herd numbers fifty head. The total number of cattle on the agency was eight hundred and eighty-six, and calves of 1903 to add after branding ; these are in the hands of one hundred and twenty-eight heads of families.

During the past three years these Indians have purchased and paid for out of beef money: seventeen double wagons, fifteen pair of bob-sleighs, fifteen mowers, nine horse-rakes and twenty-four sets of double harness.

Thirty heifers changed from one Indian to another ; this, of course, does not increase the herd. Besides beef money these Indians earn a good deal from selling rat-skins, fish, &c.

The following quantities of lumber were sawn at the mill the past year : eleven thousand feet of lumber and nine thousand shingles, used in flooring houses and repairs ; seven new houses were shingled. The flour gristed was equal to sixty-five sacks, from one hundred and ninety-five bushels of wheat. The quantity of beef consumed from July 1, 1902, to April 30, 1903, ten months, was seventy-three thousand five hundred and fifty pounds. Of this quantity the department paid Indians for thirty-six thousand four hundred and ninety pounds and the Indians supplied without pay thirty-seven thousand and sixty pounds or a shade over half, which I consider a favourable showing in the right direction to complete self-support as far as beef is concerned.

The office work is well attended to by Mr. Hollies, who is very painstaking and anxious to have all well done, and I was pleased with him.

The agent, Mr. Grant, was keeping up his reputation of being a careful and successful agent. He thinks of nothing else but his Indians and how he can save a few pounds of beef and flour. He is ever on the move among the Indians and all goes on smoothly without a jar. The agency is in better condition, as a whole, than I ever found it, and strangers visiting the headquarters are struck with the fine appearance. The usual reports and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner. About five hundred logs were near the mill to be sawn when time permitted. A bridge was built by Mr. Grant and his Indians, two years ago, over Battle river, not far from the headquarters, and last year when iron bridges were swept away on this river at various points during the flood, this Indian bridge stood the test and is a good, strong bridge yet.

The bulls were in good condition and were well cared for during winter. The cattle had also been well stabled during winter.

SARCEE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on May 14, 1903. The population was two hundred and three.

The staff consists of A. J. McNeill, agent ; Geo. Hodgson, farmer, issuer and interpreter ; Otter, scout and general assistant round agency, also handy doing jobs in carpentry and painting, and Tom Godin, assistant issuer.

The agency buildings were found in excellent state. The following additions and improvements were made since last inspection by Mr. Wadsworth in June, 1900 : a covering for the well, a neat little building, and one hundred and fifty feet of hose

attached, which can be used in case of fire ; meantime it is handy to water the garden; a good ice-house, a coal-shed, two poultry-houses, farm horse-stable removed to a more convenient position and rebuilt, giving room for six horses, harness-room, bin for oats, and a large hay-loft.

The office has been improved also, by changing the doors, giving more room. The school-house at the upper village, not being used, has been removed to the farm buildings and is now used as a granary. The clerk's cottage is also used as a granary, but can be used as a house if ever required. The agent's house is surrounded with evergreen and other trees, shrubbery, &c., which add very much to the otherwise neat and tidy agency. Mrs. McNeill is an enthusiast in tree-planting, and this lady does not ask for help in the work, but digs the holes and plants the trees herself and has the best of success, as all the trees were growing nicely. Neat fencing is all around the buildings and garden. Shingled roofs are on the cattle and implement sheds ; all implements and tools are under cover.

There is a comfortable little stable near a spring for the bulls (two) and they were looking well, being fed on hay and oats and chop feed. The agent has a good garden.

The Indians have been successful in their farming operations : in 1900 they harvested four thousand four hundred and twenty bushels of oats and one thousand bushels roots; in 1901, three thousand nine hundred and forty-six bushels oats and one thousand two hundred and eighty bushels roots, and in 1902, one thousand one hundred and ninety-eight bushels oats, two hundred and five bushels potatoes, two hundred and eighteen bushels turnips, eight bushels carrots and eight bushels onions.

The crop put in this year, 1903, will be as near as possible: one hundred and sixty acres oats, two acres wheat, six acres potatoes, four and a-half acres turnips, one acre carrots, and thirteen gardens, of more or less size. The earnings of the band from July, 1902, to April 30, 1903, were $9,000 from sales of beef, hay, farm produce, wood, ponies; buyers were daily visiting the reserves, looking for ponies, and Indians were getting good prices for them as well as by working for settlers, making bridges, hunting, carpentry and painting. Thirty-five acres of new land were broken and twenty-five summer-fallowed. The cattle were in very fair order for the time of year. The Indian herd was one hundred and eleven head, and the agency herd twenty-three, a total of one hundred and thirty-four. The number of private ponies was estimated at one thousand, and poultry at seventy-five. The Indians have built a number of new houses, with shingled roofs, and I found all their houses very clean and comfortable. The chief has a nice house with stone foundation, three apartments below, and it was kept in good style ; he had trees planted around it and also a neat rail fence. Seven new stables had also been put up.

Among the houses the following are samples : Jim Big Plume, married to a graduate from Red Deer industrial school, has a nice house and a wing for a kitchen ; two bedsteads, one of them iron, tables, chairs, box and cook stoves, a shelf with a collection of books, among which I noticed a Bible and prayer and hymn-books ; oil-cloth, fancy lamps, clock, curtains on windows; the whole place was bright and clean; good stable and some poultry ; ten acres of oats in a nice field, well harrowed and twelve head of cattle.

John One Spot has a nice new house and a four-acre field. One Spot, father of John, has a good field of oats and half an acre of roots, a lot of poultry, and a fine lot of spring chickens, the largest I had seen this year ; he had four hens hatching in one corner of the kitchen and had two pails of eggs packed, wrapped in paper, to take into Calgary. This is a thrifty man, but he has always refused to take cattle ; after talking to him for a while he said he would buy some cows out of his crop, but he would take no cattle on loan.

Dick Starlight, son-in-law of One Spot, has a nice house, iron bedstead, an oak one also, Brussels carpet, ornaments on walls, brackets, clock, &c., and a six-acre field of oats.

Sleigh and Crow Child both had clean, tidy, little houses. Crow Child had poultry, and has fifteen head of cattle, a nice field and has two wagons and a top buggy ; he has three children in the boarding school and three at home. He has a nice place beautifully situated.

Pat. Grasshopper was building an addition to his house ; he is a handy man with tools, and had a lot of tools hung on the walls of his house, all bright and shining. He had eight acres under crop and has thirteen head of cattle ; a nice railing round his house and trees, rails whitewashed with lime, fancy gates; shelving, dresser—a good one, all made by himself; ceiling of his house sheeted with dressed lumber.

Dick Night has a neat, little house. His wife is a school graduate ; he has a six-acre field.

Otter has a neat house with painted roof; the place was tidy outside and in, and beds neatly made.

Bull Collar, police scout, lived in the chief's old house. His wife is a graduate of Dunbow industrial school. The house was in the pink of neatness, with a carpet and crimson table cover ; a comfortable place.

The teepees were also kept in a good state. The occupants had a hard time during the big storm, which lasted three days ; some took shelter in houses and doubled up with neighbours, as food was scarce, no provision having been made for such an unexpected storm. We had to dig a passage from the house to the office, the snow filling the road to the top of the rails on each side. The snow would do no harm to the crops ; on the contrary, would be a benefit, but some of the settlers' cattle suffered. I heard of one who lost eighteen out of a herd of twenty-four. The Indian cattle came through without the loss of a single hoof ; shed room told in a storm like this, and the willow bluffs near the creek served a good purpose also. Fortunately two good stacks of hay were in reserve for the spring work and these came in handy. The band purchased during the last three years and paid for same out of its own funds, eight mowers, six rakes, twenty-four wagons, twenty-five sets of double harness, ten sets of single harness, twelve sets of bob-sleighs, ten light rigs, forty saddles, fifteen stoves, three ploughs, one road-scraper, and many other useful articles for their houses, lumber being a considerable item.

When I was here last, April, 1895, four persons only had cattle to the number of ten head, namely, Big Crow, four head, Crow Child, two head, Jas. Big Plume, one, Sleigh, three; on March 31, 1903, seventeen of the band had cattle to the number of one hundred and eleven head. I would like to see them have one thousand head ; they have the hay, the grass, and timber for sheds, and should with very little trouble provide their own beef, and sell cattle besides for flour.

The health of the Indians was good. There is a mission church, the Ven. Archdeacon Tims being the missionary, and services are held every Sunday, Indian service in the morning and English in the afternoon. The Indians attend fairly well.

The office work is done by Mr. McNeill himself, and he does it well, as I did not find one error in going over the three years' transactions.

Indians' getting liquor is not on the increase; every precaution is taken in this respect. These Indians are practically free of debt. There is a quiet, contented demeanour about these Indians I never found before. The general tone of the whole agency is pleasing, and is one proof of advancement, in addition to the increase in cattle and a fair amount of farming, with better houses and equipment than ever before.

The chief said at a meeting in his house that his people were on friendly terms with each other, never quarrelled, and all were friendly with the agent ; their only trouble was getting whisky and landing into the lock-up occasionally. He said the fault was not theirs, that liquor was one of God's creatures and the white man gave it to them. I advised the chief and his men never to touch liquor and they would keep out of the lock-up.

Crow Collar did not want to part with any portion of their reserve. He said the agent was a good man and made money. I asked if he meant the agent or the Indians made the money. He said the Indians ; that the agent helped them to make money.

The Cree said all was going on well and he was perfectly satisfied.

The agent is to be congratulated on the good condition of the agency and on the progress of the Indians.

I must not omit to mention that George Hodgson, one of the oldest officials in the service, is as faithful as ever, and is the only help the agent has.

Mr. McNeill drove me to Calgary. The usual detailed report and statements, returns, &c., were sent to Winnipeg.

STONY RESERVE, MORLEY.

I commenced my inspection here on May 28, 1903. The population was six hundred and thirty-five.

The staff consists of H. E. Sibbald, agent ; H. Nichol, clerk, issuer and storekeeper ; P. Masson, herder.

The agency buildings were found in good repair. Some new buildings had been put up since last inspection, in July, 1900, by Mr. Wadsworth. A good horse-stable and carriage-shed, a storehouse, and other small buildings have been erected. All are whitewashed and roofs painted red, and looked very well. There are neat fences around the premises and more were to be added this year. The slaughter-pen and ration-house were being repaired.

Farming is on a small scale here, only green feed being raised. In 1902 the Indians had one hundred and sixty-four acres of oats, all cut green for feed. The agency had thirty-six acres of rye and ten of oats, all cut green. A good many of the Indians have gardens and raise potatoes. This year, 1903, the crop put in is one hundred and seventy-five acres of oats by Indians and sixty-one by the agent. The fields were looking very well and the land seemed to be well ploughed and properly harrowed. Some nice land was broken and the ploughing by the Indians was well done, the furrows being even and straight.

The hospital is a new building ; it is situated on the bank of the Bow river, near the bridge ; it has not yet been used, not being quite finished, and there is no equipment of any kind in it.

The cattle were in fair condition. I had a satisfactory round-up. I suppose not less than one hundred Indians, well mounted on good horses, scoured the reserve on both sides of the river and railway track for three days, to get all cattle into corrals, the result being that I counted five hundred and seventy-six Indian cattle, sixteen agency stock and eighty-one calves of 1903, a total of six hundred and fifty-five. The books called for six hundred and seventy-three, showing a discrepancy of eighteen. The crop of calves up to June 3, the day I counted them, was eighty-one, from two hundred and seventy-two cows, and it is probable a good many perished in the May storm. The cattle here are generally on the small side. The individual cattle record books had not been touched since I left them in 1895, and cattle had been kept bunched and jumbled together in one account. I have given orders to have the individual accounts reopened, and each Indian's cattle classified properly, and I hope to find this done on my next visit. These Indians should have a much larger herd ; it is their main industry and some how it has not received the attention it should in the past. The pasturage is the best, and clear running water easy of access the year round.

Cattle-sheds and wind-breaks are needed at various points, and I have asked Mr. Sibbald to see to this, now that the Indians have lumber. The Indians houses looked very well, but were all vacant. It is my intention to visit them all in winter. The Indians, men, women and children, are well dressed, and all have horses and seem to enjoy riding about.

The beef-books were carefully examined and found correctly kept.

The butchering was well done, and excepting a misunderstanding in taking the offal, the entries were properly made.

The agent and Indians started a wood speculation in December last, by shipping dead wood in car-lots to Calgary ; the department advanced $500 as capital to work the scheme. Up to May 31, 1903, the Indians had earned in furnishing wood, hauling, cutting and other labour, $2,114.70, and the balance sheet up to that date showed an apparent profit of $146.30. The wood is sawn into stove-lengths and shipped to dealers in Calgary, who make a handsome profit in supplying families. The scheme is a good one, as it gives the Indians a chance to earn money ; but I have cautioned Mr. Sibbald that it is not to be carried on to the neglect of the cattle, as this is more important than sawing wood for Calgary people. The Indians cut last January and February a number of logs, two thousand three hundred on the south side of the river and two thousand five hundred on the north side. The logs were being sawn into boards and the Indians give one-third of the boards for the sawing, and if boards are planed, two dollars per thousand extra. About fifty Indians have more or less logs and the boards will be used in repairing their houses, stables, &c. The scantling will make good wind-breaks. These Indians have purchased and paid for out of beef and wood money, sales of ponies, &c., the following: fifty saddles at $10, $500; sixteen wagons at $74, $1,184 ; sixteen sets of harness at $30, $380 ; three cook stoves, $90 ; one house (mission), $200 ; furniture, $200 ; four mowers and rakes at $85, $340, and six ploughs at $21, $126, making a total of $3,120. I understand they are out of debt.

The office work is fairly well done. The clerk, Mr. Nichol, is capable, but this being his first experience in an office, some of the work was new to him, but on the whole he was doing very well, and now that he knows what is expected, I am satisfied all the work will be properly done. His beef and flour accounts were particularly well kept.

The agent is energetic and hard-working, and is doing very well, and on the whole I was pleased with the inspection. The earnings of the Indians from July 1, 1902, to date were over $8,000 for beef, wood, ponies, fur, labour as guides, &c. Mr. Luxton, merchant, from Banff, purchased one day I was at the agency eight ponies at an average price of $25 each, and gave $50 for one for his own use.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on July 30, 1903. The population was five hundred and thirty.

The staff consists of R. N. Wilson, agent ; G. H. Race, clerk and issuer ; C. H. Clarke, stockman; Thos. Scott, interpreter, and Pard (Indian), scout and mail-carrier.

My last visit to this agency was in 1895, and I noticed wonderful changes in the general appearance of the place since that time. The Roman Catholic boarding school is a prominent addition to the place, although not forming part of the agency buildings ; a new cottage had been put up for the clerk, a neat and comfortable building ; also a small house for the assistant stockman, and one for the interpreter ; a large horse-stable, and a hay barn, implement warehouse and sheds. The old buildings are Mr. Clarke's quarters, office and rooms for mechanics when working at the agency, medicine-room and blacksmith-shop.

The agency warehouse has been removed to the bench on a line with the agent's house, where there will be no danger from damage by floods. A new office was being built adjoining the warehouse, the old one being low, cramped and difficult to reach in flood-time, unless on a raft or boat. The old slaughter-house was on the bank of the river, and it was washed away during the flood of 1902 ; a new one, with a ration-

house, has been built further back on higher ground; a good well supplies all the water required to keep the place clean. All the buildings, except the slaughter and ration-houses, which are painted terra-cotta, are whitewashed and roofs painted red, and have a neat and pretty appearance. The same pleasing appearance is to be seen in visiting the Indian houses from the lower to the upper end of the reserve, on both sides of the river, a distance of twenty miles; over twenty new frame houses had been built and some neat log ones, stables, sheds, corrals, hay barns, &c. None of the frame houses are less than 30 x 18 and contain separate rooms; two houses are 30 x 30 and have each four rooms downstairs and two apartments upstairs, and all had shingled roofs. At many of the places I noticed special sheds for implements, which showed good care and management. The slabs from the saw-mill are made good use of in putting up sheds and corrals.

The following are a few specimens of the houses: Henry Potts' new frame house, 30 x 30, well finished in every way, six rooms in all, a neat porch at the entrance; the house is on the bench and the stables and corrals are in the valley. This man is well-to-do and has a larger number of cattle than any other Indian here or in the Blood agency. His herd numbers two hundred and sixty-one head.

At Bull Plume's camp, where we had a few hundred cattle corralled, there are two frame houses, both 30 x 18, and six log houses, good corrals and horse-stables, and compartments for calves; but the larger cattle are not stabled, although at the homesteads there are stacks of hay provided, so that cattle do not suffer during a storm or when they cannot find feed on the prairie. There is capital shelter along the river banks, where willow bluffs and cotton-wood are thick.

The following also have new frame houses: Little Plume, Little Moustache, Running Eagle, Wolf Child, Wolf Robe, Strikes-with-a-Gun, and others whose houses I did not see. At nearly all the above places I noticed patches of potatoes looking well, and there is no reason why all should not have them and plenty of them, as there is always a market for them in Macleod, and it would give the women something to do, hoeing and weeding them.

These Indians are well-off and have improved in their mode of living since I first visited them in 1886; it was only a reserve at that time and was worked in connection with the Blood agency, a farmer only in charge, and the buildings consisted of one little shack, a warehouse and a stable. The men are neatly and well dressed; the women are more backward in this respect and appear to be careless in their personal appearance and cleanliness. These Indians have added to their equipment during the past two years the following: six mowers, two horse-rakes, nine double wagons, six democrat-wagons and four sets of harness.

The bull-stable is at the entrance of a large ravine or coulee, not far from the agency headquarters; the stable is one hundred feet long and is going to be extended forty or fifty feet farther, slabs being on the ground for the purpose; there is a hay barn 30 x 60 feet and twelve feet high; a creek runs past the place, so that water is easy of access at all times. The place is well sheltered and is admirably adapted for wintering the bulls, as they are under close supervision of the agent and stockman.

One of the greatest improvements made is the fencing of the entire reserve, some fifty-two miles in all; twenty miles, to complete the work, were made this summer; the fence is a good one, the posts are red fir, eight feet long, two and a half in the ground and five and a half feet above ground, four strings of wire, no top rail; gates are at convenient points. The cost of this work will be repaid twice over in the saving of cattle, especially unbranded calves, from being lost and stolen, and, if I am not mistaken, the increase in Indian cattle will be greater now than ever before.

The round-up of the cattle was successfully carried out. The work was done in the same way as at the Blood agency, only we could reach the agency after each day's work, and had only to take a lunch with us. It took us a whole week to complete the work. The cattle were collected at about twelve different points from the lower to the upper end, which is twenty miles. The cattle were in fine condition; the number of

calves was not so large as expected, no doubt many perished in the May storm; one man knew of eight in his own bunch, another man knew of six. We branded three hundred and sixty-five as against three hundred and eighty-eight in 1902, and two hundred and sixty-five in 1901. The total number of Indian cattle including calves was one thousand six hundred and twenty-three, and the agency stock eighty-nine, a total of one thousand seven hundred and twelve ; the number of agency horses and mares was twenty, and Indians' private ponies estimated at eight hundred. The number on January 1, 1901, was, Indian cattle nine hundred and sixty-one, agency eighty-nine, a total of one thousand and fifty head. The bulls are a fair lot and were in good condition. A list of each Indian's holdings was sent to the Commissioner.

Some wiseacre will no doubt ask how we avoided counting the same cattle twice over. There are two ways of avoiding this ; one is to put on a hair brand on those checked off ; another is to cut the points of the animals' tails, the hair only, and this is the plan we adopted, and it worked like a charm and was quickly done. I must give credit to stockman Clarke for his able management of the round-up, and for the care and trouble he took in having everything in order. He was early and late at his post, and was ably assisted by the Indian cowboys, ten in number; but Mr. Clarke was the moving spirit, and had the head to guide the operations, and I consider him a valuable member of the staff.

There is a saw-mill about sixteen miles from the agency headquarters up in the foot-hills, on a timber limit set apart for the Indians. The mill has been in operation for three or four years, and although it has given a great deal of extra work to the agent in its management, it has been a boon to the agency, and the results in every way are most satisfactory ; it has given the Indians an opportunity of earning considerable money, hauling logs and lumber, and working round the mill, and it has given them cheap lumber to build the houses I have mentioned. The Indians placed the amount received from the railway company for right of way through the reserve ($2,139) in the hands of the agent, with the consent of the department, of course. The agent had to do all the financing himself at his own personal risk. The results are a net profit on July 31, 1903, of $2,336.37, all accounts paid, and deducting the amount invested by the Indians. A separate set of books is kept for the mill transactions, and the whole business is conducted in a proper manner, and every detail is attended to by the agent himself. Besides the benefit to the Indians in building good houses, they are enabled to make many repairs, put up partitions in the old houses, also flooring, make tables, beds, new doors for houses and stables. The whole business reflects credit on the management of Mr. Wilson.

The office work is well done by Mr. Race, who is a capable clerk. I checked all the books from January, 1901, to July 31, 1903, agency and saw-mill, and found them generally correct. The cash-book was carefully examined and receipts were on file for all payments. Each Indian has an account, and when money is received, it is placed to his credit, and when he is paid, he is charged with it and a receipt taken. All these accounts were carefully examined and found correct.

I was much pleased with my inspection of this agency, which is being conducted with much ability and success by Mr. Wilson.

I returned to Calgary on August 26 and left for Morley on the 28th to settle a financial matter at the McDougall Orphanage, and returned to Calgary the same evening.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APELLE INSPECTORATE,
FORT QU'APPELLE, September 8, 1903

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my first annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, beginning from my transfer to this inspectorate.

This inspectorate includes six agencies, namely, Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, File Hills, Touchwood Hills and Pelly ; all situated in the district of Assiniboia, Northwest Territories.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on March 6, and the following days : Thos. W. Aspdin, agent; W. S. Grant, interpreter and teamster; Eahsicham, labourer.

Reserve.—There is but one reserve in this agency, comprising a block of land on ranges 11 and 12, townships 15 and 16 ; it extends eight miles by nine ; about six miles directly south of the village of Sintaluta on the Canadian Pacific railway, and is well adapted for agriculture and stock-raising. Timber, although fairly culled over, is in sufficient quantity yet for fuel and building purposes.

Population.—The population upon this reserve is supposed to be two hundred and ten souls, but the number paid according to the pay-list of 1902 was one hundred and fifty-nine, consisting of forty-one men, sixty-one women, thirty boys and twenty-seven girls ; the above number are permanently resident on the reserve.

Resources and Occupations—There are twenty-three heads of families engaged in farming, and nineteen of them in cattle-raising also ; the remainder have but small gardens planted with potatoes and other small roots. This reserve being surrounded by an old farming settlement, a great number of this band during the summer season can always obtain work, and prefer this mode of life to farming for themselves. In the winter they make a good sum from the sale of dry wood.

Crops.—The crop put in in this agency was three hundred acres of wheat, thirty-five of oats, and twenty-seven of roots; although unfavourable weather prevailed during harvesting, the results were most favourable.

Haying was also interfered with on account of excessive rains, the sloughs being full of water ; however, efforts were put forth to secure hay at other points, so as to have feed for winter.

Above two hundred and twenty-five acres of new land were broken by those engaged in husbandry ; of that quantity one hundred and ten acres were broken by four young married Indians who have commenced a colony of their own in the southern part of the reserve.

Cattle.—This band has a herd of cattle which are well taken care of and were looking well at the time they were counted from stable to stable. I found the stables neat and clean.

On account of the wet season last year, these Indians were unable to procure the necessary quantity of hay, but nevertheless they have managed to secure enough feed to enable their cattle to pull through the winter.

Buildings.—Each house and stable on the reserve was visited, and with one or two exceptions all were found comfortable, more so than I expected after the Indian houses on my last inspectorate.

Three new houses are in course of erection, as well as three stables.

Automony has a fine log house in good condition, the same being furnished with bedstead, cook and box stoves, as well as tables, chairs, &c.; the whole is kept neat and clean.

He has a good well and takes care of eleven head of cattle.

Adam has a log house, 18 x 20 feet, shanty roof, and good floor. The house was clean and furnished with bedstead, stoves, chairs, &c. He has a good stable, cleanly kept, and has a well ; and looks after fourteen head of cattle.

Chief Carry the Kettle has a commodious log house, 28 x 20, shingle-roofed, the wall neatly mudded and whitewashed inside and out, ceiled with matched lumber, and having good floors. The house is well lighted, clean and tidy.

He has bedstead, cooking-stove, chairs, and other furniture ; keeps his table clean and attends to twelve head of cattle.

Rattle Snake, son of the above, occupied the next house. He has a cooking stove, bedsteads, table, chairs, cupboards, crockery; and the house is neatly kept.

Geejus has also a double house, similarly furnished. Has a good stable and takes care of twenty head of cattle belonging to himself and a relative.

Daniel Kennedy has a log house, 24 x 18 feet, one story and a-half high, shingle roofed, two rooms on first floor and two bed-rooms upstairs. The house is well mudded and whitewashed outside and papered inside. He has a cooking and two box stoves; table, bureaus, cupboards, chairs, sewing-machine and complete furnishings in the two bed-rooms. The house was particularly clean and tidy.

His stables are large and in good repair. In my opinion this is the best house on the reserve ; both husband and wife are ex-pupils of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and are ambitious and progressive, and have this season sixty acres of land under crop.

These Indians are a contented lot, well clothed on the whole, and, with only a few exceptions, make no appeals for assistance.

Out of the proceeds of the sale of their crops they have purchased several implements, lumber, furniture and stoves, to the amount of $1,488, so their progress is noticeable.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints were made as to the morality or temperate habits of the Indians of this agency.

Health and Sanitation.—All the Indians visited were in fairly good health, grippe was the only serious illness ; it prevailed during part of the winter, but those afflicted nearly all recovered.

The majority of the houses are whitewashed inside and out. Ventilation, although attended to, is defective, in the majority of houses, owing to the construction of the roofs.

The water, obtained from wells, is of excellent quality.

The number of births since last inspection was seven, and the number of deaths was seven also, mostly adults, consumption and old age being the cause.

Education.—There is no school in operation in this agency, but twenty-four boys and girls attend the Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial schools.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a resident missionary, and a missionary from Qu'Appelle visits the Roman Catholics occasionally. During my inspection I had the opportunity of witnessing the attendance at both churches, which was commendable.

Agency Buildings.—The agency buildings are in fairly good condition, all the outbuildings being whitewashed and everything is kept in excellent order. A new storehouse, 30 x 20 feet, on a stone foundation, has been completed, to replace the old one torn down. The work is excellently done under the supervision of Daniel Kennedy, by the Indians of the band in a workmanlike manner.

The books and other papers in connection with the office were checked, inventory and stores compared, and every thing found satisfactory.

I had great pleasure in commending the good work done by Mr. Aspdin, and the attention paid by him to the welfare of the Indians under his charge.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on March 21, and subsequent days.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the southeast part of Moose mountain, about nine miles north of the town of Carlyle ; it comprises thirty thousand two hundred and eighty-eight acres. A large portion of the reserve is covered with good-sized poplar, with hay meadows and lakes; some of the latter contain fish, such as pike, pickerel and mullet.

The southeastern part is fairly level and affords a sufficient quantity of good arable land for farming.

Population.—The number of Indians belonging to this reserve since the removal thereto of Pheasant Rump band, No. 68, and Striped Blanket band, No. 69, is one hundred and ninety-nine; and the number paid at the last payment was one hundred and seventy-eight.

Resources and Occupations.—There are nineteen families engaged in farming, and thirty in cattle-raising ; the remainder, eighteen families, have gardens planted with potatoes and other roots ; and trap, fish and work for white settlers for a living.

Cattle.—All the cattle inspected, numbering three hundred and thirty-two head, were in good condition and are well cared for in commodious and fairly clean stables.

The wet season last year made it difficult for the Indians to secure enough hay for their stock ; but with the help of straw they came through the winter satisfactorily.

Crops.—There were one hundred and thirty-nine acres under crop last year, and ninety-three acres of new land broken up ; forty-four acres were broken by young men who are now making their first attempt at farming.

General Health.—At the time of my inspection the Indians were in good health and had been so up to the middle of the winter ; but grippe affected them for several weeks and resulted in one death. The majority of the dwelling-houses are whitewashed inside and out. A kiln of lime was burnt at the agency last summer for general use and a fair quantity was used as whitewash by the Indians. The lakes on the reserve are used for watering stock ; the Indians themselves depend mostly on rain-water.

Vital Statistics.—The number of births since last inspection was twelve, and there were ten deaths. Of these there was only one male adult, aged seventy-four, and one female adult, aged eighteen ; all the rest were children under eight years of age.

Buildings.—There are forty-eight dwelling-houses on this reserve and a house-to-house visit was made to forty-two of them. The remainder were closed owing to the absence of their occupants. All the houses are built of logs and with the exception of five, that have shingled roofs, have pole and sod roofs. Eleven buildings have open fireplaces; the others use stove-pipes through the roofs. The following Indians among the whole are noticeable instances of advancement : Standing Whiteman, Eckeantanga, David McArthur, Good Boy, Sharhaakshid, Red Star, Roy Egg, Fred. Waywinechappo, John Kakakeway and Emile, his son, and Shewack. The men have good substantial buildings, kept clean and tidy, with a certain amount of household furniture. All of these have several head of cattle to attend to.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no case of intemperance reported in this agency, nor any case of immorality.

Religion.—There is a resident Presbyterian missionary, Mr. F. T. Dodds, on the reserve, and services are fairly well attended every Sunday. The general conduct is favourably referred to and their progress towards improvement is satisfactory.

Education.—A day school has been in operation on this reserve since October 28 last, with a fair attendance.

Agency Buildings.—These are in good repair, all outbuildings are whitewashed inside and out, and roofs painted, the whole presenting a neat appearance.

The books in connection with the agency work were audited, the inventory taken, everything was found correct. Mr. William Murison is in charge of this agency, and James Jack, a general help. Mr. Murison, who has only taken full charge of this

agency for the past year, has proved himself very competent for the position and has fully justified the confidence placed in him by the department.

PELLY AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on March 31, and subsequent days.

The agency is made up of Coté's band, No. 64, the Key's band, No. 65, and Kisickonse's band, No. 66.

CÔTÉ'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east side of the Assiniboine river close to the Duck mountains, having an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixty acres.

Most of the land is rolling; poplar groves, and numerous small hay swamps abound. A good supply of hay can be procured in good seasons.

The most attractive feature of this reserve is its adaptability for farming and stock-raising.

Tribe.—Most of the Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The number of Indians belonging to this band according to the last pay-list was two hundred and fifty-three.

Resources and Occupations.—There are twenty families engaged in farming and cattle-raising, and twenty-nine in stock-raising. Only a few of the latter have small gardens planted with potatoes and other roots.

The remainder trap and hunt for a living.

Cattle.—All the cattle inspected on this reserve, numbering three hundred and fifty-three head, the property of forty-eight members of said band, were in fairly good condition and had been well cared for, there being more fodder than required. The stables are fairly good.

Crops.—The acreage under crop was estimated at one hundred and sixty-nine acres, and produced a decided increase over past years.

Buildings.—There are thirty-two log shanties on this reserve, and most of them were visited, besides the teepees in which many Indians were living at the time of my inspection.

Four buildings are shingled; the rest have thatched or sod-roofs. Most have open fireplaces, besides stove-pipe holes through the roof. The following are the most progressive Indians : Joseph Coté, McKay Sanguish, Thomas Sanguish, Jack Friday, Bald Head, Charles Caldwell, J. B. Coté, P. Cadotte, and J. Severight, their houses being comfortable and tidy and nicely furnished.

Health and Sanitation.—My house-to-house visit afforded me a good opportunity to inspect personally the health of these Indians. On the whole this is good, though there are several cases of chronic scrofula. Some of the dwellings were not too clean, and in many instances whitewashing is disregarded. Attention was called to this lack of sanitary precaution.

THE KEY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the Assiniboine river, sixteen miles from the agency buildings, and has an area of twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

It is generally thickly wooded with poplar and scrub ; with groves of spruce and tamarack.

The soil is chiefly of a sandy loam and the stretches of prairie in the vicinity of the river are of a fair quality and fit for mixed farming on a small scale. There are numerous small hay swamps at the northern end.

Tribe.—These Indians are Swampy Crees.

Population.—The number of Indians belonging to this band according to the last treaty payments was seventy-four.

Resources and Occupations.—The majority of this band make their living by hunting and freighting; only a few follow husbandry or cattle-raising for a living.

Cattle.—All the stock inspected, numbering one hundred and twenty-one head, the property of seventeen individuals, were found in fairly good condition ; an abundance of hay was left over. Part of this band had been transferred to the Lake Manitoba inspectorate and took ninety-four head of cattle with them.

Crops.—There were about sixty acres of land under crop, which is a slight increase over last year.

Buildings.—There are twelve houses and five shanties on this reserve ; and a house-to-house visit was made of them all (as well as to any Indians living in their teepees). All these buildings are of logs. The majority have open fireplaces.

The homes of the following are remarkable for their comfort and neatness : Thomas Brass, William Brass and George Brass, sr.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. Two cases of scarlet fever developed in the family of Rev. O. Owens, resident missionary on the reserve, and ended fatally, but none of the Indians contracted the disease. Outside of the large percentage of chronic cases of scrofula amongst this band they were free from any epidemic.

The majority of the houses were very clean and I observed that this band is the most advanced in this agency in correct ideas of sanitation.

KISICKONSE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve joins Coté's, on the east side of the Assiniboine river, and lies between the said river and Lake la Course, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Pelly. Its area is eighteen thousand three hundred and four acres. The northern and eastern parts are covered with poplar ; on the southern portion extensive brulé occurs, overgrown with young poplar, willow and scrub, interspersed with patches of prairie. The surface of the country is slightly undulating and slopes gradually to the river. There are several small creeks which flow into Lake la Course. The soil is generally a rich black loam ; along the river front it is light and sandy. There is a good deal of meadow-land that could be utilized for hay purposes by a little draining, and made to produce large quantities of hay.

Tribe.—The Indians forming this band are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population is one hundred and forty-six souls, according to the last treaty payment.

Resources and Occupations.—There were only nine families engaged in agriculture last year. They had seventy-eight acres under grain crop ; this year the same people have only eighty-three acres under crop and sown with oats only, which is a very small increase in acreage. Twenty-five families have cattle of their own, and most have gardens planted with potatoes and other roots. Hunting is also an important item in their means of livelihood.

Cattle.—The herd of cattle, numbering one hundred and eighty-four head, had evidently been well cared for, and there was a good surplus of hay on hand.

Several head of grown-up cattle, among the stock of the Kitchemoneas family, were affected with anthrax. These were condemned and destroyed, together with the stable. The other cattle were free from any contagious disease.

Buildings.—There are fourteen log houses and ten shanties on this reserve. They are fairly well built, some are partitioned off into rooms ; and some will compare favourably with the log houses of white settlers. One, occupied by Kitchemoneas, and recently built, is a particularly fine house.

The houses of the following Indians were the best kept and furnished: Straightnose, Andrew-Quewezance, Widow Comtois, Quewezance and Keeshene and South Wind.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been satisfactory, no epidemic occurred. There are the usual chronic cases of scrofula.

The majority of these Indians go into teepees in the spring, and move from place to place during the summer, so that the danger of contagion of any kind is minimized. The several creeks running through this reserve afford a fair supply of good water for their own use.

Temperance and Morality.—Among the members of the Coté band there have been several cases of intemperance; in fact a large part of their earnings is spent on intoxicants. Among the Key's band there are a few addicted to liquor, and the same remark applies to the Kisickonse band. As regards morality, these bands are more law-abiding in their habits.

Religion and Education.—There is an Anglican church, with resident missionary on Key's reserve ; a Roman Catholic church and resident missionary on Kisickonse reserve, and a Presbyterian church on Coté's reserve, which is attended to by the missionary from Crowstand boarding school. There is a day school in operation on Key's reserve, with a poor attendance, and a boarding school at Crowstand, well attended. The school at Kisickonse reserve has been closed for lack of attendance. The Roman Catholic Church has nearly completed a new building for a boarding school near this reserve.

Agency.—After auditing the various books and taking inventories of all property in store and in use, I transferred the agency from Mr. R. S. McKenzie to Mr. H. A. Carruthers on May 31, Mr. McKenzie leaving to take charge of Rat Portage agency.

The agency offices and farm buildings are in fairly good repair, a new log stable for horses has been completed ; the premises are neatly fenced and I have no doubt that under the new management and with the advent of the railroad, progress and improvement will take place. Mr. Fischer, the clerk, keeps his books in a first-class manner.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on April 14, but was called to Pelly agency to inspect and transfer it from Mr. McKenzie to Mr. Carruthers ; after doing which I resume my inspection of this agency. Magnus Begg, agent; J. W. Jowett, clerk and storekeeper ; R. H. Cameron, teamster and interpreter ; James Sutherland, engineer, blacksmith and miller; P. Hourie, farmer, reserve 74; J. Pollock, farmer, reserves 71 and 72; the agent attends to 73 himself.

The agency is made up of the following bands: Ochapowace, Kakewistahaw, Cowessess, Sakimay and Shesheep.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the eastern side of the agency and lies northwest of Whitewood, running a short distance from the line of railway to the Qu'Appelle valley, having an area of fifty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four acres. The southern portion of the reserve is an undulating prairie with numerous ponds, hay swamps, small bluffs of poplar and clumps of willows.

The northern part slopes gently towards the Qu'Appelle river and is thickly wooded with white and black poplar along the valley and ravines of the Qu'Appelle. On the eastern boundary the land is much broken by immense ravines, which extend back from the river and are heavily wooded with poplar, willow, some oak, birch, ash, and maple. On the northern part the soil is gravelly with boulders. On the southern part the soil is a productive loam with clay subsoil, though there are some light streaks.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Population.—The number belonging to this band according to last treaty payments is one hundred and eleven.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming on this reserve is not so advanced as on the other reserves of this agency, although those farming are well paid for their labour. Large quantities of hay are made every season, for which there is a good market at Whitewood.

These Indians roam about a great deal picking senega-root and berries, and selling dry wood and hay.

The reserve is best adapted for stock-raising, and they should be induced to devote more of their time to that industry.

Cattle.—All the cattle inspected were in fine condition and of good quality.

Crops.—The prospect of a good yield this year is very promising.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been satisfactory, though there is the usual percentage of cases of consumption, and scrofula.

As most of the Indians were away from home digging senega-root, but few houses could be inspected. The surroundings were clean.

The Indians all live in teepees in summer and only occupy their houses during the winter. The reserve is well supplied with palatable water obtained from numerous springs and ponds.

Buildings.—There are twenty-seven log buildings on this reserve, most of which are very old and not too comfortable ; only two have shingled roofs, a few have open fireplaces. Jacob Bear, Casokoowinan and Pierre Belanger have the best houses, neatly kept and furnished. Pierre Belanger has good outbuildings and keeps his machinery and implements under cover.

KAKEWISTAHAW'S BAND, NO. 72.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Broadview, between the Canadian Pacific railway and the Qu'Appelle river, and joins that of Ochapowace on the west side. A small fishing reserve, No. 72 A, has been set aside for this band at the eastern end of Crooked lake.

The combined reserves contain an area of forty-six thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres. The land is undulating prairie of an excellent quality, interspersed with numerous ponds and hay swamps, with a few scattered bluffs of poplar. Along the valley of the Qu'Appelle river there are excellent hay meadows and stretches of farming land of superior quality.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Population.—The number of Indians belonging to this reserve, according to last treaty payments, was one hundred and nine.

Resources and Occupations.—There are ten families engaged in farming and cattle-raising, and four raising stock only ; with small gardens for potatoes and roots.

The remainder obtain their living by hunting, fishing, digging senega-root and working for white settlers.

Cattle.—All their cattle were in fine condition and of a good grade, but they do not seem to increase as they should do ; too many have been disposed of for beef or otherwise.

The majority of their stables are poor, and these Indians do not take the care they should of the cattle (which are all under government control) during the winter; frequently disposing of the hay.

Crops.—The area of land under crop this year is one hundred and fifty-five and a-half acres, being an increase of thirty-one acres over last year. The prospect for the future of these Indians, if handled properly, is good ; they intend increasing the area under cultivation.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is satisfactory. There are some consumptives and scrofulous cases amongst them, but there has been no epidemic. Their houses and surroundings were clean and tidy. The Qu'Appelle river affords a good supply of water for those living along the valley; and good well-water is obtained on the hill.

Buildings.—There are thirty-two log dwelling-houses on this reserve, mostly old and out of repair. The roofs are of sod and poles, except three, which have shingled or thatched roofs. I was unable to inspect the interior of many houses, as the Indians were away digging senega-root. Of the houses I entered, the following were the most comfortably built and furnished: Alex. Kakakarwisis's and Mesakamaypenace's. They have also the best stables.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the line of the Canadian Pacific railway to the south and the Qu'Appelle valley on the north, and is west of Kakewistahaw's reserve. Its area is forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres. Weed creek runs through this reserve and empties into the Qu'Appelle river, flowing through a broad, deep, and densely wooded ravine. The soil on the hill is of good quality and adapted for growing grain ; but much of the reserve is low and swampy.

Tribe.—Most of the members of this band are half-breeds : the remainder are Saulteaux and Cree.

Population.—The number of Indians belonging to this reserve according to the last pay-sheets, was one hundred and sixty-seven.

Resources and Occupations.—There are twenty-seven families engaged in farming on this reserve ; the remainder earn their living by hunting, working for white people and digging senega-root.

Their income is principally derived from the sale of cattle and the produce of their farms. The members of this band being mostly half-breeds, the farming operations are better done than is usual on Indian reserves. They have good heavy horses, and well trained oxen, and are fairly well equipped with machinery.

Cattle.—Their stock is of a very high grade, excellently kept ; there was a large surplus of good hay on hand at the end of the winter.

Crops.—The area of cultivated land last year was four hundred and fifteen acres. This has increased to four hundred and ninety-four acres this year.

Health and Sanitation.—My house-to-house visit afforded me a good opportunity to judge of the health of this band ; which on the whole was good, consumption and scrofula claiming a few victims. Small-pox made its appearance last winter, but was fortunately confined to one case, a woman, who died. There were several cases of chicken-pox, but by the enforcement of a stringent quarantine, these diseases were stamped out. A good supply of drugs and medicines is always available on this reserve for those in need, and I am informed that the medical officer in charge is very attentive to any serious cases that come under his treatment. The surroundings of their houses are kept clean. This is the more commendable, as the majority of them occupy their houses the whole year. The Qu'Appelle river and Weed creek run through this reserve, and with several wells and lakelets, afford an abundant water-supply.

Buildings.—There are twenty-four log dwellings, and I visited most of them, as well as several teepees. Five houses have shingled roofs, the rest have thatch or sod roofs. Very few have open fireplaces. The following are the most progressive: Zacharie Le Rat, Widow Le Rat, Joseph Le Rat, Ambrose Delorme, William Assaigan, sr., William Assaigan, jr., Widow Esquipuanape, Edward Pelletier, Alexander Gaddes, Batiste Henri, J. B. Sparvier, Wapimoose and Napapinace ; their dwellings being clean, comfortable and well furnished.

SAKIMAY'S BAND, NO. 74.

Reserves.—This band has been allotted the following reserves: No. 73 A, 74 and 74 A. No. 73 A is situated about forty miles north of the agency headquarters, and is known as Leach Lake reserve, and its area is six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres, comprising hay, swamps, bluffs and lakes, and is valuable to the band, as a hay crop can be relied upon every season.

No. 74 is situated on the west side of the north half of Cowessess reserve, being bounded on the south by that reserve and on the north by Crooked lake and the Qu'Appelle valley.

No. 74 A is on the north side of the lake and river.

The combined area of these reserves is twenty-five thousand two hundred and eight acres. A great part of this is undulating prairie with willow and poplar scrub. In the northern part there are deep ravines heavily wooded. About one half of the land is good loam; the rest is gravelly with some magnificent hay-lands at the west end of Crooked lake.

Tribe.—These Indians are mostly Saulteaux, though there are a few Crees.

Population.—Acording to last year's pay-list the population was one hundred and seventy-six souls.

Resources and Occupations.—There are apparently three factions who occupy this reserve in common, being followers of Yellow Calf, Acoose and Shesheep. The two former occupy the southern portion of the reserve and follow farming and stock-raising. The latter and his party, who occupy the northern part of the reserve, depend on selling hay and dry wood for a living, and, with the exception of three or four families who have recently started farming on a small scale, they cannot be induced to till the soil.

Cattle.—All the cattle on this reserve, numbering one hundred and forty-one head, divided among twenty-two owners, were in good condition and had mostly been well cared for during the winter. Those that had been neglected belonged to Shesheep's band. The corral, half a mile long by a quarter of a mile wide, fenced with barb-wire, near the house of Yellow Calf and having good shelter and plenty of water, is used for winter quarters for the cattle of his followers. Acoose has a similar corral, but rather larger, near his house, where his followers winter their cattle. Shesheep's followers have not provided a corral for their cattle and do not properly attend to them during the winter.

Crops.—There are sixteen families engaged in agriculture, and as far as I could count, there are about thirty-six families who have made no effort in this direction. The non-progressives are principally amongst the followers of Shesheep.

The total amount under crop this year is two hundred and forty-five acres, being thirty-five acres more than last year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band has been as usual; there is more scrofula and consumption amongst them than amongst the other Indians of this agency; they had chicken-pox and measles last winter. The houses, excepting one or two, were fairly clean. They are not equipped during the summer season, the Indians moving into teepees.

Buildings.—There are thirty-two log dwelling-houses on this reserve. I visited most of them. Only two have shingled roofs; the rest are roofed with poles and sod. Most of them have open fireplaces, but in those recently built stove-pipes are used.

The following appear to be making the most improvement: Kanawaysequab, Young Saulteaux, Herman Nowekesewap, Yellow Calf, Intecunnepetung and Acoose. Their houses are fairly clean and comfortable, with some furniture. Acoose is the most progressive, being helped by his son, a graduate of Qu'Appelle school.

Religion.—The great majority of the Indians in bands 72, 73 and 74 are pagans, with a few Roman Catholics and Presbyterians. In band 73 the majority are Roman Catholics, with a quota of Presbyterians and pagans. There are Roman Catholic and

Presbyterian churches on reserve 73 ; attended by their respective followers each Sunday.

Education.—There are two boarding schools in operation ; one Roman Catholic and the other Presbyterian ; both have a full attendance. In Shesheep's band there are a number of children of school age not attending any school.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the younger men of Shesheep's are addicted to liquor, and, being nomadic, it is difficult to stamp out the traffic in intoxicants.

As to the other bands, with some individual exceptions, they are fairly temperate, considering the great opportunity afforded them of obtaining liquor by the proximity of the reserves to the small towns on the railway. Only six cases of intemperance were dealt with by the agent during the year.

There were a few cases of immorality brought to the notice of the agent.

Agency Headquarters.—I audited the several books and accounts, since my predecessor's inspection, and found everything correct. The inventories were found accurately made up and balanced.

The office work is most efficiently and neatly performed by Mr. Jowett, the clerk, who has everything up to date and has his storehouses clean and in good order ; and must share with the agent the credit of a well conducted office.

The agency house, office and farm-buildings are in a good state of repair. The premises are neatly fenced. The flour-mill has been entirely rebuilt, and remodelled. The new granary attached to the mill will prove most useful as a storehouse for the Indians' wheat.

Agent Begg continues to hold the full confidence and respect of his Indians, and can always be found practically supervising their work.

General Remarks.—I visited every Indian farm on the four reserves and found them properly fenced either with barb-wire or good rails.

The crops have a very promising appearance, and with the exception of one field, all were free from noxious weeds.

The men of this agency who farm are mostly half-breeds and as a rule are fairly good workers.

The acreage in crop on the different reserves is one thousand and thirty-eight acres of grain, being an increase of two hundred and twenty-one acres over last year. They have also new land broken, some summer-fallow and some fair-sized gardens and potato patches.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REPORT FROM
INSPECTOR FOR TREATY NO. 8,
OTTAWA, October 5, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for 1903.

I left Ottawa on April 16, and reported at the Indian office, Winnipeg, on the 18th ; on the 19th I left for Edmonton, and, after completing arrangements, set out for Athabasca Landing on the 28th and arrived there on May 1. I engaged transport to Lesser Slave lake by Athabasca river. At the end of the lake I had transport to

meet me with bob-sleighs and pack-horses. I left for the west end of the lake, about eighty miles around to the Hudson's Bay fort. From there I was accompanied by Dr. West, of the Northwest Mounted Police, and we left the west end of the lake with double teams for Peace River Landing, which took us seven days to reach. Here we met Bredin & Cornwall's transport, which took us to Fort St. John, where we arrived two days before the date appointed for payment of annuity.

The Indians at this place are very independent and cannot be persuaded to take treaty. Only a few families joined. The Indians there said they did not want to take treaty, as they had no trouble in making their own living. One very intelligent Indian told me that when he was old and could not work he would then ask the government for assistance, but till then he thought it was wrong for him to take assistance when he did not really require it.

We left Fort St. John on June 6 and proceeded to Dunvegan, where we met the Dunvegan band on the day appointed.

The Indians of this place seem healthier than usual, as they have had no hard times and apparently had a very successful year in their hunting and trapping. After paying their annuities, we proceeded to Peace River Landing, where we met a small band. These Indians have made considerable progress in farming. They have a number of acres under cultivation and have built comfortable log houses and also little stables and are beginning to house the few cattle and horses they have, and I have since heard that their crops have been excellent. They seem to be in a fair way to make a good, comfortable living.

From here we travelled down the river to Vermilion, where there are three bands, Slaves, Crees and Beavers. These Indians are good hunters, and apparently have done very well. They appear to be happy and contented with their lot.

There has been no sickness to speak of at this point.

We left Vermilion by the steamer belonging to the Roman Catholic mission for the 'Chutes,' and from there went to Little Red river, where we met a small band of Crees on the day appointed. They also had done well hunting and seemed to be progressing. They want to have some garden tools sent in for them, as some of the old men that live around the fort would like to cultivate gardens.

We left here for Chipewyan, two hundred and fifty miles to the north, and in a few days arrived at the mouth of the river. It being night and the wind blowing, we were unable to cross the lake until the next day. We were late at that point one day. We paid the annuities of the Chipewyans and Crees. These Indians also had been very successful in their hunts, as they had sold large quantities of furs to the Hudson's Bay Company and traders.

They had no sickness nor epidemics.

Fish was very plentiful and they were very prosperous, fur bringing good prices.

I visited the Roman Catholic boarding school. Vacation-time had just begun, but I believe that they have an attendance of about eighty pupils. Dr. West inspected the sanitary conditions of the school and found them to be very good.

From here we crossed the Athabasca lake to Fond du Lac by the mission steamer. The Indians received their annuities. They were very successful in their deer-hunts and fur-trapping.

We then returned to Chipewyan and got the Hudson's Bay steamer *Grahame* to Fort Smith, where we arrived on the day appointed. The Indians here were healthy and had had a successful year.

We paid the Smith Landing Indians and crossed to Fort Smith, a portage of sixteen miles, but arrived there three days late to get the steamer *Wrigley*. We paid the rest of the band at Fort Smith and then proceeded down the Slave river to Resolution, where we arrived two days ahead of time. Here I met three large bands. These Indians were also successful in their hunting, but they were unfortunate enough to have had an epidemic last year after the treaty payments and sixty-six of them died. However, this year they were very healthy. There was no sickness worth mentioning.

We crossed to Hay river, some eighty miles, and met a band of Slaves there. These Indians are very progressive ; they have good log houses and most of them plots of ground, which they cultivated.

The total number of Indians paid by me this year was three thousand three hundred and thirty-four, being an increase over the number paid last year.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,
Inspector, Treaty No. 8.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
WINNIPEG, Oct. 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon Indian affairs in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for the past year.

As a whole, the Indians have been sharing in the prosperity of the country. In 1902, the crops were excellent, grazing good, fishing successful, and hunting remunerative. The prices for cattle, fish, fur, and labour were high, so that all who were able and willing to work had no occasion to be in want. One unfailing sign that the times were better than usual was that no extra supplies were asked for during the financial year. Many of the old plain Indians, however, whose one means of support in their early days was the buffalo chase, have not taken readily to the white man's ways, and are still dependent upon the ration-house. But the young men are more susceptible of improvement, and with the aid of the school, the farm instructor and the stockman, not a few of them are falling into line with the industries of the country. During my visit to the Blood reserve in June last, I attended a round-up of cattle in progress, and was pleased to observe that six of the cowboys were graduates of Dunbow, Calgary, and Elkhorn industrial schools. They were bright, intelligent, active young men, who had become excellent horsemen and ropers.

Industries Generally.—The Cree and Sioux Indians of Manitoba and Assiniboia have been the most successful in agriculture. Some of the bands in Duck Lake agency have also done well. This progress is partly owing to favourable conditions of soil and climate; but also, doubtless, largely to their being more amenable than some other tribes to the example and advice of their agents and instructors. Evidence of this advancement will be found in the details given by inspectors and agents in their reports ; but I may give a few examples in corroboration of my view. The Birdtail Sioux, who number only sixty-seven souls, raised last year eight thousand and thirty-nine bushels of wheat and two thousand and thirty-two of oats ; the Oak River Sioux, with a population of two hundred and forty-nine, had thirty-thousand and forty bushels of wheat and five thousand three hundred and forty-eight bushels of oats. The File Hills Crees, two hundred and thirty in number, threshed twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-four bushels of grain ; and Piapot's band of the same tribe, with a population of one hundred and fifty-one, had six thousand and sixty-six bushels of grain; but the latter were beaten by Pasquah's band of one hundred and thirty-seven Saulteaux, also in the Qu'Appelle agency, who raised eight thousand nine hundred and five bushels of grain. This year, though the acreage sown on most of the reserves was larger than last year, the return will not be so good, owing to cold and wet in

midsummer and the heavy storm and subsequent frost in September. But the price of wheat is higher, and those Indians who have a surplus to dispose of, though less in quantity and in most cases inferior in quality, will probably realize as much therefrom as they obtained from the larger crop last year.

The cattle-raising industry is making steady progress amongst the Indians. If in a few cases herds have not increased, the reason has been, where conditions are favourable, that too many have been sold to pay off debts, or killed for food. A greater willingness is being evinced to undertake the responsibility of caring for cattle, and the department has wisely arranged to supply this demand by distributing year after year a greater number of heifers and thoroughbred bulls. To show how rapid, during the last eight years, has been the progress of this industry on some reserves, I may refer to Inspector McGibbon's report to the department last month, in which he states in his remarks on the Blood agency, that, on the occasion of his former visit there in 1895, the number of cattle held by these Indians was seventy-four head, the holders being only four, while at his visit last July, the number of cattle held was three thousand three hundred and eighty-six, after deducting what were killed for beef, deaths, losses, and the number of holders was two hundred and eight. On the Peigan reserve the cattle held by the Indians in 1901 was nine hundred and sixty-one ; in July last it was one thousand six hundred and twenty-three. During the present season, to make the Indians concerned more self-reliant, and give them more cattle to look after and profit by, a change in the system of keeping cattle was made. The bands of the old Muscowpetung agency having arrived at the self-sustaining point, it was not necessary to continue keeping a government herd on the reserves to supply beef ; the herd was therefore disbanded, the steers sold, and the cows and heifers issued on the loan principle to Indians desirous of increasing their herds, and to others who are commencing to raise stock. At Onion lake the government herd was similarly disposed of, as settlers are now going into that district and the Indians will be in a position to obtain work and assist themselves in other ways, so that the end for which the herd was kept up has been reached. At the time this herd was first formed, there was no settlement within a hundred miles, and no means of procuring fresh meat.

The policy of improving the Indians' breed of horses, and thus affording them an important means of self-support, is being kept steadily in view. Some ten general-purpose stallions were purchased last spring for several of the principal western reserves, and these, with the number distributed last year, will materially assist in raising the standard of Indian ponies. From the Blackfoot reserve a number of these native horses are sold every year, the proceeds last year amounting to about $5,000. On some other reserves in treaty No. 7, a goodly number are also sold, but the fact which Inspector McGibbon mentions in his report, that one day while he was at the Stony agency a merchant from Banff bought eight ponies at an average price of $25 each and one at $50 for his own use, shows what a handsome return this industry will bring the Indians when their class of horses becomes greatly improved by better breeding.

Besides the industries of agriculture and stock-raising, the others mentioned in my report of last year are still in progress in the agencies then referred to. It is pleasing to learn that the Blackfeet earned $4,000 by mining and hauling coal ; that the Stonies earned $2,114 by shipping dead wood, sawn in stove-lengths, in car-loads, to Calgary ; and that the Indians of Onion Lake agency cut in the woods and had sawn with their own mill about eighty thousand feet of lumber, which was sold to the British colony south of Fort Pitt, at $20 and $18 per thousand. For these new enterprises to aid the Indians to decrease their dole from the ration-house, the agents who guided the work deserve no little credit.

Sickness and Mortality.—It must be admitted that several diseases, chiefly consumption, of which scofula is one of the main causes, are prevalent among our Indians. There were, however, special visitations last year. At Norway House there was an

epidemic of grippe, some say whooping-cough, and pneumonia. The deaths there in a band of five hundred and forty-nine were thirty-nine, or over seven per cent. There was a similar outbreak at Saddle Lake, where over ten died in April and May. There were a few cases of typhoid at Birtle, measles on the Blackfoot reserve, and an epidemic of scarlet fever at Montreal Lake. A mild type of small-pox also found its way into several reserves. A strict quarantine was enforced in each case, and the disease spread but little except on the Blackfoot reserve, where it had gained headway before it was discovered, and several deaths resulted, in most instances, however, where there was a complication of other diseases. Small-pox also appeared among the Indians camped near Yorkton and Maple Creek, and on the Blood, Cowessess, Thunderchild, Moosomin, and some of the Carlton agency reserves ; also among the non-treaty Saulteaux at Birch and Turtle lakes north of Battleford.

In short the mortality is so great in some of the principal bands, according to the latest returns to hand, that, in spite of the fact that the birth-rate among our Indians is generally greater than that of the average European countries, which is about 3.60 per cent, if it continues, their bands must at no distant day become nearly extinct. For example, in the Fort Frances agency bands, though the birth-rate was 3.20 per cent, the deaths were sixteen more than the births ; in the Qu'Appelle agency, while the birth-rate was 3.40 per cent, the deaths were eight more than the births ; in Carlton agency with a birth-rate of 3.40 per cent, there was an excess of fourteen deaths; in the Pas agency with a birth-rate of 4.30 per cent, the excess of deaths was eight; in Portage la Prairie agency with a birth-rate of only 2.74 per cent, there was an excess of twenty-three deaths ; in the Peigan agency with a birth-rate of 4.75 per cent, there was an excess of thirteen deaths ; with the Bloods the birth-rate was 3.60 per cent, and the excess of deaths fifty-five; with the Blackfeet the birth-rate was 3.80 per cent, and the excess of deaths sixty-six. This showing proves that in these bands last year the mortality was considerably in excess of 2.60 per cent, the average death-rate in civilized countries. Their case is not easily accounted for, as they are better clad and housed than formerly, good doctors are in attendance, and sanitary precautions are being increased. It is pleasing to note, however, that the following bands have gained in births over deaths, namely, Clandeboye, thirty-three ; Berens River, thirteen ; Touchwood, eleven ; Onion Lake, fifteen ; Saddle Lake, six ; Hobbema, twenty-seven ; Stony, eight ; Edmonton, twenty-six ; Manitowapah, ten ; while Rat Portage, Birtle, Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Pelly, Duck Lake, and Sacree bands have about held their own. But in all these agencies in which there is an increase, the statistics, if correctly given, indicate a larger birth-rate than is usual in white communities.

It is my painful duty to mention the sad disaster on Lake Winnipeg last month by which Rev. J. A. McLachlan, Methodist missionary at Berens River, and an adult Indian and six Indian children lost their lives. They left the above-named place in an open sail-boat for Selkirk on the 11th of the month, and on the following day one of the greatest gales of the season, accompanied by snow, came on, and it is supposed that the boat was overwhelmed by the waves, for the bodies were found near Hnausa south-west of Big River, but the boat was not found. The children were en route to the Brandon industrial school, and in the interest of humanity and to show sympathy with the bereaved relatives who had lost their dear ones after yielding to the request that they should be educated, I ordered the bodies to be placed in caskets and decently interred in the burial-place of their fathers.

Conduct.—Crime, if wife-desertion and virtual bigamy is excepted, may be said to be rare among our Indians. A young Blackfoot, however, was convicted of assault upon a white girl, and sent to the penitentiary last October for two years, but on account of ill health was released about six weeks ago. A Blood was convicted at Macleod for horse-stealing, and one or two other trials for offences against the criminal code also came off there.

On most of the reserves the morals of the Indians are improving, but some of the women camp around towns for illicit purposes. This evil and intemperance are the two principal vices of the wards of the government. Drinking intoxicants, indeed, is on the increase among bands near towns and villages. The Mounted Police and our agents are zealous in prosecuting those who sell or give them the liquor, but every device is resorted to in order to escape conviction. Barteuders often declare that they do not know they are selling to Indians, and magistrates in some cases hesitate to convict, if led to believe that the offence is committed in ignorance. If ignorance is to be a valid plea in regard to selling intoxicants to Indians, then we may almost as well cease prosecuting rum-sellers for this offence.

Education.—Very little needs to be added to the general remarks contained in my last report, 1902, on this subject. The work is carried on upon the same lines, but I think in a still more methodical manner and with more earnest co-operation on the part of the principals in charge.

It is likely that in the first years little discrimination was exercised in the selection of boarders, something not to be wondered at, considering that only few of those concerned had any experience to speak of in this matter. The main object was to gather all the pupils that could be had, whether healthy or not, or likely to become self-supporting. For this reason a very large number have died without the bands having received the least advantage from their stay at school. Others were taken in when too old and had to be turned out unable to compete with white people, or even such of their own race as had the advantage of a better training. These naturally fell back on old methods and with old associates.

However, there has been a gradual weeding out of the incompetent, a more satisfactory method of selecting recruits, and every year now sees a number of graduates being discharged who are generally a credit to their schools and the government. When we consider also that for the most part the boys and girls of this class intermarry, it will be understood that these having the same aims, with nothing deterrent in their moral atmosphere, are more or less bound to succeed.

As said in my last report, we have advanced a point in making the experiment with the File Hills colony. I am glad to say that this has so far not been a disappointment. Other ex-pupil boys have also been started on several reserves, and, besides, there are a number of graduates scattered over the country, some ranching in treaty No. 7, others farming along the Saskatchewan ; others acting as teachers.

To several who have learned trades in school the department has been good enough to provide sets of tools of various kinds, lumber in certain cases, and various pieces of house furniture, &c., for the girls, all of which have generally been used to good advantage.

In regard to ex-pupils, I may say that with the immediate supervision of the Indian agents, and the more indirect attention of the principals, which I am glad to say is a point taken up heartily by such of them as are enabled by easy distances to exercise oversight, I do not see why most of the ex-pupils should not do as well as some of the newly-come white people, who have no ready means to make a start.

I think on the whole that the staffs of the various institutions are composed of a better class of instructors, who not only in ordinary education, but also in manual crafts, have been able to raise the standard of training in all departments. However, I have to a great extent discouraged entering into such arts as printing, fancy carpentering and blacksmithing, and even leather work, except such as may be useful in connection with farm work. In the same manner the girls are taught the more practical forms of housewifery, so that they may become useful helpmates as farmers' wives. Indeed, agriculture and stock-raising will be the most likely pursuits of our future ex-pupils. Work in towns can only be selected by a few who may develop special adaptability for city life.

I would also draw attention to the improved general health in the schools. Fewer deaths have occurred during the last fiscal year, in proportion to the total attendance,

than formerly. The utmost care is taken to exclude unhealthy children from the schools.

Day Schools.—In this respect there is no appreciable difference between this and last year. A few have been closed, others have either been opened or re-opened. Those closed were palpably failures. The new ones offer certain chances of success. However, although I think none of those at present in operation should be closed, I am keeping them in close watch and will urge our agents and teachers to improve the attendance.

I may say that, it being impossible to establish boarding schools on all the reserves, day schools, which meet the intentions of the treaties, should be kept open as far as possible. The attendance in such of these schools as are situated in Northwestern Ontario is not satisfactory. In Manitoba, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan it is much better, whilst in Alberta it is also bad. The reason is the nomadic life of the Indians which prevails in the extreme parts of the west and north, and in the lake regions.

Boarding Schools.—The quality of the work at the boarding schools is greatly improving ; and also as shown in the following schedule, in most cases the schools are keeping up to the provision made.

Nothing much has been done in regard to the buildings, except in improving the water-supply at some places, providing more satisfactory apparatus in case of fire and other minor necessities. Except at the Birtle school, where a rather serious fire occurred, nothing of importance is to be recorded in this direction.

Four new boarding schools have been established—two under the auspices of the Church of England, and two under those of the Roman Catholic Church, all in the district of Athabasca; the four new institutions to accommodate about eighty more pupils.

I am pleased to note that one of the developing features of the boarding schools is that of increasing the amount of outside work. I may say that proper attention to this side of the work would soon place the boarding schools almost on a level with the industrial schools, at least so far as practical outdoor training is considered.

Industrial Schools.—It will be seen by the following statement that, if the attendance at boarding schools has been increasing, on the other hand we have been losing ground in this respect in most of the industrial schools ; a few of them have shown a small increase. The main reason for the decrease is that whilst the Indians sympathize to some extent with the boarding schools, which are, with the exception of four, situated right on the reserves, they more and more object to the industrial schools, which are at considerable distances and prevent the parents from visiting their children or *vice versa.*

The policy of transferring older pupils from boarding schools to industrial schools does not work satisfactorily. There are about twenty of the boarding schools practically conducted by women ; these ladies feel more or less constrained to discharge boy pupils at the age of from twelve to sixteen, feeling that at that age they to some extent lose control over them. One would think that the policy of transfers ought then to apply without difficulty, but notwithstanding that I have strongly urged such transfers, the parents object to their children being removed to a distance.

Attendance at Boarding Schools.

	Provided For.		On Roll.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	June 1902.	June 1903.
Norway House, (Meth.)	50	50	58	53
Pine Creek, (R.C.)	55	55	67	59
Rat Portage (R.C.)	30	30	30	31
Cecilia Jeffrey, Shoal Lake, (Presb.)	.....	30	.....	17
Crowstand, (Presb)	40	40	42	42
Birtle, (Presb.)	40	40	44	45
Round Lake, (Presb.)	40	40	31	30
Cowessess, (R.C.)	35	40	38	40
File Hills, (Presb.)	15	15	14	16
Gordon, (C.E.)	35	30	30	30
Muscowequan, (R.C.)	35	30	30	30
Duck Lake, (R.C.)	100	100	104	102
Emmanuel College, (C.E.)	52	52	53	49
Isle à la Crosse, (R.C.)	12	12	12	12
Thunderchild, (R.C.)	15	15	19	18
Onion Lake (R.C.)	50	50	52	51
" (C.E.)	16	16	21	23
Blue Quill's, (R.C.)	45	45	45	51
St. Albert, (R.C.)	80	80	80	70
Ermineskin, (R.C.)	50	50	50	50
McDougall Orphanage, (Meth.)	40	40	42	39
Sarcee, (C.E.)	15	15	15	14
Old Sun's and White Eagle, (C.E.)	45	50	42	42
Crowfoot, (R.C.)	10	25	18	17
Blood, (C.E.)	50	50	56	49
" (R.C.)	25	25	20	28
Peigan, (C.E.)	30	30	21	26
" (R.C.)	20	20	23	22
Lesser Slave Lake, (C.E.)	15	15	15	33
" " (R.C.)	40	40	40	41
Smoky River, (R.C.)	15	15	15	18
Fort Chipewyan, R.C.)	40	40	36	35
Portage la Prairie, (Presb.)	20	20	21	20
Wabiscow, (R.C.)	.....	15	.....	27
" (C.E.)	.....	15	.....	15
Hay River, (C.E.)	.....	20	.....	No return.
Ft. Vermilion	.....	15	.....	"
	1,160	1,270	1,184	1,245

Attendance at Industrial Schools.

	Provided for.		On Roll.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	June, 1902.	June, 1903.
St. Boniface	100	100	95	75
Rupert's Land	120	120	121	95
Elkhorn	100	100	78	83
Brandon	100	100	114	103
Qu'Appelle	225	225	233	234
Regina	125	125	115	113
Battleford	120	120	90	83
Red Deer	80	80	65	68
Calgary	50	50	38	41
Dunbow	120	120	77	82
	1,140	1,140	1,026	977

Surrenders.—Last spring Inspector Marlatt secured a surrender of twelve sections of the Roseau River reserve, which, after being surveyed, was sold at auction and realized about $13 per acre. A surrender of about seven thousand eight hundred acres of the Michel reserve in the Edmonton agency was also obtained in July last. The township of the Cumberland reserve at Fort à la Corne surrendered last year was sold by tender, but the returns have not yet reached this office.

Transfer of Band.—Peter Ballendine's band at Pelican Narrows was transferred this year from the Carlton to the Pas agency. The reason was that it is more convenient for the agent of the latter to reach the Narrows to make the annual payments.

Changes of Officials.—On account of the death of Inspector McColl, Mr. S. J. Jackson, of Stonewall, was appointed in his place, and also in charge of Rat Portage inspectorate ; while Inspector Leveque, who held the latter, was transferred to the Qu'Appelle inspectorate, with the exception of the Birtle agency, which was added to the Lake Manitoba inspectorate ; and Inspector McGibbon was transferred to the Calgary inspectorate. Mr. H. A. Carruthers, clerk at Edmonton agency, was promoted to be agent at Pelly, and Mr. McKenzie of the latter place was transferred to the agency at Rat Portage. Rev. Mr. Semmens was transferred from the Berens River to the Clandeboye agency. Agent Jones of Duck Lake and Agent Macarthur of Carlton, exchanged places, and Mr. Murison, farmer at Moose Mountain, was promoted to be agent at the same place. These changes, it is hoped, will secure greater efficiency in the service.

Death of Chiefs.—James Smith of Fort à la Corne, died and was succeeded by James Head ; Bearspaw of the Stony reserve died and was succeeded by his son, Moses Bearspaw; White Pup, head chief of the North Blackfoot camp, died and was succeeded by Yellow Horse. A few other changes have taken place among chiefs of lesser note.

Staff.—Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, Assistant Commissioner, has vigorously undertaken the duties of his office, and my efficient secretary and the clerks and other employees in the office are continuing to give high satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,

Indian Commissioner.

REPORT OF J. LESTOCK REID, D.L.S.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the past season's work in the field, in compliance with instructions received.

I left Qu'Appelle on May 6 last for the File Hills and ran the exterior boundaries of this group of Indian reserves (Peepeekeesis, Okanase, Star Blanket and Little Black Bear), also subdividing the southeast portion of Peepeekeesis reserve into eighty-acre lots, ninety-six lots in all.

From the File Hills I proceeded to the Standing Buffalo reserve and ran the north and east boundaries of the same. From the Standing Buffalo reserve I proceeded to the

Fishing Lake reserve, north of the Touchwood Hills agency, and ran the exteriors of this reserve.

From the Fishing Lake reserve I proceeded to Nut Lake, where I met Agent Martineau. I may mention that no traces of the original survey of the Nut Lake reserve were to be found. The agent, Mr. Martineau, having called the headman and Indians of this band (Nut Lake) together, after the usual time was expended in talk, the headman agreed to point out where the north boundary of the original survey of the reserve intersected the shore of Nut lake. Having obtained the starting point, I ran the exteriors of the old Nut Lake reserve as defined in description, and made the addition as per instructions. Having completed the survey here (Nut Lake) I proceeded by trail through the Red Deer country via the Kinistino reserve to the Cumberland reserve (100A) near LaCorne, where I arrived on August 27 and commenced the survey of the exteriors of this reserve, and completed the same, with the exteriors of the adjoining reserve (the James Smith reserve), also the addition of nine hundred and sixty acres on the northeast corner of the Cumberland reserve by October 20, when, finding it impossible to make headway with the work owing to the country being so cut up with hay meadows and sloughs, in compliance with instructions I paid the party off and returned to Prince Albert to make up the season's returns, &c.

At every mile when possible on all exteriors run, iron posts in moulds and trench were made, and mound and trench at all half-miles. I also made a 'reconnaissance' of the LaCorne reserve (James Smith and Cumberland reserve) and find that the southern portion immediately north of the Carrot river is intersected with numerous hay meadows and sloughs. I made a preliminary survey of the Neeshahputtowan marsh on these reserves, and took the levels from the marsh to the Carrot river, and found there was sufficient fall to drain the marsh into the Carrot river.

There are other large marshes on these reserves that I have no doubt can be drained and a great area of hay-lands reclaimed ; but I find there is a large quantity of hay still available that has not been cut or used by the Indians, and am of opinion that expenditure of moneys for drainage here would be premature, there being sufficient hay available on the reserves for many years to come.

Having received further instructions, dated September 13, to subdivide the south portion of the Cumberland reserve (100A), township 46, range 20, west of the 2nd meridian, I reorganized a party on November 6 for this survey. Owing to the unlooked for severe weather, we were detained at the crossing of the South Saskatchewan for several days by running ice. Having completed the subdivision of township 46, range 20, west of the 2nd meridian, we returned to Prince Albert on December 10 and paid off the party.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID, *D.L.S.*

REPORT OF A. W. PONTON, D.L.S.

Surveys in Manitoba and Northwest Territories,
Ottawa, December, 1902.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the past season's work in connection with Indian reserve surveys.

I left Ottawa on May 19 for Winnipeg, where I reported myself to the Indian Commissioner.

I was instructed by the Commissioner to visit the Indian boarding school at Crowstand in the Swan River agency, with a view to obtaining information as to the best method of obtaining a suitable water-supply for the school.

On my return to Winnipeg I was instructed by the Commissioner to visit the Elkhorn industrial school to inspect the water-supply and sewage arrangement, which have proved unsatisfactory. A report was submitted suggesting certain alterations.

From Elkhorn I proceeded to the Blackfoot reserve, where I examined with the agent alternative sites for the proposed amalgamation of the Old Sun and White Eagle boarding schools. A report on this subject was submitted to the Commissioner.

I proceeded to the Bear Hills agency to interview Chief Ermineskin and band with a view to obtaining a surrender of a townsite at Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. The absence of the chief prevented anything being done at the time.

From the Bear Hills I proceeded to Edmonton, where steps were taken to organize a party to carry out the subdivision of the northern part of the Stony Plain Indian reserve No. 135, for which a surrender was obtained on January 20, 1902. The subdivision was completed on July 3, and the returns of the survey, plan, field-notes and schedule descriptive of each quarter section were transmitted to the department on July 19.

A second visit was paid to the Bear Hills agency between July 9 and 11, with a view to obtaining a surrender of a townsite at Hobbema siding, which has been already referred to; but I found Chief Ermineskin and his councillors averse to having a townsite on their reserve, and they firmly refused to give a surrender. A separate report on this matter has already been submitted to the department.

Before leaving the Stony Plain reserve, an effort was made to re-establish the south and east boundaries of the reserve, to enable Agent Gibbons to proceed with fencing ; but, owing to the heavy rain-fall of the spring, the country was flooded, and the work had to be postponed until the autumn.

On July 25 I left Edmonton for Lesser Slave lake to continue the allotment of lands for such members of Chief Kinoosayoo's band as had not already received their reserves.

Fourteen families, representing fifty-nine souls, decided to take their land in severalty on Swan river, which enters Lesser Slave lake about the centre of the south shore. The land selected by the Indians commences at a distance of from three to four miles inland from a point on the lake known as Wahpah, and extends along the river, from north to south, about ten miles. As it was late in the season before I could visit this district, and as other work claimed my attention elsewhere before the winter set in, I only found it possible to survey the river preparatory to the survey of the fourteen separate reserves, which the Indians desired should all front on it, and to define the boundaries of three reserves while in the district.

The land along Swan river is generally open, high, dry, and level, and the soil of first-class sandy to clay loam. The country is equally well adapted for agriculture or stock. Fine spruce and poplar timber is available along the river.

I left Swan River on October 2, and returned to Edmonton via Athabasca Landing, where I arrived on the 9th.

From Edmonton I proceeded to the Stony Plain reserve to re-establish the south and east boundaries with a view to enabling the agent to proceed with fencing. This work was completed by October 29.

Leaving Edmonton on November 1, I proceeded to the Stony reserve near Morley; but, owing to cold weather setting in, it was found impossible to undertake the irrigation ditch, for which a small sum of money was available. Before leaving this agency, I visited the McDougall Orphanage, and located a pipe line which is intended to furnish water for the institution.

From Morley I returned to Winnipeg, and after reporting myself to the Indian Commissioner, proceeded to Ottawa, where I arrived on November 21.

I have, &c.,

A. W. PONTON,

In charge of Surveys in Manitoba and N.W.T.

British Columbia,
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency,
Hazelton, July 18, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping to June 30, 1903.

Location of Agency.—This agency is the most northerly, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and to the east by the Rocky mountains.

For geographical reasons, distinction of separate nations and general characteristics, this agency is treated under two divisions.

THE KITKSUN DIVISION.

The supervision of this part of the district begins from Kitselas canyon on the Skeena river, and about ninety miles below this place, terminating beyond its head waters, covering a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles.

Reserves.—Collectively, the reserves of this division contain an aggregate of eighteen thousand six hundred and ninety-eight acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

The bottom-lands on the Upper Skeena at their varying widths according to the converging slopes of the mountains towards its banks, contain many fine stretches of good soil and natural meadows. The same features obtain along its numerous tributaries.

Exclusive of Kitwankool, situated on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river and Kisgegas, on the Babine river—three miles beyond the confluence with the Skeena—the other six villages are on the banks of the latter river, ending towards its source with Kuldoe, and in the following account will be dealt with in that order.

Population.—This division's total population is one thousand one hundred and eleven, an addition of five over last year's count.

Tribe or Nation.—The bands under the above caption and located as follows are of the Kitksun nation, the parent stock of the Tsimpsians of the coast.

KITWANGAR BAND.

Reserve.—The three reserves of this band are situated nearly equally on the right and left banks of the Skeena, with a total area of three thousand six hundred and fifteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-three, composed of fifty-six men, fifty-eight women and thirty-nine children. There were five births and three deaths, resulting in an increase of two over last year's count.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians enjoyed the best of health, and in additional to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and environs kept clean, and more of these Indians were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources and occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping, and cutting cord-wood, and the women and children gather wild berries and dry them for winter use.

Buildings.—All buildings erected of late years are of modern and improved pattern with more than one room. Special care is taken to have them placed on good dry ground.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision for the same is constantly being made.

Farm Implements.—The implements in use are still principally those adapted for clearing and gardening.

Education.—The school is under the direction of the Anglican Church Missionary Society and is centrally located in the village.

The school is making good progress and is endowed with the usual grant for day schools. The pupils are making good headway, which of late years is being appreciated by their parents.

Religion.—The church here is well attended and much interest is being evinced in religious observances.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being in general.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been apportioned, is the only one of the Kitksun settlements removed from the proximity of the river, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwangar river, twenty-five miles from Kitwanga, and four miles below Lake Kitwankool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Vital Statistics.—The population, apart from its quota of one hundred and fifteen, living about the last-named locality, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, numbers sixty-eight, and consists of twenty men, twenty-one women and twenty-seven children. During the year there were three births and one death, making an increase of two.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no illness in this band. Sanitary measures are being observed ; also vaccination is attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The lake furnishes an abundant supply of salmon; hunting and trapping bring fair returns, as does also the gathering of wild berries by the women and children.

These Indians work in the coast salmon canneries during the season, and hunt and trap during winter. In common with all the Kitksuns, they avail themselves of every chance of useful employment.

Buildings.—As elsewhere, lately constructed buildings are modern and well-placed.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is being made for stock from year to year.

Farm Implements.—Only those for clearing, gardening and weeding are in use.

Education.—There is no school in this village ; some of the children periodically attend the same at Kitwangar, Kinkolith and Ayensk, Nass.

Religion.—There is also no church, and no missionary stationed at this village, but the people receive devoted attention in this respect in the last above-mentioned localities.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are industrious, and notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair advance.

Temperance and Morality.—There were no complaints in regard to either intemperance or immorality.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserve.—The area of this reserve is located on both banks of the Skeena, and contains three thousand five hundred and fifteen acres.

The new and old villages are both situated on the left bank of the river ; the latter about nine miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, bordering upon the new

village with the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, the other can be considered as abandoned.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population is eighty-nine, composed of thirty men, twenty-nine women and thirty children. There were four births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians enjoyed good health. They kept their premises fairly clean, and more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Salmon-fishing, hunting and trapping are the main resources of this band. The Indians work for the canneries of the coast, hunt, trap, and chop cord-wood.

Buildings.—With the exception of the old village, which now is counted out, the buildings are very good and located on the healthiest ground to be desired.

Farm Implements.—Only such tools as are indispensable for cleaning, gardening and weeding are in use.

Education.—The school at the old village is closed, and preparations are being made for one, centrally located and of an efficiency to suit entirely new conditions.

Religion.—There is at the old place a well constructed and equipped church, which no doubt will be removed to the new location. The people belong to the Methodist Church, of which they are faithful adherents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and ambitious. The effect of the removal of the older people—till lately composing the old village—will be a deliverance from hopeless conditions, to which they clung like limpets to a rock.

Temperance and Morality.—Concerning transgressions under both of these heads, I have heard of no instance for complaint.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserve.—The reserve lands of this band are situated, with the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, on both banks of the Skeena, and inclusive of Tsitsks, or Rocher Déboulé—also assigned to this band—and on both banks of the Bulkley river, comprise a total area of three thousand seven hundred and ninety-one acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population, largely composed originally of other villages, numbers two hundred and thirty-seven, consisting of ninety-two men, ninety-five women and fifty children. There were eleven births and thirteen deaths, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was very good. The usual precautionary measures are observed, and in addition, more of the people were vaccinated.

Pains are taken here and elsewhere to instruct the Indians in regard to the important facts concerning tuberculosis and preventing its dissemination. Cases of illness are being treated by Dr. Horace C. Wrinch. Indians all over the district avail themselves of his services. The indispensable adjunct—a hospital—is being commenced adjacent to the doctor's new residence, now completed and situated in an ideal locality, one and a quarter miles southeast of Hazelton. The undertaking is being pushed with the doctor's indomitable energy, trusting to reasonable support so absolutely essential in the interest of humanity in a district so large and promising of a great future.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and trapping in winter, and catching salmon are the main resources. On account of its location, the occupations of this band are as varied as they are remunerative.

Buildings.—The buildings on the location in severalty, are of splendid pattern and are well placed.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well, they were fairly well sheltered and supplied with provender.

Farming Implements.—The implements are such as are generally used for gardening and clearing.

Education.—The school is under the auspices of the Anglican Church Missionary Society. The result is much better since the parents of the children are taking a livelier interest in having them attend. The school-house occupies the north end of the Hazelton town site, in proximity to the old Indian village.

Religion.—Interest is taken in religious matters. A fine church-building stands on the townsite, in which the Church of England service is held.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are intelligent, industrious and provident. They have acquired the aptitude for mostly any kind of work and are steadily employed for the season. Their earnings are judiciously invested where doing the most good, with a thought for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—Though the temptation to transgress in both is greater here than elsewhere on the Skeena, reasons for complaint are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about four miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach, on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains nine hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-three and consists of twenty men, twenty women and thirty-three children. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been excellent ; the necessary precautions are well observed, and more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Besides fishing and hunting and keeping stock, the people are earning fair wages and constantly improving their homes.

Buildings.—The buildings here are of specially good pattern, and compare favourably with those of white settlers.

Stock.—The cattle and horses, well looked after, are doing well.

Farm Implements.—Only the necessary implements used for gardening and breaking up land are employed.

Education.—The school-house here is centrally located ; the teacher is taking great pains with the children under his care.

Religion.—Adjacent to the school is located a meeting-house, in which Salvation Army service is conducted.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding and industrious. A large tract of land has been cleared. Much of the land has been put into pasture or garden land, thereby largely promoting public good.

KISPAIAX BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated about eight miles above here on the right bank of the Skeena and on the left bank of the mouth of the Kispaiax river. The main reserve is allotted on that side of the former river, with a special reserve in a westerly direction from the village, and inclusive of Sikedach, connected with the preceding band, contains an area of four thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers two hundred and nine, composed of seventy-four men, seventy-seven women and fifty-eight children. There were seven births and four deaths during the year, making an increase of three.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and some of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and trapping in winter, and catching salmon are the principal resources; working for wages occupies the better part of the season.

Buildings.—All buildings erected within recent years are of good quality.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well, and from year to year better provision is being made for them.

Farm Implements.—The common tools for gardening and breaking up land are in use.

Education.—School is being taught in a house fairly centrally located and improvised for the purpose. When open, it is well attended and the pupils are making good progress.

Religion.—There is a church completed and equipped. It is being well attended. The people belong to the Methodist denomination.

Characteristics and Progress.—Once very obdurate of disposition, this band has readily fallen into line for up-to-date improvements, which is evinced in every direction.

Temperance and Morality.—Only rarely occasions arise for censure in either respect.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserve.—The locality occupied by this band is about sixty-eight miles to the north of here, on the right bank of the Babine river, and three miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river with an area of two thousand four hundred and fifteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band, numbering two-hundred and forty-three, consists of eighty-nine men, ninety-one women and sixty-three children. Two births and five deaths occurred, resulting in a decrease of three.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians' health has been very good. Sanitary measures are observed and an additional number of the people with their children were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are : catching salmon, especially in the canyon below the village, and hunting and trapping. These Indians mostly depend on these resources and till their potato-patches. The women, accompanied by their children, gather wild berries and dry them for winter use.

Buildings.—As elsewhere, the improved pattern of buildings is superseding the old.

Farm Implements.—These Indians use ordinary implements for gardening and clearing ; also some scythes. This remark likewise applies to all the preceding bands.

Education.—The mission-building is conveniently located to this village, and is also used for school purposes. The children are making fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians are under the religious guidance of the Anglican Church Missionary Society.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent and industrious. Those of this band living around Bear lake seldom come in. As a whole, much has been achieved in the general betterment of their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena river. The reserve contains four hundred and forty-six acres, almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers thirty-nine, composed of eleven men, twelve women and sixteen children. There were two births and one death, making an increase of one.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good. The usual sanitary measures are observed and more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The river furnishes a good supply of salmon. To so few people, the large hunting and trapping grounds give large returns. They also grow potatoes and gather berries for winter use.

Buildings.—The buildings here are still made of split cedar and are of the primitive kind.

Stock.—Of stock these Indians have none.

Farm Implements.—The ordinary implements for gardening and breaking up land are in use.

Education.—There is no school at this village, but the children periodically attend that of Kisgegas.

Religion.—There is no church, but the people take an interest in Christian teaching.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding and intelligent; though remotely situated, they are striving for the better by enlarging and improving their potato-grounds, and in breaking up more land.

Temperance and Morality.—With respect to these two subjects, no complaint has reached this office.

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Reserve.—This division begins within three miles to the southeast of Hazelton, and extends in that direction for a distance computed at three hundred and twenty-five miles, and ends at Fort George on the Fraser river.

Within its radius are seventeen villages, under the Babine and Carrier groups, respectively.

The reserves of this division consist of an aggregate of twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seven acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

It is anticipated that the Bulkey valley, with its overhanging panorama of pretty landscape, here and there enhanced by a lake and natural park, will in the near future be quickened from its calm repose.

Population.—The total population of this division is one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, an increase of twenty-six over last year's census, which will be accounted for later on.

Tribe and Nation.—The bands under this heading are of the Dené nation.

ROCHER DÉBOULÉ BAND.

In dealing with the following, I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up, remarks in regard to localities identical in features and conditions.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located three miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the lofty left bank of the Bulkley river. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of four hundred and forty-three acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-three, composed of fifty-nine men, fifty-eight women and forty-six children. There were four births and one death, making an increase of three.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. The reserve in area is almost evenly divided on both sides of the river, and contains one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-five, consisting of fifty-six men, fifty-seven women and forty-two children. There were two births and five deaths, making a decrease of three.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the right shore of the Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a bridge of about two hundred feet in length. The reserve has an area of one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine acres, partly distributed on each bank.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of fifty-four men, fifty-six women and forty-two children. During the year there were six births and two deaths, making an increase of four.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of three thousand and fifty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and thirty-nine : forty-eight men, forty-seven women and forty-four children.

YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are located at the head of Stuart's lake, on the intervening nine miles of land between Babine and Stuart's lakes, or portage. The reserve area amounts to eight hundred and seventeen acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers eighteen ; five men, five women and eight children. There was one birth and no deaths.

TACHÉ BAND.

Reserve.—This village and reserve are situated on the left bank of Stuart's lake, with the former at the mouth and left bank of the Taché river. The reserve area amounts to one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-nine, consisting of nineteen men, eighteen women and twenty-two children. There were seven births and one death, resulting in an increase of six.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the left bank of Stuart's lake, and the former at the mouth and right bank of Pintce river. The reserve contains seven hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-nine, consisting of thirteen men, fourteen women and twelve children. There was one birth and five deaths.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of Taché river, at this point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve contains five hundred and eighty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The people number twenty-six : eight men, six women and twelve children. There were six births and no deaths.

TSISTLAINLI WITH TSISLY BAND.

Reserve.—The two small villages and the reserves are at the head of Trembleur lake and left bank and mouth of Tatla river. The reserves contain an acre of one thousand two hundred and ninety-one acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifteen; five men, five women and five children. There were two births and no deaths.

STUART'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left bank of Stuart's lake, and at its discharge, Stuart's river. The area of the reserve is two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-four, composed of sixty-eight men, sixty-six women and fifty children. There were ten births and four deaths, making an increase of six.

STELLA BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river and near its discharge into Fraser's lake. The reserve comprises an area of two thousand and seventy-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers forty-six, consisting of fourteen men, thirteen women and nineteen children. There were five births and one death.

FRASER'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser's lake and at its discharge, the Natlah river. The reserve area consists of one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-nine, made up of eighteen men, eighteen women and twenty-three children. During the year there were seven births and one death, making an increase of six.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village is located on the right bank of Stony creek, and the reserve on both of its banks extending down to its discharge into Noolke lake. The reserve comprises seven thousand four hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seven, consisting of thirty-nine men, thirty-nine women and twenty-nine children. There were eight births and two deaths.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on reserve No. 1, on the right bank of the Fraser river, No. 2 is located on that side of that river. No. 3 is located on the left bank of the Nechaco river, with No. 4 on the latter's right bank, and also on the right bank and mouth of Mud river, one of its eastern affluents. In area they amount to three thousand and ninety-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and nineteen, composed of forty-three men, forty-three women and thirty-three children. There was one birth and seven deaths.

TSISTLATHO BAND.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3, on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake; altogether amounting in area to five hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers sixty-nine: twenty-five men, twenty-five women, and nineteen children. There was one birth and six deaths.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is located on the western shore of McLeod's lake, and the reserve on both banks of Long river. The reserve contains an area of two hundred and eighty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers ninety-five, consisting of twenty-nine men, twenty-nine women and thirty-seven children. There were three births and one death.

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BAND OF SIKANEES.

Location.—Members of the former band of Sikanees occasionally come into Fort Grahame to trade, and the latter for like purposes to Connelly Lake outpost. Being nomadic and depending entirely on fresh and smoked cariboo and moose-meat, conditions do not permit their travelling and camping in numbers. Their number principally consists of units of families, and thus they roam over an area of about four hundred miles of mountains, lakes and swamps in the radii to the east of their respective trading posts.

Vital Statistics.—The Fort Grahame band of the above named Indians numbers about ninety-six, and according to the best information, consists of thirty-one men, thirty-two women and thirty-three children. Three births and two deaths were reported.

The Connelly Lake band numbers about one hundred and twenty-three, supposed to be composed of forty-six men, forty-six women and thirty-one children. According to accounts, there were five births and three deaths.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NA-ANEES.

The Na-anees, semi-nomadic likewise, roam under above conditions over a large expanse of mountains and lakes to the north of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands of Indians is reported to be one hundred and fifty-four, consisting of fifty-six men, fifty-four women and forty-four children. It is said that there were six births and four deaths.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians are made aware of the importance of general cleanliness. Many have been vaccinated, and no contagion of any kind appeared.

Resources and Occupations.—The main resources of all the bands are hunting, trapping and fishing. The Indians of the villages own more or less cattle and horses. At Stuart's lake and Fort George they earn some money by boating and canoeing, and in various other ways.

As there is an abundance of senega-root along the lakes, correspondence is under way regarding the precise time of its treatment for drying, and commercial value, with a view of establishing an industry that may prove to the Indians well worthy of following.

Buildings.—Exclusive of the Sikanee and Na-anee Indians with habitat and habits of their own, much interest is being shown in putting up substantial houses of modern style and arranged for comfort.

Stock.—Likewise with the exception of the bands just mentioned, there are cattle and horses—which wintered well—in all the localities.

Farm Implements.—The implements used are still such as scythes, hand-rakes, and others useful in clearing and tilling the soil.

Education.—There are no schools on any of the reserves of this division, but the people have learned the syllabic writing in their own language. By this means, weekly and monthly papers and so forth, are being printed at Stuart's Lake mission.

Religion.—All the Indians of this division belong to the Roman Catholic Church and are very devout in their religious observances, of whom those of the out-lying bands are regarded the most zealous. At Stuart's Lake is a large church and a mission, and there are likewise churches at Rocher Déboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine, Old Fort Babine, Taché, Pintce, Fraser's Lake, Stella, Stony Creek, Fort George, McLeod's Lake and Blackwater.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the Indians are of a peaceful disposition. They are good hunters and trappers. Their potato-gardens are receiving increased attention, and improvements in general are gradually becoming apparent.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing is to be said in the way of complaint under the first item of this heading, and the people can be highly commended for their conduct morally.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
QUAMICHAN, August 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

The total area of the reserves in this agency is nineteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-three acres.

SOOKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about twenty-five miles southwest of the city of Victoria. It contains an area of one hundred and sixty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-five, consisting of six men, eight women and eleven children. There was one birth, no deaths, and one woman joined the band, making an increase of two.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians all enjoy good health and their premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The Indians are chiefly engaged in farming and fishing. During the summer they go to the Fraser river for the salmon-fishing and in the fall to the hop-fields in the state of Washington.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—All the Indians have good implements and stock. Their buildings, including houses, barns and stables, are in good repair. They take good care of their stock.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve owing to the small number of children.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-behaved. They give more attention to the cultivation and improvement of their land than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on this reserve are all temperate and moral.

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY).

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about fifteen miles southwest of Victoria, and contains an area of seven hundred and seventy-nine acres. As most of this reserve is rocky, very little of it is fit for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The total population is forty-six, consisting of twelve men, nineteen women and fifteen children. During the year there have been two births and four deaths, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. The dwellings have been kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming and fishing for the Victoria market. A few go over to the hop-fields in the state of Washington.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings are fairly good. They have a few cattle and horses of medium quality. They own a few farm implements of good quality.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. A few of the children receive instruction from the white settlers living near the reserve.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics, the others pagans and Shakers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, with a desire to get on.

Temperance and Morality.—Although few of them are addicted to intemperance, they are not what may be termed moral.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families, the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians, as well as the Songhees Indians.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated on the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca: their total area is three hundred and six acres. Very little of the land is fit for agricultural purposes.

Vital Statistics.—The total population is one hundred and forty-nine, made up of forty men, forty-four women and sixty-five children. During the past year there have been two births and six deaths, making a decrease of four.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. Living as they do near the city of Victoria, they keep their occupied houses neat and in good condition.

Occupations.—Fishing and working for white men in the city of Victoria form their chief means of livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and outhouses are in fair condition. Little, if any, stock is kept by these Indians. They have few farm implements.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve, which is fairly well attended.

Religion.—The Indians are all either Roman Catholics or Methodists.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and show a desire to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral, but, situated near the city of Victoria, unfortunately a few are addicted to intemperate habits.

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in Saanich district, viz., the Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquechin, Tsartilp and Tsawout, the total area of the said reserves being three thousand three hundred and eighteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—The total population is two hundred and sixty-three, consisting of sixty-four men, eighty women and one hundred and nineteen children. During the year there have been five births and nine deaths.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians are general farming, fishing and hop-picking ; also working among the adjoining white settlers.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year, and their premises are kept clean.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of these Indians have good comfortable dwellings fairly well furnished, and their outbuildings are pretty good. They have some improved breeds of stock and take care of them. Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are in good condition.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indians, one situated on the Tsawout reserve, the other at Tsartilp. They take great interest in education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and regularly attend church.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding, unfortunately a few of them get into trouble through violation of the law.

Temperance and Morality.—When the Indians get into the city of Victoria, they are exposed to great temptation by unscrupulous whisky-sellers and the result is several of them get drunk. As a whole, they are well-behaved.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about forty miles north of the city of Victoria, viz. : Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemclemaluts, Khenipsin, Kokasilah, Quamichan and Somenos. The total area of the reserves of the said bands is six thousand and eighty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of the seven bands is six hundred and eighty-two, consisting of two hundred and two men, two hundred and twelve women and two hundred and sixty-eight children. During the past year there have been four births and fourteen deaths, making a decrease of ten.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair, there have been no contagious diseases nor epidemics among them during the year, the chief maladies being scrofula, consumption and rheumatism. As there is abundance of fresh water flowing through their reserves, the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, although during the summer and autumn they earn a great deal of money from the fisheries on the Fraser river and from the hop-fields in the state of Washington. In addition to this they work for the white farmers in the neighbourhood and are enabled thereby to earn considerable cash, especially in harvest-time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The character and number of their buildings continue to improve. Their dwelling-houses become more comfortable each year. Their stock is very good, the horses are of larger and better breed than formerly, the cattle are improving fast in quality and quantity. Several of the Indians own mowers, reapers, binders and threshing-machines, both steam and horse-power, with which they earn a great deal of money harvesting and threshing the crops of the white farmers in the district. The farm machinery owned by these Indians is of the most improved pattern.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indians—one situated in the Somenos village, the other between the Clemclemaluts and Quamichan villages. Both schools are doing well and the pupils show good progress. The older children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this district are industrious and law-abiding, and as a whole are very progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking them all round, these Indians are of temperate habits, only a few being fond of liquor. They are very moral and compare favourably with any Indians on the coast.

HELLELT BAND.

Reserves.—One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river about a mile and a half from its mouth, and another on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of four hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-nine, consisting of eight men, ten women and eleven children. During the year there have been no births nor deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been very healthy ; no sickness of a contagious nature has prevailed. They all live during the summer months in their private houses.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band engage chiefly in farming and fishing, and they earn some money by clearing land for the white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are neat and of good construction. They have a few barns or stables ; they do not own much stock, but what they have is well taken care of, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve ; as soon as the children are old enough, they attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are either Roman Catholics or semi-pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and seldom get into trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral. A few occasionally indulge in whisky.

SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BANDS.

Reserves.—The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour, a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near it mouth. The total area of these reserves is three thousand and eighty-four acres. There are no lines dividing the lands of the two bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and five, made up of twenty-nine men, thirty-two women and forty-four children. There have been two births and one death during the year, making an increase of one for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Like the other reserves, there is a good supply of clear spring water located on the beach. There has been no sickness among the Indians of this band during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians do very little farming, fishing and boat-building being their chief occupations. A number are employed in the town of Ladysmith.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians keep very little stock, but what they have they take good care of. Their houses are in pretty good condition, especially the larger ranch houses.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children of school age attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Some of them are above the average in intelligence.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, and seldom get into trouble.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Valdez island, and consists of three reserves, which have a combined area of one thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-seven, made up of nineteen men, twenty women and forty-eight children. During the year there has been one birth, but no deaths, making an increase of one for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Owing to the location of these Indians, they have enjoyed very good health during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is nearly all rock and heavy timber. The Indians do very little farming, their principal occupations being fishing and boat-building.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are all well kept and of superior construction. The Indians do not live now in the old ranch houses as formerly. They have added to the number of their stock by purchasing well-bred animals. Although they have not many farm implements, yet what they have are good.

Education.—There being no school on this reserve, the children of school age attend the industrial school on Kuper island.

Religion.—All these Indians are either Roman Catholics or pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and very thrifty.

Temperance and Morality.—Situated as they are at some distance from a town and all its evil associations and snares, they are temperate and moral.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserve.—This band includes the Llmache and Tsussie bands. Their reserve is situated on Kuper island and Tent island, and the northwest extremity of Galiano island, and a small reserve at the mouth of the Chemainus river, forming a total area of two thousand three hundred and thirty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The total population is two hundred and twenty-three. During the year there have been three births and two deaths, making an increase of one.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is good. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

Occupations.—Fishing and boat-building are the chief occupations of these Indians. Not very much farming is done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are in pretty fair condition. There is little, if any, stock kept. They have very few farm implements.

Education.—The Kuper Island industrial school is situated on this reserve.

Religion.—All the Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—The condition of these Indians has greatly improved, which is due in no small measure to the missionaries, Protestant and Roman Catholic, on the island.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral.

NANAIMO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour, and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island, forming an area of six hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-four, consisting of twenty-seven men, thirty-eight women, and ninety-nine children. During the year there has been one birth, and two deaths have occurred, making a decrease in the population of one.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year. There have been no epidemics among them.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, work in the coal mines and also earn a lot of money trimming coal in the ships.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There is great improvement in the buildings of this band. The stock is of better quality and is increasing in number. They are taking more care of their implements than formerly.

Education.—They are supplied with a school and take considerable interest in it.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering their proximity to the town of Nanaimo, they are fairly temperate and moral.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

The reserve of this band is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has a total area of two hundred and nine acres.

There are only thirteen persons on this reserve, namely, four men, seven women and two children. No births nor deaths have occurred during the year. Their chief employments are fishing and the manufacture of dog-fish oil.

QUALICUM BAND.

The reserve of this band is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of one hundred and ninety-seven acres.

Only thirteen Indians reside on this reserve, namely, four men, four women and five children. There have been no births nor deaths during the year.

Not much farming is done by these Indians ; they fish a little and act as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

COMOX BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Puntledge river and at its confluence with the Tsolum river. In connection with the reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of the reserve is three hundred and seventy-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-nine, twenty-one men, nineteen women and nineteen children. During the year there has been one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. There have not been any epidemics during the year nor diseases of a contagious character. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are farming, fishing and hunting.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Presbyterians.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and have made more progress this year than in any preceding year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings, though few in number, are in fair condition. The quality of their stock is fair. They do not possess many farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate; few of them drink to excess. Their morality is on a par with that of other Indians.

GALIANO ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the northwest extremity of Galiano island and is included in the area of the reserve of the Penelakut band.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of eight men, eight women and fifteen children, thirty-one in all. There have been no births nor deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year. The sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are boat-building and fishing. There is no farming done on this reserve; a few gardens are cultivated.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There are a few buildings on this reserve, but no stock.

Education.—The children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Religion.—All the Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are temperate and moral.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of the reserve is included in that of the bands in the Saanich district.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers twenty-eight, consisting of five men, five women and eighteen children. During the year there has been one birth and no deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year. The sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—Fishing for the Victoria and Vancouver markets is their only occupation.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties constructed of cedar slabs. For the same reason there is no stock nor farm implements on the reserve.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and make a good living by fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake, near its outlet. It has a total area of one hundred and thirty acres. There are at present only one man and one woman occupying this reserve, and that only during the summer months. They spend the winter among their relatives on the west coast of the island.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians in this agency are industrious and considerably improved in every way. The employment of oriental labour has displaced the Indian in certain lines, such as farm work, cutting cord-wood, &c. Being unable to procure work away from home, except during the fishing season, when they are in demand, the Indians are rapidly copying the methods of the white man and remain at home to cultivate the land, and keep abreast of the improved methods of farming adopted by the white settlers.

They use the latest improved machinery on their farms and earn a great deal of money by cutting and harvesting the crops of the white settlers ; especially is this the case in Cowichan district. In this last mentioned district they own no less than six self-binders and one steam thresher. Their stock is greatly improved in quality, which is due to the introduction into the province of better breeds of cattle, horses, swine and sheep.

Great praise is due to the missionaries throughout the agency for their indefatigable efforts to improve the morals of the Indians.

Their education is well attended to by the various teachers employed, and the result of their work is to be seen in a higher tone of morality being observed by the Indians.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,

Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Fraser River Agency,
New Westminster, June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation.

BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of three thousand eight hundred and forty-one acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Tsoowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Vital Statistics.—The nine bands named have a combined population of three hundred and fifteen, an increase of two since last census. During the year there were ten births and eight deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the whole year. Cleanliness is observed in connection with the keeping of their villages, and they have been carefully vaccinated from time to time ; to which may be ascribed their immunity from serious and infectious diseases during the year.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in agricultural pursuits, doing also some fishing for the canneries during the salmon-canning season ; they also earn some money picking hops, and rendering sundry services for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are nearly all frame, and are kept clean and in good repair ; they have good outbuildings. Their stock in many instances compares favourably with that of their white neighbours, being much of the same breed and is being improved from year to year. Many of the Indians own their own farm implements and are yearly adding new ones.

Education.—Much interest is taken in the education of the children of the several bands, who attend Coqualeetza Institute, at Chilliwack ; and St. Mary's Mission boarding school, at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—They take a firm interest in religious matters and are much attached to their respective churches, viz., Roman Catholic, Methodist and Anglican.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, they are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, with but few exceptions, and are fast overcoming the appetite for strong drink, hitherto possessed by nearly all of the Indian tribes, and which has been in the past a most formidable enemy to them.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of six thousand eight hundred and six acres, are as follows :— Burrard Inlet, No. 3 ; Kapilano, Skawamish, Howe Sound, Seymour Creek, Mission, Burrard Inlet, and False Creek.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these six bands is three hundred and seventy-three, there were eleven births and six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the year, except that small-pox of a mild type made its appearance on the Squamish reserve during the early part of the year, but was speedily suppressed without loss of life. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition ; vaccination also having been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing, logging and working in and around lumber mills, loading vessels, &c.

In a small way they also do some mixed farming and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indians residing on these reserves have fairly good dwelling-houses, barns and outhouses, and keep them in good repair. Their stock is of good breed, and is well cared for.

Education.—A boarding school under Roman Catholic auspices is conducted adjoining the Mission reserve, and the great advantages to be derived by the Indians in sending their children to this institution are duly prized and taken advantage of.

Religion.—They are, with the exception of a few who are not yet Christianized, all Roman Catholics, and take a deep interest in religious matters, regularly attending church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of them are temperate and moral.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band of Indians is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, and about eighty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of fourteen hundred and thirty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and two, an increase of two since last census. There were five births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits, and earn some money during the hop-picking season, and at sundry times assist their white neighbours, thereby increasing their income.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings; their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—They manifest a decided interest in education, many of the children attending St. Mary's Mission school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of one; they have a nice church in their village, which is well attended by them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with but few exceptions, and moral.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz Indians occupy reserves on Harrison river; Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about four miles up stream; they have a total area of three thousand one hundred and forty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and sixty-one. There were five births and seven deaths during the year, a decrease of two since last census.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, dairying, fishing and hunting; some of them have splendid farms, competing closely with their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of these people have good frame dwellings; they also have very good stables and outbuildings. They have some good stock, which they properly care for.

Education.—Most of the children of school age attend the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of a few who belong to the Anglican Church; they are earnest and attentive to the instruction given them by their spiritual advisers.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and making steady progress, and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about six miles from New Westminster; it contains an area of two hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-six; there was one birth and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in fishing and hunting; being near to New Westminster, they supply the local market with most of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of them have fairly good dwellings; they do not keep much stock, preferring to make their living by fishing and hunting.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a nice church on their reserve, which they attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton; and contain a combined area of three thousand four hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands is five hundred and six. There were seventeen births and twenty deaths during the year ; being a decrease of three since last census.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, the deaths being largely among the older members of the bands ; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, packing and acting as guides for mining prospectors, also agricultural pursuits, constitute the occupations of these people.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, many of the latter, however, being of log construction. Their horses are mostly Indian ponies ; but their cattle are of the best breeds, and are well cared for, as also their farm implements.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics ; they have three churches, located at Douglas, Skookum Chuck and Pemberton Meadows, respectively, all of which are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding, simple, good people ; notable among them might be mentioned Chief James, of Douglas, who is largely responsible for their progress and prosperity.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral and strictly honest.

EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about two miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about seven miles east of Hope ; they contain a combined area of eight hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the two bands is sixty-two; there were two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and agriculture ; a little mixed farming being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all of them have comfortable dwellings, and good outbuildings, which they keep in good repair ; their farm implements are suitable for their requirements, and are well cared for. Their stock is of good breed and well cared for.

Education.—A lively interest is taken by them in education ; many of their children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Religion.—They are mostly Roman Catholics, a few being members of the Anglican Church. All attend church regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and good people, and live harmoniously with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a reserve about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Fraser river, on the north bank of the same, comprising an area of fourteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band has a population of eighty-six, a decrease of one since last census.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year ; their village is kept clean, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in agriculture and fishing, each family does more or less mixed farming, and fruit-culture is also carried on to quite an extent, as is also poultry-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, and fairly good barns and outhouses ; they take good care of their cattle and horses, and put up a good supply of fodder to last them during the winter ; they also have a good supply of farm implements, including a threshing-machine.

Education.—The greater number of the younger members of this band have been educated at St. Mary's Mission boarding school ; they manifest a keen interest in education.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics ; they have a nice church on their reserve, where they attend service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and live better and more like the white man than any other band in the district. The chief of the band, Pierre Ayessik, is a man of more than average intelligence, and to him is due the credit, in a great measure, for the advanced state of the Hope Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people.

HOMALKO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina straits; they contain a total area of four thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—These bands have a population of one hundred and sixty ; there were five births and three deaths during the year and no other change in population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, farming and logging constitute the occupations of these Indians, their farming being on a small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are mostly good frame dwellings, a few being of the old-time type ; they do not house their stock, which manages to get along fairly well, as the climate is less severe in winter than in many parts of the agency. They keep no horses and possess no implements except those used by hand.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a nice church at Squirrel Cove and another at the mouth of Bute inlet, which they attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good people, and as a rule provide for their every requirements, seldom asking for assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, not a half-breed being in their band.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about ten miles from New Westminster. It contains three hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-nine; there was one death and two births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and farming, each family doing a little mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings ; their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—They send their children to St. Mary's Mission boarding school, and manifest much interest in their education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are continuing to improve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people, very few of them having any desire for liquor.

LANGLEY AND WHARNOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on MacMillan island in the Fraser river, about twenty miles east of New Westminster ; and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river about twenty-four miles east of New Westminster ; they contain a combined area of one thousand four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is sixty-two, there being no change in population since last census.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They do more or less mixed farming, and fish for the canneries during the salmon-canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They nearly all have comfortable dwellings, good barns and outbuildings, which are kept in good repair and clean ; their horses and cattle are of good breed and are well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Many of them have been educated at St. Mary's Mission boarding school, in which they take much interest.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and attend to their religious duties faithfully ; they have a small church on each reserve, where they attend regularly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people, and are not addicted to the use of liquor.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, and about one mile from its mouth ; it contains an area of four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-seven, a decrease of one since last census.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They all do more or less mixed farming, and also fish for the salmon canneries during the canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They all have comfortable dwellings, with fairly good barns and outbuildings ; their horses and cattle are well taken care of, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Some of the Indians send their children to the Coqualeetza Institute, others to St. Mary's Mission and Kuper Island schools.

Religion.—They are mostly Roman Catholics ; some few being Methodists.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, and are overcoming the old appetite for strong drink.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river about thirty miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of one thousand and seventy-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty-six ; there were no changes during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and is in a sanitary condition ; vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—They all do more or less mixed farming, and fish for the salmon canneries during the canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of them have comfortable dwellings, with fairly good barns and outbuildings ; their horses and cattle receive good care, as do also their farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take an active interest in educational matters, the younger members of the band having from time to time attended the St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and are close attendants at their church.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of thirty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is sixty-five ; there was only one death and one birth during the year and no other change in population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; they have all been vaccinated from time to time, and their reserves are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—They supply a large part of the fish and game required for the local market, and perform sundry services for the white people of the city.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings ; some own houses outside the reserve, on which they pay taxes ; at Brownsville some small patches of land are cultivated, while gardens are to be found on the reserve near the city. Quite a number of cows are kept by these Indians.

Education.—They manifest a keen desire to give their children an education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have a nice church on their reserve at Brownsville, where they attend regularly.

Temperance and Morality.—With but few exceptions in the case of those who still retain the appetite for strong drink, they are a temperate and moral people.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about forty-four miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of six hundred and thirty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is forty-six ; there were no changes during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are their chief occupations ; most of them do more or less mixed farming, and during the salmon-canning season they fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, and take care of their stock and also of their farm implements.

Education.—They do not trouble much about educational matters ; very few of them can either read or write.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but are a difficult people to interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people, and follow old customs in many respects ; hence their progress is retarded as compared with that of other bands ; however, they are making some progress in the face of this.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral, but most of them are fond of liquor.

SEMIAHMOO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay; it contains an area of three hundred and ninety-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty ; there was one birth and one death during the year and no other change in population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year ; most of them have been vaccinated from time to time, and their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all of these Indians have comfortable dwellings, with good barns and stables, which they keep in good repair ; their cattle and horses are well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Only a few of them can either read or write ; they do not seem to take much interest in education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on their reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going and harmless people, who give very little trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral ; but owing to their close proximity to the American boundary line, they are subject to great temptation as to securing liquor ; however, there is no great reason for complaint.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about seventy-four miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of six hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-seven ; there were no changes in population during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, which they keep in good repair ; their cattle and horses are of good breeds and are well cared for.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of this band ; most of them do more or less mixed farming.

Education.—They take an active interest in education ; most of the children of school age attend the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—They manifest much interest in spiritual matters and have two small churches on their reserve ; one Anglican and one Roman Catholic.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people and get along well with all those with whom they have dealings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

POPCUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river about sixty-five miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of five thousand three hundred and twenty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-five ; there was one death and no births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been good and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time, and their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Fishing and farming are their chief occupations; their farming is of the mixed variety.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of them have fairly good dwellings and outbuildings, which they keep in good repair ; their horses and cattle are well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—They take a lively interest in educational matters, most of the parents being anxious to send their children to school.

Religion.—They belong to the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist Churches respectively. Each has its own church. and the Indians attend the same regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going people and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina straits, and contains an area of eighteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and thirty-six ; there were five births and five deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and hand-logging constitute the chief occupations of these Indians ; they nearly all do more or less gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They all have comfortable dwellings, which are kept in good repair ; their stock runs at large the year round and does fairly well.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have an exceptionally fine church on their reserve, in which they take much interest.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple, kind people, strictly honest, and easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people, amongst whom drunkenness is unknown.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's landing on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumass on Sumass lake ; and contain an area of thirteen hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty ; there were no changes during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the year; all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time, and their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Mixed farming, fishing and hunting are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They all have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings ; their stock are of good breeds, and are well cared for, as also are their farm implements.

Education.—Only a few of them have ever attended any school, and they do not take much interest in education.

Religion.—They belong to the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches, respectively, and take much interest in religious matters.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina straits, and contains an area of four thousand seven hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and four ; there were two deaths and four births during the year and no other changes in population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and hand-logging ; only a little gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, which they are improving from year to year ; their stock is of fair breed, and runs at large the year round and does fairly well.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very honest people and are obedient to authority.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and strictly moral.

SKAWAHLOOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby creek and Hope ; it contains an area of one hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of twenty-two ; there was one death during the year and no other change in population.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—Mixed farming, fishing and hunting are the occupations of these people.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, and take good care of their stock during the winter, as also of their farm implements.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and are attentive to their religious duties ; they have a small church on their reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people, obedient to authority, and live on the best of terms with those with whom they come in contact.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

TCHEWASSAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of six hundred and four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band has a population of forty-six ; there were two births and one death during the year, and no other changes in population.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good ; nearly all of them have been vaccinated, and their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are their chief occupations ; being near the salmon canneries, they make considerable money at fishing during the canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings ; their stock is of good breed, and they have good farm implements, which they properly care for.

Education.—Only a few of them ever received any education ; some few of their children have been sent to Kuper Island and St. Mary's Mission schools.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but are not much given to religious ideas ; they attend church at Brownsville at Christmas and Easter, as a rule.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple, good people who generally have plenty, according to their own ideas, and take little thought for the morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral people, but are very fond of liquor, and will get it at every opportunity.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser river, about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth, and contains eleven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is eighty-five ; there were no changes during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; all of them have been vaccinated from time to time, and their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are their chief occupations ; a few work as section-hands on the Canadian Pacific railway.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings ; they take good care of their stock as also of their farm implements.

Education.—They take a good deal of interest in the education of their children ; many of whom attend All Hallows school at Yale.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics and Anglicans, the former predominating in numbers.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good people, and get along well with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Having only recently taken charge of the important work devolving upon the Indian agent of this agency, I regret having had to compile this report largely from records left by my predecessor, the late Frank Devlin, Esq., as time was not at my dis-

posal to permit of visiting the numerous bands personally and gathering many notes of interest in connection with the advancement of the Indians. However, enough has been seen to satisfy me that they are making, many of them, rapid progress along the line of civilization, and becoming useful and self-supporting people.

They have much good land given them, and are, in many parts of the agency, applying themselves nobly along the line of getting it into condition to be of practical use to them and their offspring.

In the agency are also some excellent educational institutions, such as the Coqualeetza Institute, at Chilliwack, the largest industrial school in the province, and such excellent boarding schools as St. Mary's, Squamish, and All Hallows, at St. Mary's Mission, Squamish Mission and Yale, respectively ; the good results from all of which cannot be over-estimated.

I have, &c.,

R. C. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency,
Kamloops, August 13, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is located in and scattered over the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line; the district contains approximately twenty-four thousand square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage of three hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and seventy acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians are said to belong to the Salish and Tinneh nations. Locally they are classified as Thompson River, Shuswap, and Okanagan tribes, and speak in dialects known by these terms.

Most of the younger ones understand and speak English fairly well.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

ADAM'S LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated near the foot of Little Shuswap lake, and at Adam's lake. They contain an area of seven thousand one hundred and eighty-eight acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-nine. There have been seven deaths and nine births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and they have had little medical attendance. A great majority of them have been vaccinated from time to time ; they keep their houses and persons fairly clean.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians, since procuring water for irrigation purposes, have devoted themselves largely to farming, for which purpose a consider-

able portion of their land is well adapted. They raise horses and cattle, and add to these industries by fishing, hunting and working as labourers in different capacities.

Buildings.—Their houses and other buildings are mostly of logs, and, while comfortable enough, they are not of a very good quality. They have under consideration the means of procuring lumber and improving these.

Stock.—These Indians have good horses for farm and saddle purposes, which they continue to improve, and some cattle and other domestic stock.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements and machinery of nearly every kind usually found on well regulated and up-to-date farms, self-binders, mowers, horse-rakes, disc-harrows, ploughs, wagons, democrats, and a small threshing-machine.

Education.—There are no schools among them. Some children have attended the industrial school at Kamloops, and some have been taught to read and write short-hand Chinook.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one church building, and are religiously inclined.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious, and have made rapid progress in farming in recent years. They are law-abiding, peaceable people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are usually temperate and moral. It is rarely that any of them indulge in intoxicants.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on a plateau on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite to the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean's lake. They contain an aggregate area of five thousand two hundred and forty-three acres, combining agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty. There were two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fair. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. The Indians have been vaccinated. Their dwelling-houses are mostly deserted in the warm season, and their drinking water is good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians carry on a system of mixed farming and stock-raising. The supply of water for irrigation is too limited for extensive farming. They also fish and hunt, and are employed as freighters and packers, and as labourers on farms, and as cowboys.

Buildings.—They have log buildings mostly of the early class of such. A few fairly good dwellings have been more recently constructed.

Stock.—They have some good horses for farming and team work, and others suitable for pack and riding purposes; also some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with farm implements for their requirements.

Education.—They have no system of education among them.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church; they have one substantial log church and take a lively interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but as they work quite largely for wages, they do not as a rule accumulate much. Cornwall's Harry and Louie, two Indians who settled many years ago on land outside of the reserve, have within the year been granted homestead entries for their places, on which they had made considerable improvements; they are progressive Indians. The band has improved the reserve very much by fencing and they expect to make some arrangements whereby their water-supply will be increased.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral.

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located on the Thompson and Bonaparte rivers, on Hat creek and at Loon lake. They contain six thousand one hundred and thirteen acres approximately.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-eight. There have been four births and five deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been usually good. No contagious disease has broken out among them. Many of them have been vaccinated ; their houses, as to cleanliness and ventilation, are not up to the average of Indian houses. In the summer season the houses are not in constant occupation.

Resources and Occupations.—They raise some farm produce, chiefly on Hat creek, have a good-sized herd of horses and some cattle, but they depend more for a living on fishing and hunting, working as labourers and cowboys, with their horses, for white settlers, than on what they can produce from their small farms.

Buildings.—They have log buildings of an inferior class. More recently the chief has built a fairly good dwelling, and they have an imposing church edifice, which gives a better appearance to their village.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, some suitable for farm purposes, but mostly a fair class of saddle horse ; and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have farm implements suited to their present needs.

Education.—They have no means of education other than that afforded some of them at the Kamloops industrial school, and the instruction some of them have received in shorthand Chinook.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and they devote considerable attention to church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are good workers, but they are nomadic in their habits, never continuing long at one occupation, and consequently have not laid up much for a future time. They made a fair start last winter in the direction of fencing and otherwise improving the reserve at Bonaparte.

Temperance and Morality.—They have in the past been too much addicted to the use of intoxicants, when they could be procured, and unfortunately in their position, such were too easily obtainable. A year or so ago an extra constable was appointed by the provincial government at Ashcroft, who does patrol duty, and appears to be a suitable man. The condition of the Indians has in consequence much improved.

BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHINOOK) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are located chiefly on the left bank of the Fraser river. They contain an area of one thousand six hundred and sixty acres. A small portion of this land, chiefly about Nkatsam, when cleared, produces good crops. The greater portion of the land is heavily timbered and rocky.

Vital Statistics.—There have been four births and seven deaths during the year. The population is now one hundred and fifty-six.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians ; they have been vaccinated and their houses are fairly clean and well ventilated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise considerable quantities of hay, vegetables and fruit on their small farms. They procure large quantities of fish and do considerable hunting and trapping ; they also mine quite extensively and work as labourers on the railway and otherwise.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log houses, which they keep improving.

Stock.—They have some small horses, used for riding and packing, and a better class of cattle than usually found among Indians on this section of the Fraser river.

Farm Implements.—Their requirements in this respect are pretty well supplied.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Religion.—All but three of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. Three are Roman Catholics. They have one small church-building, much improved during the year, and they are good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and good workers. As such they are very highly spoken of by employers. Those living at Nkatsam are comparatively well-to-do and always appear to have money.

Temperance and Morality.—They are an exceptionally temperate and moral people.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band number seven, located around Boston Bar, North Bend and Scaucy. They contain six hundred and twenty-eight acres. They consist of small patches of tillable land, the rest being rocks and timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-three. There have been six births, and twelve deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, and for the most part, especially those living in the vicinity of North Bend, they keep their houses very clean and well ventilated. The large percentage of deaths arises apparently from natural causes. These Indians get little medical attendance or medicines. Sanitary conditions generally are good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce hay, fruit and vegetables. They depend more, however, on mining, fishing and hunting, working on the railway, and basket-making among the women, for a living.

Buildings.—About North Bend the Indians have a rather good class of buildings. The majority of them being frame ; in other places they are not so good, although considerable improvement has recently been made.

Stock.—They have a number of saddle and pack horses, but very few cattle. They are unable to provide winter feed for stock, and winter most of their horses in the Nicola country.

Farm Implements.—They have enough for their needs.

Education.—Some have been educated at the industrial school at Kamloops ; otherwise they have no means of education.

Religion.—They are about evenly divided between Roman Catholics and Anglicans. The latter have a good church at North Bend and all evince considerable interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steady, good-working Indians, but are unable to make much progress in the direction of acquiring wealth. Chief George, of North Bend, appears in the lead in this respect.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they compare well with other bands.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both banks of the Thompson river, around Cook's Ferry and Spatsum, and in Tuile and Highland valleys. They consist of bench-lands along the river, containing farming and grazing lands, with sparsely timbered land higher up, and some meadow-land in the valleys. The aggregate is nine thousand one hundred and ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and five. There have been six births and five deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited the band and the general health has been good. The Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming and stock-raising, fish and hunt a little, and work as labouring hands on farms and on the railway, and as cowboys. In the immediate vicinity of Cook's Ferry the soil is too dry

for successful crop-growing. Further up the river, on Pemynoos reserve, conditions are better, and considerable produce is grown.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and while fairly comfortable, cannot be classed as good.

Stock.—They possess a fairly good lot of horses for farming and saddle purposes, and some of the Indians have nice herds of cattle and some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements.—They are well provided with farm implements.

Education.—There is no system of education among them.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church. They have two church buildings—one at Cook's Ferry and one at Pemynoos—and they take an active interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious. Around Cook's Ferry they do not make much progress. On Pemynoos some of them are well-to-do. Kyume and Johnny Pasco have more stock and are in advance of the others in farming. The Indians are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR STICHISTAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Deadman's creek. It contains an area of twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-four acres, composed of farming, fine grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixteen. There have been six births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good, and no infectious disease has appeared among them. The Indians have been vaccinated. Their houses are too small, and being mud-roofed for the most part, do not admit of good ventilation. During the heat of summer they are not much occupied and their sanitary conditions are good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm a little, raise some stock, chiefly horses, fish and hunt, and work as day labourers. The chief occupation of the younger men is that of cowboys, and they are good at the work.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, and all the older ones are mud-roofed. A number of them might be classed as huts. They are warm in the winter, but do not admit of good ventilation.

Lately a few substantial, shingled houses have been built.

Stock.—They have a fair number of horses, a few being suitable for farming and teaming, but the majority are good saddle horses. They also raise cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools. Several children have attended the Kamloops industrial school, and some can write shorthand Chinook.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church ; they have one fairly good church-building, and attend service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have not enjoyed the reputation of being industrious, though they have been considered good cowboys, as nearly all Indians are. During the past two years they have shown a disposition to devote themselves more to farming, and there has become a very marked improvement in the appearance of their reserve. An irrigation ditch of nearly three miles has been built, land cleared and cropped and a large extent of fencing done.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of abstaining from intoxicants these Indians are a long way in advance of a few years ago. For the past year there has been nothing serious in this respect to complain of.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering five, are situated mainly at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, immediately opposite the city of Kamloops. They contain an area of thirty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres, comprising good agricultural, grazing, meadow and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-three. There have been ten births and eight deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been usually good. No epidemic has prevailed. They have been vaccinated and sanitary conditions are favourable. Care is taken in spring to remove and burn any accumulation of garbage which may have collected about the village during the winter season. They are building larger houses, better ventilated and divided into compartments. Cleanliness in houses and persons is receiving more attention. The sources of water-supply are running streams which are free from impurities.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians grow considerable hay and vegetables, raise stock, chiefly horses, fish and hunt, and work as farm labourers and cowboys, in the latter occupation employing their horses.

Buildings.—The older class of their buildings was of a rather poor order. More recent ones are of better design and more up-to-date, being shingle-roofed, larger in every respect and better lighted and ventilated. A good deal of attention is now being given to improvement in this direction.

Stock.—They have large herds of horses, which are becoming much improved; and some cattle. The demand for horses of all classes here has been very good, and the Indians have taken the opportunity to dispose of a good many of their smaller stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of wagons, democrats, buggies, ploughs, mowers, horse-rakes, harness and saddles.

Education.—A good many children have attended and are attending the industrial school on the reserve.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church; they have one fine church-building, and are faithful adherents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but travel about a good deal and spend as they go, consequently they have never much in store for a rainy day. They succeed in making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Too many of these Indians have acquired a fondness for intoxicants, and whenever possible they will procure such. I am, however, pleased to report that the nuisance has been kept pretty well under control by the authorities, assisted by the better class of Indians themselves; and that in the great majority of cases where liquor has been supplied, the offenders have been brought to speedy trial and conviction; old Chief Louie has rendered valuable assistance. These Indians are fairly moral in other respects.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are located on both banks of the Fraser, ten miles below Lytton. Their area is five hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-six. There have been two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; no epidemics have appeared among them. Their houses are small and not well ventilated, nor are they as well kept as many Indian houses.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians can produce very little from the soil. Fishing and mining are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—They have a comparatively poor class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a few horses for saddle and packing purposes and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are supplied with implements for their requirements.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church. They have no church building. When they can, they attend at Lytton.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of them are hard workers in those pursuits which they follow, but they are unable to make much progress. They are inoffensive and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LYTTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-seven, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, are dotted along both banks of the Fraser from Lytton to Nesikeep, twenty-five miles above. The combined area is ten thousand two hundred and ninety-two acres, composed of table-land and mountain slopes, where cereals, vegetables and fruits grow well with irrigation. Further up from Lytton there is a fair amount of pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers four hundred and sixty-five. There have been eighteen births and sixteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. They have been vaccinated. Their houses for the most part are roomy, well ventilated and lighted and clean. Sanitary conditions are pretty well observed and water is pure.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are able to produce a good deal of grain, hay, vegetables and fruit. They raise considerable stock, and fish, hunt, mine and work in various ways as labourers, freighters and section-hands.

Buildings.—They have a very fair class of buildings, among them a number of frame ones.

Stock.—They have horses—some good work horses—but mostly of lighter build, for pack and saddle purposes, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of such.

Education.—They have no means of education, except that afforded by an attendance at All Hallows, Yale, and St. George's school, the latter recently started, near Lytton.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church. Their chief building is at Lytton. They are very attentive.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are mostly very industrious Indians and they are making good progress in the cultivation of their land and improving their dwellings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOMEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, five in number, of this band are situated on both banks of the Thompson river between Lytton and Cook's Ferry. They contain an area of two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres, consisting of bench and mountain lands of poor quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-eight. There have been two deaths and two births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians and their general health has been good. They have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce small quantities of grain, hay and vegetables; fish and hunt, and raise a little stock. One of their chief means of living is mining for gold.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, and only of fair quality.

Stock.—They have a limited number of pack and saddle ponies and a few cattle.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Religion.—They belong to the Anglican Church, but have no building.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in their way, but little progress is apparent.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, to the number of thirteen, are located along the Nicola river from near its mouth to Nicola lake. Hamilton Creek reserve is also included. The total area is thirty-one thousand one hundred and ninety-one acres, containing a good percentage of agricultural and grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is three hundred and sixty-five. There have been seventeen deaths and eighteen births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No contagious diseases have appeared among them. They have been vaccinated; their houses are well kept, and sanitary conditions generally are good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock extensively. They fish and hunt but little, and engage as labourers and cowboys. Their chief occupation, apart from tilling their farms, is freight-hauling, for which they are well equipped with horses and wagons. They do most of the freighting carried on between Cook's Ferry and Similkameen.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good herds of superior horses. Some of them can turn out as fine a four-horse freight team as can be found anywhere. They have some fine stallions and mares for breeding purposes. They have also a number of good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements usually required.

Education.—No means of education exists among them.

Religion.—The majority of them—two hundred and ten—are Anglicans, the remainder are Roman Catholics. The former have a good church at Mammet reserve, and a small one at Zoht. The Roman Catholics have no building. All manifest considerable interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious. Those occupying the Mammet reserve are among the most advanced in the agency in the cultivation of their land. They are making substantial progress and are improving their condition. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, eight in number, of this band are located near the head of Nicola lake and around Douglas lake. They have an area of thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres, comprising good farming land and some of the best grazing lands in the province.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ninety-two. There have been eight births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians and their general health has been good. Sanitary conditions are most favourable. They have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming, and quite extensive stock-raising ; they fish and hunt to some extent, and engage in freighting, and as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings, and are improving the same.

Stock.—They have large herds of superior horses, and good herds of well-bred cattle ; as good animals can be procured from these Indians as can be found anywhere in the country.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all necessary farm implements.

Education.—There are no schools among them. Some of them have been educated in the Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church ; they have two good churches and they show a great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and up-to-date. Many of them are in consequence well-off. Johnny Chilliheetsa, the chief, a model Indian in every respect, has upwards of a thousand head of as good horses and cattle as can be found on the majority of stock ranches. Jimmy Michell is also a well-to-do Indian, and others in a lesser way could be mentioned.

Temperance and Morality.—They are exceptionally temperate and moral.

NESKAINLITH OR HALANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on the Thompson river near Shuswap lake. They have an area of six thousand nine hundred and ninety-six acres, composed of good agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-four. There have been eight deaths and ten births during the year. Among the deaths was that of the chief, Leon.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has appeared, and sanitary conditions are good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians now farm extensively, and raise considerable stock. They fish and hunt to some extent and are employed as labourers in various ways. Farming is their chief means of living.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings and are improving the same.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all modern farm implements and machinery.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious, up-to-date, peaceable and law-abiding. They have made very marked advancement in farming since the completion of the irrigation ditches.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the North Thompson river, about fifty miles from Kamloops. The total area is three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine acres, comprising good farming and timber lands.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians. Their houses are not so roomy, well ventilated and kept as a majority of other bands. The Indians do not occupy them much during the warm season.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty. There have been five births and four deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm to some extent, mostly hay and vegetables. They have no convenient market for produce and raise some stock. Fishing and hunting, chiefly the latter, occupy much of their time as compared with other Indians. They are employed as packers, labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a comparatively poor class of buildings. Some little improvement is apparent lately. Lumber is a scarce article with them.

Stock.—They possess a number of fairly good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have received instruction at the Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church ; have one comparatively good building, and are among the most faithful adherents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in their way, but somewhat nomadic, roaming a good deal through the wilds of this country. They are making some progress in farming. They are a very peaceable and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a highly temperate and moral band.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, ten in number, of this band are located around the head and both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety acres, good farming and grazing land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and thirty-nine. There have been five births and four deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good and the death-rate unusually low. No epidemic has prevailed. Sanitary conditions about their houses and villages are fair.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm very extensively ; fish a little, work as farm-hands and cowboys, and derive quite a revenue yearly from hop-picking in the vicinity ; they also raise considerable stock. They are the largest grain-producers in the agency.

Buildings.—They have a very fair class of buildings, a good number of them frame.

Stock.—They have numerous horses, adapted for all purposes, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements, including self-binders and a steam thresher.

Education.—There are no schools among them. Some attend Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—All but one, the chief, Louis Jim, are considered Roman Catholics. The chief appears to have a form of religion of his own—semi-pagan and Christian. They have two churches at the head of the lake and one at Duck lake. Those of one section of them are strict adherents ; those of another pay little attention to church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious, and they farm very well. Some of them are inclined to be wild, and infractions of the law have been somewhat frequent. They have improved considerably in this respect and have a wholesome dread of the consequences of disregarding the law. The profits from grain-growing are not large, and consequently they do not do much beyond making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them have become addicted to the use of intoxicants when such can be procured. Infractions of the law in this respect, are, however, pretty well looked after and such offences kept at a minimum. The standard of morality among them is probably not above the average of Indians.

OREGON JACK CREEK (PASCO NEPA) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are situated on both sides of the Thompson river, a short distance below Ashcroft and on Oregon Jack creek. The area is two thousand three hundred and eighty acres, mostly inferior in quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty. There have been no births and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, and sanitation is also good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise some farm produce; they fish and hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a fair proportion of stock, chiefly horses.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements.

Education.—These Indians have no means of education.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church. They have no building.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but are unable to produce much from their land. They make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

OSOYOOS OR NKAMIP BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake. They contain an area of thirty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight acres, some fair farming and fruit-growing lands, but the greater portion grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-five. There have been two births and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No contagious disease has visited this band. The death-rate has been unusually low. Their houses are fairly clean and other sanitary conditions good. The Indians have recently been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce cereals, vegetables, and fruit and raise stock; they fish and hunt, and work in various capacities.

Buildings.—The older style of buildings are poor log structures. More recent ones show a decided improvement.

Stock.—These Indians have a good number of fair horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one old-time building, and are strict observers of religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. Some of them have nice fruit orchards, and raise considerable fruit, which commands a high price. Baptise and John Stilkiah are the best examples in this respect. These Indians are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake, No. 3, being on the west side of the lake twelve miles from No. 1; they contain good natural meadows, excellent farming and fruit-growing lands, and fine grazing lands. The total area is forty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-seven. There have been six births and four deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, and there has not been much sickness among them. Their houses are well kept, and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in general farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing; fish and hunt, freight and pack and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Their dwellings of the older class are but medium. More recently some very neat and comfortable houses have been built.

Stock.—They possess a goodly number of fair-class horses for different purposes, and cattle of good quality.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one respectable church building, and show much interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and many of them are well-to-do. They are located in the garden of the country. They are devoting considerable attention to fruit-growing. Their condition has very much improved within the last year or two, and better progress is being made.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits of temperance have become decidedly better, and they are a fairly moral people.

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, five in number, of this band are located at the head of Little Shuswap lake and on Salmon Arm. Their total area is seven thousand eight hundred and forty acres, the larger proportion of which is timbered; some open country and grazing lands exist around the head of Little lake.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-three. There have been two deaths and three births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no contagious disease among them, and their health has been unusually good. Sanitary conditions are good and the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm a little, chiefly on land which they have cleared, raise some stock, hunt and fish; sell wood from land which they are clearing or hold under permit, and work as labourers in various ways.

Buildings.—They have a good class of log and frame buildings.

Stock.—They have a limited number of suitable horses, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—There are no schools among them.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church; have one excellent church-building, and are good attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding. They are making good progress in the clearing of farms for themselves, but they have not the advantages in this respect of many other Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate and moral band.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN).

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, numbering seventeen, are located along the Similkameen river, from the boundary line to Princeton. The area of the lower reserves is nineteen thousand four hundred and seventy-two acres; and that of the upper reserves is six thousand four hundred and thirty-eight, containing generally good bottom, bench and grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Lower Similkameen is one hundred and thirty one. There have been two births and one death during the year. The population of the Upper Similkameen is fifty. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been good; no epidemic has visited them. They have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock quite extensively, fish and hunt, freight and pack, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a moderately fair class of buildings, mostly of logs. Lumber is now coming more into use in the construction of their dwellings.

Stock.—They possess a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are supplied with all necessary farm implements.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics; they have two churches, one at Chuchuwayha, and one at Shennosquaukin, and they are religiously inclined.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding; they are making good progress in farming and stock-raising. In the latter occupation, the brothers, William and Paul Terrobaskett, and Ashnola John take the lead.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

SISKA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, seven in number, are located on the Fraser river, a short distance below Lytton. The area is five hundred and fifty-nine acres, mostly unproductive.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-two. There has been one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has prevailed. Their houses are small and not well ventilated. They are not much occupied during the warm weather.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce little from their lands; their chief occupations are fishing and mining.

Buildings.—They have not a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have not much stock. The horses they have are for riding and packing.

Farm Implements.—They have use for few.

Religion.—They all belong to the Anglican Church and they attend the church at Lytton, some six miles distant.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are few able-bodied Indians among them, and they do little more than get a living. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SKUPPA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser river, between Lytton and Siska. They have an area of two hundred and sixty-eight acres, and are capable of producing little.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighteen. Other statistics have been included in the Lytton band, with which they are identified.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. They contain an area of six hundred and seventy-nine acres, mostly agricultural and timbered lands. There are some good pasture-lands on Salmon river.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty. There have been eleven births and six deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, their houses are well kept and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm extensively, and raise some stock, fish and hunt, and work as labourers in various ways. Their chief means of living is by farming.

Buildings.—They have a good class of houses.

Stock.—They have a good class of horses, suitable for farm work, and a few good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with modern farm implements and machinery.

Education.—They have no schools.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics ; have a good church-building and are a good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very industrious band, and the most of them are comfortably well-off. They have adopted a civilized mode of life to a greater extent than any of the various bands in this agency. They are peaceable and law-abiding, associate and mingle more with the white population, and take an interest in sport and matters generally affecting the community.

Temperance and Morality.—They are exceptionally temperate and moral.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, numbering six, of this band are on the Fraser river, some distance above Yale. They have an area of four hundred and fifty-six acres, containing small patches of tillable land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty. There have been nine births and eight deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them and generally their health has been good. They have been vaccinated. Their houses are clean and sanitation good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians produce small quantities of hay, fruit and vegetables. Their chief occupations are fishing, mining and working on the railroad.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of dwelling-houses.

Stock.—Their stock consists of a few small horses, for riding and packing, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements for thier requirements.

Education.—They have no schools on the reserve. Some have attended school at All Hallows, Yale, and a few have attended the public school established at Spuzzum station. They have made good progress, and are well-behaved and cleanly.

Religion.—They are about equally divided between Roman Catholics and Anglicans ; they have two church-buildings, and are a good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their means of acquiring a living are limited, and progress is consequently slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

COLDWATER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Coldwater river, in Nicola valley. They have an area of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six acres, containing farming, grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ten. There have been three deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them, and the general health has been good. The Indians have been vaccinated, and the sanitation about their houses and village is good.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock, fish and hunt, freight and pack, and work in various ways as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well furnished with implements.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church ; have a good church-building, and are a very religious people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, steady and law-abiding Indians. Violation of the law is almost unknown among them. They are making good progress in farming and improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are highly temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency are making steady progress in farming and stock-raising. They have as good a class of stock generally as the average seller, and take pride in having a good equipment. The Indian women as a rule are very industrious and assist materially towards the maintenance of the household by the gathering and preserving, in season, of wild berries, which grow abundantly in all sections ; by the manufacture of buckskin, and especially among the Fraser Indians of a very high grade of cedar-root basket, and by working as domestic servants for white settlers.

The industrial school at Kamloops has been kept fully supplied with pupils, and has been conducted very efficiently by the Rev. A. M. Carion, principal, and the various departmental teachers and instructors under him. More particularly would I note the care and attention given to the girls attending this institution. I do not think an institution of this kind could be conducted under better management or kept in better order than this has been.

The St. George's school for Indian boys, recently opened near Lytton, is an up-to-date institution in every respect.

The Lytton Indian hospital has received and cared for the usual number of patients. Indians who have occasion to go to this instituton, receive the best of skilled treatment and nursing. Dr. Wade, of Kamloops, is the monthly attending physician. The assistant missionary, Mr. Peigh, is a medical student, and renders much assistance to the Indians in districts where the services of a physician are not available ; nor must I omit to mention the unvarying effort of the Ven. Archdeacon Small, for the benefit, comfort and uplifting of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,.
FORT STEELE, July 27, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location of the Agency.—This agency is situated in the southeast portion of British Columbia, and is bounded on the north and east by the Rocky mountains, by the United States on the south, and on the west by the Okanagan agency.

There are six reserves in this agency : the St. Mary's, Tobacco Plains, Columbia-Kootenay, Lower Kootenay, the Shuswap or Kinbaskets, and the Arrow Lake reserve.

There are also reserves surrounding the industrial school and at the agency office at Fort Steele.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—The St. Mary's reserve is situated on the Kootenay river, at the mouth of the St. Mary, and has an area of seventeen thousand four hundred and twenty-five acres.

Isidore's Ranch contains six hundred and eighty acres.

Cassimayook's, in the Kootenay valley, between Fort Steele Junction and Wardner, has an area of one hundred and sixty acres.

The hay reserve at the Bummer's Flat, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, contains one hundred and ninety acres.

The land reserved for the industrial school contains thirty-three acres, and that surrounding the agency office at Fort Steele, eleven and one-half acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is two hundred and thirteen, showing an increase of seven. There were eight births and three deaths, and three joined the band during the year, and one left, having married into the Columbia-Kootenay band.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an epidemic of grippe at the industrial school, the health of the Indians has been very good. The deaths that occurred were from ordinary causes. The Indians requiring vaccination were attended to. At the St. Eugene village the usual spring cleaning was looked after and the refuse was removed and burned.

A well was dug by the Indians at the village and a pump put in place, which now gives a good supply of pure water for those living there.

Resources and Occupations.—Many of the Indians of the band are good farmers. They raise hay, grain and vegetables. A number follow stock-raising, cattle-herding, packing, fishing, hunting and trapping, and the majority make a fairly good living. The high price of furs for the past two years has helped them greatly.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are of logs, but the Indians at the village have neat, well-built cottages, which are rapidly taking the place of the unsightly shacks and give it a creditable appearance.

Stock.—They have some good cattle, which are in demand by the local butchers, who are now paying fair prices for beef. They are steadily improving their horses by the introduction of better bred stallions.

Farm Implements.—They are now fairly well furnished with farm implements, which they are adding to from time to time, as their means will permit.

Education.—The Kootenay industrial school continues to do good work under the guidance of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., as principal and his assistants, the Sisters of Charity, who faithfully and zealously perform their several duties. The children are carefully looked after, and are happy and contented, and discipline is well maintained. The buildings and the grounds surrounding them are kept neat and clean. Marked progress was made during the year in class-room work, and great praise is due to the teachers for the excellent results.

The boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, shoemaking, farming and gardening. The girls are taught housework, cooking, laundry work, sewing and knitting.

There is a brass band in connection with the institution, and the boys are instructed in music and perform very creditably. Several of the girls play fairly well on the organ.

The parents of the children are greatly interested in their education, and visit the school from time to time.

Religion.—The Indians of the band are Roman Catholics and attend services regularly at the beautiful little church of St. Eugene, at the Indian village.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and are a strictly moral people.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is close to the international boundary, near the state of Montana, and has an area of ten thousand five hundred and sixty acres. The land towards the southeast is rolling prairie, admirably adapted for stock-raising; that near the village is comparatively level and can be easily cultivated, and good crops are raised by irrigation.

Tribe.—The Indians of the band are Kootenays.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-two. There were four births and four deaths, and a family of six joined the band, making an increase of six.

Health and Sanitation.—There was not much sickness amongst them during the year, and the deaths that occurred were from old age and consumption.

Resources and Occupations.—They follow farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They raise good crops of hay, grain and vegetables. They have neatly fenced farms and provide well for their cattle during the winter.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, and a number of them are very comfortable and are kept fairly clean.

Farm Implements.—They are now well supplied with ploughs, harrows and mowers, and have purchased several sets of harness during the year.

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics and attend the services of the church with great regularity. The new church was finished during the year and is a great improvement on the little log building formerly used, and is an ornament to the village.

Characteristics and Progress.—During the past winter and spring, some new land was broken and inclosed by fencing, and the old fences were renewed and extended. The Indians are taking greater interest in farming and are gradually dropping their nomadic habits.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the proximity of the reserve to the international boundary, these Indians are much exposed to the evils of intemperance, yet with the exception of one or two, they have proved themselves to be a law-abiding band, moral and temperate.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the beautiful valley of the Columbia, in one of the most picturesque sections of the district, between Lakes Fairmont and Windermere, backed by the Rocky mountains, and contains eight thousand four hundred and fifty-six acres. The land has a gradual slope towards Lake Windermere and is covered with sparsely scattered timber, which gives it a park-like appearance. It is well supplied with creeks running through it, which give an abundance of water for irrigation.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Vital Statistics.—The population is now seventy-eight. There were five births and one death, and two joined the band, making an increase of six.

Health and Sanitation.—There was very little sickness amongst them. Their dwellings are kept clean, they dress with comfortable warm clothing during the winter, and live very much like their white neighbours.

Resources and Occupations.—The majority follow farming. They raise plenty of hay, grain and vegetables. Only a few follow hunting and trapping. They sold a number of Indian ponies for exportation to the Northwest Territories, where there is a great demand for that class of horse. The stock ranges have been greatly improved by their removal, and the change for the better can be readily observed through the district.

Buildings.—Owing to the high price of lumber and the difficulty in getting it, very little has been done to improve the dwellings and sheds, which are principally of logs.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with good wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which they take good care of.

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics and are most attentive and zealous in the observance of their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good farmers and carefully look after their cattle in winter. They have improved their stock by purchasing some good stallions and bulls, and a few years will show a change for the better amongst the herds.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral and temperate band of Indians.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is in West Kootenay district, a few miles from the Idaho boundary line, on the right bank of the Kootenay river, and has an area of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one and a half acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Kootenays and speak the same language as those of Tobacco Plains and St. Mary's reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-eight, a decrease of four. There were three births and seven deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good; the deaths that occurred were from old age and consumption. During the year a village-site was selected on the bench-land and surveyed into lots, where the sanitary conditions are much better than where the old village was on the low land near the Kootenay river.

Resources and Occupations.—They depend chiefly on hunting, trapping and fishing, and a few of them find employment in packing to the mines. As the district abounds in wild fruit, they make a good income in picking and selling berries in the different towns around the lake.

Buildings.—During the summer the majority live in tents, but they have a number of log buildings which they use in winter. It is their intention to build a number of new dwellings shortly at the village.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They are devoting more attention to cattle-raising, and have now several small herds, which they put up hay for in the fall and look after and feed during the winter. During the year, they sold a number of Indian ponies for shipment to the Northwest Territories, and with the money they purchased cattle and farm implements.

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics, and are zealous and attentive to their religious duties. A church was built during the year, which was opened for public worship recently. It is situated on the reserve, on the bench-land; it is a very great improvement on the one formerly used, and is a credit to the energy of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., who supervised and directed its erection.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of these Indians are quite industrious and are good workers.

During hay harvest, they find employment on the Reclamation Company's farm, which is just opposite the reserve, and they appear to give satisfaction. A few work as wood-choppers, and others help at the saw-mill near the town of Creston.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that with a very few exceptions they are a temperate and a very moral band.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the right bank of the Columbia river, opposite the mouth of Toby creek in the Windermere district, in Northeast Kootenay, and has an area of two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps, and came several years ago from the Shuswap Lake country led by the old Chief Kinbasket, who settled with his people on the present reserve. They speak the Shuswap language, and most of them understand and speak English.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is fifty-six, the same as last year. There were two births and no deaths. One woman married a white man and moved from the reserve, and another married one of the Columbia-Kootenay band.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band have been free from sickness. They have good dwellings, which are kept neat and clean, and they have comfortable clothing, and copy closely the white man's mode of living.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are farming, stock-raising and freighting to and from the mines. A few hunt and trap during the winter, and others assist in herding and 'rounding up' cattle.

Buildings and Stock.—The dwellings are mostly frame buildings ; a few are of neatly hewn logs, and they have good barns and stables.

They have several small herds of cattle amongst them, which they provide and care for in the winter. They have the best horses in the agency and are steadily improving them by the purchase of good stallions.

Farm Implements.—These consist of a threshing-machine, self-binders, mowers, rakes, ploughs, harrows, and several good wagons and sleighs.

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics, and strictly observe the rites and ordinances of their church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are the model farmers of the agency, as they are intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and do their work in a most creditable manner. Their fences are well kept and are renewed from time to time, as they require it.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very moral and temperate.

ARROW LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the west side of the Lower Arrow lake in West Kootenay district, and contains two hundred and fifty-five acres. It was set apart for this small band by the Indian Reserve Commissioner in 1902.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps and Kootenays, who have lived and hunted for years along the Columbia river. They speak the Shuswap language, and a few speak English fairly well.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is twenty-six.

Health and Sanitation.—There were no deaths amongst them during the year, and they were free from sickness. Their houses are clean and well kept.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians follow hunting, trapping and fishing, and one or two work on the steamers plying on the river. The women make moccasins and gloves, for which they find a ready sale, and during the summer they pick and dispose of the wild berries in the towns of Nakusp, Revelstoke, Trail and Castlegar.

Buildings.—They live in frame buildings, which are fairly comfortable.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have no stock. They cultivate their little gardens with shovels, hoes and rakes.

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics, and when at Trail and other towns on the Columbia river, they attend their church regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are enterprising, law-abiding and very industrious. They live well and have a neat, clean appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not given to the use of intoxicants, and live moral, honest lives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the different bands in the agency are steadily improving. Their farms are well fenced, and a good deal of attention is now paid to their homes, which are kept neat and clean. As a rule, they live much better, and are discarding the old

style of Indian dress and replacing it with suitable clothing both for summer and winter. Also they are healthier and suffer less from the dread disease consumption, which is so dangerous and fatal.

The ex-pupils of the industrial school continue to make themselves very useful amongst their people, and are sought after by the Indians to assist them on their farms in putting in their crops and harvesting. Several of them were employed at the village during the year in putting up new cottages, and the work done by them is most creditable.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Kwawkewlth Agency,
Alert Bay, July 10, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south, to Smith's inlet on the north ; including all the islands between these two points ; the mainland from Bute inlet to Smith's inlet ; the east side of Vancouver island from the 50th parallel of latitude to Cape Scott, the extreme northwest point of the island ; also, all the villages and reserves on Quatsino sound, and Klaskino inlet on the west coast of the island.

Reserves.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is seventeen thousand and fifty-two acres. Although nearly all the reserves are heavily timbered, the soil for the most part is rocky and worthless for agricultural purposes.

Tribe or Nation.—All these Indians belong to and are branches of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of all the bands in this agency is one thousand three hundred and forty-five, including men, women and children ; showing a decrease of fourteen for the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been only fairly good ; there has been no epidemic among them of any kind ; still there has been considerable sickness among them and quite a number of deaths. The most prevalent and difficult disease we have to contend with is consumption ; every effort has been made to combat this terrible scourge during the past year, but with indifferent success. The water-supply for the different villages has also come in for a good deal of attention, and is now as good as could be desired in nearly every village. Vaccination has been pretty regularly attended to. The uncleanly habits of the Indians are the cause of considerable trouble and anxiety on the part of the agent ; still they do fairly well, and clean up whenever told to do so.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are somewhat varied ; during the salmon-run they fish for the canneries ; the men handle the boats and nets, and the women and children work in the canneries. They also cut cordwood, make canoes, dry halibut and seaweed, the latter being largely used by them for food during the winter; the women, besides working at the canneries, make nets and

mats, and gather and dry berries, and, besides, provide the clams, cockles, crabs and other shell-fish used by them for food. Within the last year the Indians are paying more attention to hand-logging ; in this field of industry there would be a good chance for them were it not that the most of the government timber-lands in this district are either held under lease by the different saw-mill companies or are reserved by the provincial government for pulp purposes. These Indians do not as a rule take kindly to farming ; the Wewaikai band at Cape Mudge, and the Salmon River Indians have expressed their desire to get started in that branch of industry ; but in the case of the former, their land is mostly all heavily timbered, which if removed, would leave very good land for agricultural purposes. The Salmon River people have a fine piece of ground for cultivation, but they were too late getting at it last spring, and I would not let them plant, as I did not want their first crop to be a failure.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of the houses of these Indians are in the nature of shacks, being built of split cedar boards with an opening in the top for the smoke to get out, and cracks all around, which provide good ventilation. These houses are generally from forty to fifty feet wide by sixty or eighty feet long, and from twenty to twenty-five feet high, on the inside of which the Indians build small houses, or rooms with a cover on, for sleeping purposes, Each of the villages possesses a few small frame, or what they call ' white men's houses,' which are gradually taking the place of the large houses, being much more comfortable and much more easily kept clean.

These Indians have no farm implements and very little stock ; there are a few hogs at Cape Mudge, and a few chickens among all the different bands throughout the agency ; their roving habits prevent the possibility of their doing much in the line of stock-raising.

Education.—There are three day schools in this agency, besides a girls' home and an industrial school for boys. The industrial school is located at Alert Bay, on the Nimkish reserve, and is under the management of Mr. A. W. Corker (Anglican missionary) who also acts as trade instructor, the former trade instructor having left at the beginning of the year 1903. Mrs. Corker ably fills the position of matron, and Mr. E. Tait that of school teacher. The place is kept scrupulously clean ; the school is a good one and the boys have made good progress during the past year. The girls' home is under the same management, with Miss Edwards as matron, assisted by Miss Humphreys. Neither of these institutions has the attendance it deserves ; it is most difficult to convince the old people that it is in the best interests of their children to have an education. The day school at Alert Bay has been made a most complete success by Mrs. E. J. Hall, the present teacher. As is the case with all the schools in this agency, it is difficult to keep up the attendance, but this school has certainly made a splendid showing with those who have attended regularly. Mr. A. E. Bird is teacher of the Quaee school, and Mr. R. J. Walker of the Cape Mudge school. This latter school has had a very fair attendance during the last six months, and, as is usual with these Indian children, those who did attend regularly have got on well.

Religion.—There is quite a commodious church at Alert Bay, Rev. Mr. Hall having charge. Mr. A. E. Bird (Anglican) at Quaee, and Mr. R. J. Walker (Methodist) at Cape Mudge, conduct divine service every Sunday in their respective villages. Quite a number of the Indians attend service pretty regularly, and evince quite an interest in religious matters, but a large majority of them are very indifferent. I understand that it is the intention to establish a Roman Catholic mission in the neighbourhood of the Mamalillakulla, Klawithsis and Stenawkto villages in the near future.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret having to report that, with the exception of those who have come under the influence of the churches, the morals of a large majority of these Indians are not just what they ought to be.

During the first half of the fiscal year just passed, there was considerable drunkenness among the Indians, especially in the vicinity of Cape Mudge and Campbell

river, but they are doing much better lately ; there being practically no police protection for the Indians in that neighbourhood and it being so far from my headquarters, I could not look after them as I should like. A large majority of the Indians do not want liquor to be sold to their people, and they have repeatedly begged me to put a stop to it. I have done what I could, but they do not seem able to resist the temptation to drink whenever it is placed before them. I regret having to report that there has been another saloon started within about four miles of the Koskimo village on Quatsino sound, with the result that there has been considerable drunkenness among these Indians lately. The Indians of a large portion of this agency are unfortunately so situated that whisky is practically free to them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency have been peaceable and quiet during the past year ; with the exception of a few liquor cases and a few other minor offences they have done very well indeed. Although these Indians are not making such advancement in civilization as some of the Indians on the coast, still a gradual, though slow improvement is noticeable, and a disposition on the part of some of them to get ahead is quite plainly to be seen.

General Remarks.—I have gone to considerable trouble to put in a first-class vegetable garden this summer, on the agency ground ; it seems to be an object of great interest to the Indians, and several of them have already gone to work and cleared off small patches of ground and planted with carrots, potatoes, &c. Several more of them have expressed their intention of going in, to a greater extent, for gardening next year. These Indians are all fairly good workers and will be able to make a good living for themselves, after they have been induced to give up their old Indian customs, and we have succeeded in keeping whisky away from them.

I have, &c.,

G. W. DEBECK,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, July 23, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1903 ; a tabular statement of agricultural and industrial statistics will follow later.

Vital Statistics.—During the year, as nearly as it is possible for me to ascertain, the births and deaths among the Indians have been about equal. The total population at the present time is four thousand one hundred and fifty, an increase of one for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has been good and no deaths have occurred from epidemics of any kind. Sanitary conditions are on the whole fairly satisfactory ; precautions are generally taken by the Indians to keep their houses and premises clean.

Occupations.—The principal industrial pursuits of the Indians of this agency are: salmon-fishing on the Skeena, Nass and Rivers inlet, three of the principal salmon rivers in this province. Fur-seal hunting is carried on by a few of the tribes more

closely situated to the hunting-grounds, and hunting and trapping among the inland tribes.

On the Queen Charlotte islands the Indians are engaged, after returning from the salmon industry, in catching dog-fish for the oileries situated at Skidegate. Boat-building, canoe-building and the making of fancy totem poles in wood and stone by the Queen Charlotte Indians and a few others, are also carried on. These are sold to traders for good prices.

Agriculture.—I regret to say that, on account of the Indians leaving their reserves about May in each year, for the salmon canneries, very little farming is done, the exception being small patches of vegetables. Many of the inland reserves offer great inducement in this line, as the soil is excellent and adapted for mixed farming, and ready markets in many cases could be found among the canneries, but the salmon industry demands all the Indian labour ; and consequently farming does not receive much attention throughout the agency.

Education.—A great deal of attention is being given to the education of Indian children : fourteen day schools, one industrial school and two boarding schools, mostly all receiving government assistance, are situated in the agency. The day schools are all under the direction of the Anglican or Methodist Churches ; and everything possible is being done by the teachers for the advancement of their pupils. From an educational stand-point, the great drawback to day schools is that parents leave every spring for the fisheries, taking their children along with them.

The industrial school in this village, and the boarding schools at Port Simpson are doing excellent work. There is no doubt that the assistance given to schools in this agency has had a far-reaching effect ; and to-day the benefits, particularly of industrial and boarding schools, are clearly demonstrated on all sides.

Religion.—The religious beliefs and professions of the Indians continue as in former years. The churches established on the reserves are the Methodist and Anglican. The Salvation Army also has quite a large following, and I am pleased to say the most cordial and friendly feeling exists between the different religious bodies in this agency, all missionaries working hard for the moral and spiritual advancement of the Indians.

The pagans year by year are decreasing. They see for themselves that the missionary is interested in their welfare, not only from a religious stand-point, but from a worldly stand-point as well ; and they are gradually commencing to see the benefits of schools, medical assistance, churches, &c. And the time is not far distant when this agency will be able to mark in blank the number of pagans within its borders.

BANDS AND RESERVES.

The Haida nation consists of two distinct bands, Massett, and Skidegate, both villages being situated on Queen Charlotte islands. At one time the above bands numbered many thousands of Indians, but small-pox and other diseases played havoc among them before the advent of the missionary, medicine and good sanitary conditions.

The village of Massett, situated at the extreme north end of the islands, has a splendid location. The village consists of seventy-four dwelling-houses, a large church and mission buildings, school-house and public hall. The village is governed by a council of chiefs, and the best of law and order prevails. A good brass band furnishes music of a high order, and the village has an efficient fire company. The Ven. Archdeacon Collison acts as clergyman, teacher and doctor to these people.

Skidegate is situated about the centre of the Queen Charlotte islands.

The villages consists of sixty-five dwellings, a church, school-house, public hall, mission-house. The village has a good brass band, and a well organized fire company. Situated on this reserve is a dog-fish oil manufactory owned and managed by the Indians. This village is governed well by a council of chiefs. They are a progressive,

prosperous people, having good roads and advanced ideas regarding municipal matters. Little, if any, destitution is found among the Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands.

NISHGAR NATION.

The Nishgar nation consists of seven bands, each with its own village, and reserve, situated on the Nass river, from the sea to Kitlacdamax village some sixty miles inland.

Kincolith village is situated on the lower Nass river, and consists of some forty well-built frame dwellings, a fine church, a music-hall, a school-house, and a mission-house.

The Ven. Archdeacon Collison is the clergyman and physician and is highly respected by the Indians all over this agency. The village is governed by a progressive elective council ; good streets, good drainage and excellent sanitary conditions prevail, and the people in general are thrifty and prosperous.

Kittex is situated fifteen miles further up the Nass. This is a heathen village, having no schools or churches, but it is yearly becoming depopulated on account of the people moving to other reserves offering the advantages of civilization.

Lachaltsap is situated almost opposite Kittex, on the Lachaltsap reserve. On this reserve much good land, easily cleared and worked, is to be faund, and the Indians of this village apparently are taking more interest in the improvement of the land than formerly, all having a desire to have at least a garden with vegetables, flowers and a few small fruits.

Anqueday is a small village about two miles further up the Nass river than Lachaltsap, and consists of nine houses of the old style, no church or school, and this, like all other pagan villages, is year by year dwindling in population, by their removal to one or other of the reserves. Chief Clather, a very old chief, rules this old village with much acceptance to his people.

Kitwintshilth is situated seven miles below Aiyensh village, and consists of nine dwellings, mostly all of the old Indian style, no church, no school ; the population year after year is becoming smaller, as the younger people in particular move to other reserves.

Aiyensh village situated on the Kitlacdamax reserve, about sixty miles from the mouth of the Nass river, is one of the most progressive Indian villages in this agency, with good comfortable dwellings, good clean wide streets, the best of sanitary conditions and everything to be desired from the stand-point of health. The Rev. J. B. McCullagh, J.P., assisted by a progressive elective council of chiefs, conducts the municipal affairs of the village in a thorough business-like manner.

Unlike most other villages, through the efforts of Mr. McCullagh a great many of the women and children remain at home during the fishing season and look after gardens, &c. This state of affairs also has a far-reaching effect in regard to the education of the children, as they can have their regular holidays and return to school immediately on the reopening of the same.

The area of land on this reserve is somewhat limited, but the soil is probably among the finest for agricultural purposes in this northern country, and through the efforts of Rev. Mr. McCullagh, much interest has been taken by the Indians in the working of the same during the past year. And I look for good results from these people from an agricultural stand-point.

Kitlacdamax is the last village on the upper Nass river in this agency, and, like Aiyensh, is situated on the Kitlacdamax reserve.

It consists of twelve dwellings, mostly all old style, and has no school or church. The population of this village at one time was very large, but now numbers only one hundred and twenty-seven souls. The decrease is caused by the removal to other villages. Good sanitary conditions prevail in the village, and the people, although called

heathens, are a kind, generous and self-supporting people, little, if any, destitution being among them.

TSIMPSEAN NATION.

To use the remarks of my predecessor in office regarding this people would appear to express most clearly the truth with reference to them, when he states in his last report : 'They stand at the head of all the Indian nationalities upon the northwest coast, in physique and general appearance' ; and owing to the advantages of schools, day, boarding and industrial, they are further advanced in education than most of the British Columbia Indians.

Port Simpson, a name now familiar to all Canadians from the fact that it is daily mentioned as the probable terminus of a transcontinental railroad, is the largest Indian village in this agency, consisting of one hundred and seventy dwellings-houses, many being well-built, large and commodious, and the workmanship on many of them reflects great credit on the builders.

On this reserve is also situated the Crosby Girls' Home, the Port Simpson boys' boarding school, council building, fire-hall and a large Methodist church, now under the direction of Rev. B. C. Freeman, late of Queen Charlotte islands. The Salvation Army, under the direction of Adjutant Smith, also flourishes here, and has a large hall of its own.

The sanitary condition of the village is good, the location having a gentle slope to the water and the streets being wide and well laid out.

The village is governed by an elective council and the business is as well and intelligently conducted as in most municipalities.

Close to this reserve, adjoining the Hudson's Bay Company's land, is the Port Simpson hospital, where Indians come from all over the northern portion of the agency for treatment. This institution is now under the superintendence of Dr. W. T. Kergin, assisted by Dr. Johnson and several trained nurses.

METLAKATLA BAND.

This band resides at the old town of Metlakatla, situated half-way between the Skeena and Port Simpson. I have no doubt the Indians of this band compare favourably with any in the province ; they are intelligent and progressive.

The village has the best schools in this agency—the industrial school, the Indian day school, and the White Home, where white and half-breed children from all over the coast are sent to be educated.

For the girls' branch of the industrial school a fine new substantial wooden building, with galvanized roof and all modern conveniences, has been erected, and is now ready for occupation.

A new church now graces the reserve in place of the one destroyed by fire in 1901. The village is governed by an elective council, and the village is well looked after by the people. Some have good gardens and the streets are kept in good repair and clean.

The Indian agent's residence and office is on this reserve.

KITKATLA BAND.

Kitkatla, another Tsimpsean reserve, is situated on Dolphin island ; the people are great hunters, spending a large portion of the year away from their homes, engaged in fur-sealing and trapping of all kinds.

They have a large church, a school-house and an excellent brass band.

Rev. R. W. Gurd, ably assisted by his wife, ministers to these people, acting as clergyman, teacher and doctor.

On this reserve is to be found one of the best fire companies in the agency, having a steam fire-engine, and other modern fire-fighting appliances.

KITKAATA BAND.

This is a small Tsimpsean settlement at Hartley bay. A good church and a school, in which the missionary teaches, are the only public buildings.

They are governed by a council of chiefs, and are a good-living, self-supporting people.

KITSUMKALEM BAND.

This reserve is situated about forty miles up the Skeena river; many of these people, however, reside on the Port Essington special reserve, going to and from the up-river reserve fishing, hunting and trapping. In Port Essington are also to be found some Tsimpsean Indians from the Kitselas band. On this special reserve is the Methodist church, under the guidance of Rev. D. Jennings, who for many years has laboured successfully among the Indians of the northwest coast. A branch of the Port Simpson hospital is also connected with the church here, and during the summer season Dr. Kergin and his staff are taxed to their utmost in attending to the many sick and injured coming to them for treatment.

Dr. T. A. Wilson, the resident physician of the town of Port Essington, is also kept busy in attending to the many Indians applying to him for treatment throughout the year.

One of the most successful Indian days schools in this agency is located here, under the direction of Miss Tranter, some of the pupils in this school showing splendid progress in all branches taught. They also have on this reserve a good brass band.

KITSELAS BAND.

This reserve is situated sixty-five miles up the Skeena river, just below the Kitselas canyon. Many of these people reside at Port Essington and are, in general, thrifty and self-supporting.

OWEEKAYNO NATION.

This nation consists of five bands speaking a different language from the other four nationalities of the agency. These five bands are: Rivers Inlet, Kitamaat, Bella Bella, Kitlope and China Hat. They are all situated on Rivers inlet. The Rivers inlet tribe, from which the nation derives its name, is the lowest and least progressive tribe in this agency. This tribe has no school or church, and its members manifest little interest in their own welfare; they make a living by hunting, fishing and working at the Rivers inlet salmon-canneries during the fishing season.

The Katamaats under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Raley are among the progressive Indians of the coast. They enjoy the benefits of a good church, day school and girls' home.

Rev. Mr. Raley has laboured for a number of years among these people with great success. He and Mrs. Raley edit the only periodical printed south of Nass river: the printing is done by Indian boys. Kitamaat is situated at the head of Douglas channel. It is looked upon as a possible terminus of the transcontinental road.

The Bella Bella Indians deserve special mention for their pluck and perseverance as shown by them a year or two ago when they removed from the old village of Bella Bella, about two miles further north on the reserve.

They have built a fine village, good houses, a church, an hospital and a school: in fact work has been accomplished by the Indians of this village in two years that it has taken many years to accomplish in other places.

The Rev. R. W. Large, M.D., conducts the services in the church, and superintends medical work in this portion of the agency.

The hospital on this reserve has done a great deal for the Indians of the southern portion of this agency, and in conjunction with a branch of the same at Rivers inlet, operated during the summer season, is a boon to the Indians and whites alike in time of sickness.

The Bella Bella Indians depend upon hunting and fishing for a livelihood, and are looked upon as one of the most successful tribes in the hunting of the fur-seal, which they follow every spring at Goose islands.

The Kitlopes and China Hat Indians are less progressive, and have no schools, but are visited regularly by the missionaries. These bands are decreasing, on account of the younger people of the tribes moving to more progressive reserves.

TALLION NATION.

This nation is composed of three tribes speaking a different language from any other in the agency.

The Tallion band, from which the nation derives its name, lacks enterprise, and is a small peaceful band, which engages largely in hunting, and fishing to some extent during the salmon season.

Kemsquit is a small village at the head of Dean channel. The people of this village also are quiet and harmless, but make little attempt at advancement, having no school or church. They are engaged, during the summer season, fishing at R. Draney's cannery situated at the mouth of Salmon river. Dr. Spencer, medical missionary of Bella Coola, pays the reserve regular visits, attending to the sick and assisting them in general.

Bella Coola is an important Indian village at the mouth of Bella Coola river. This village is somewhat more advanced than the other Tallion villages, having a church and a school established in it, but Dr. Spencer has encountered great difficulty in getting the parents to take any interest in the education of the children. A large salmon-cannery is situated close to the reserve, where they can all secure employment if they wish. Through the efforts of Dr. Spencer this village is gradually improving, better houses are being built and old customs to some extent discarded.

The people are very friendly to whites, and are desirous of having them live near their reserve. They are possibly more friendly than any other tribe in the agency.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The great amount of work in connection with this agency this season, and the fact that I have only been in office for three months, prevent me from furnishing as complete a report as I otherwise would like to send forward; and for statistics I must rely largely on the last report of my predecessor in office, the late Mr. Chas. Todd, whose death occurred during the fiscal year.

Here let me add that I found in all parts of this extensive agency that I visited, that Mr. Todd was very much esteemed, and his services greatly appreciated. All, both whites and Indians, speak of him in the highest terms.

It affords me pleasure to be able to state that they are a sober, industrious people and in general appreciate the efforts put forth by the government for their advancement. Much has been done through the aid given to schools and hospitals to elevate and assist the Indians of this agency—and no doubt wisely, for, looking at the small amount required for the relief of destitution, it will, I think, be conceded that the expenditure has been on a people who have profited by these opportunities and who are learning to make good use of their resources.

During the present season, almost the entire Indian population are gathered at different canning establishments throughout the agency, and are looked upon as superior to the Japanese as fishermen, but the latter are also largely employed in the canning industry.

Owing to the great extent of this agency and the lack of facilities for travelling, I find it extremely difficult to visit as frequently as necessary the many places requiring my presence.

I have, &c.,

GEO. W. MORROW,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, July 10, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Otter point to Cape Cook, a distance of two hundred miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Aht nation, and consist of eighteen tribes.

Reserves.—The eighteen tribes have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating twelve thousand three hundred and ninety acres, or about five acres per capita of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay sound ; one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshaht tribe, containing one thousand and thirty acres; and the other at Numakamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Oiaht tribe, containing one thousand seven hundred acres. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from two acres to two hundred and fifty acres each ; the majority of these reserves are rocky, timbered or tidal lands, given for village sites and fishing stations, with only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

TSESHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Tsahaheh (No. 1), and is situated on the west bank of the Somas river, at Alberni, and comprises an area of one thousand and thirty acres. The total area of all their reserve is one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight acres.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Ahahswinnis, (No. 1) and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river, at Alberni, and comprises an area of ninety-six acres. The total area of all their reserves is four hundred and twenty-two acres.

HOWCHUKLISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Elhlateese (No. 2), and is situated at the head of Howchuklisaht harbour, Al-

berni canal, and comprises an area of four hundred acres. The total area of all their reserves is five hundred and seventy-five acres.

OIAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are Ahadzooas (No. 7), and Haines island (No. 8), and are situated at the eastern entrance to Barclay sound ; they comprise an area of one hundred and forty-five acres. The total area of all their reserves is two thousand six hundred and seventy-one acres.

TOQUAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Mahcoah (No. 1), and is situated at Village passage, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of one hundred and twenty-four acres. The total area of all their reserves is four hundred and twenty-one acres.

EWLHUILHLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Ittatso (No. 1), and is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of one hundred and eighty acres. The total area of all their reserves is six hundred and forty-nine acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Opitsat (No. 1), situated on Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of one hundred and eighty acres. The total area of all their reserves is five hundred and forty acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Yahksis (No. 11) and is situated on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of one hundred and eighty acres. The total area of all their reserves is two hundred and twenty-three acres.

AHOUSAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Mahktosis (No. 15), and is situated at Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and comprises two hundred and fifty acres. The total area of all their reserves is eight hundred and twenty-six acres.

HESQUIAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Heshque (No. 1), and is situated at Hesquiaht harbour, about twenty miles north of Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of two hundred and twenty-two acres. The total area of all their reserves is five hundred and seventy-seven acres.

MOOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Yuquot (No. 1), and is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and comprises an area of two hundred and ten acres. The total area of all their reserves is five hundred and twenty-seven acres.

MATCHITLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Cheshish (No. 15), and is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and comprises an area of twenty-nine acres. The total area of all their reserves is one hundred and twenty-seven acres.

NOOCHAHTLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named, Aktese (No. 1), Village island, and Kukamukamees (No. 2), Mission island, sixteen acres. The total area of all their reserves is one hundred and eighty-eight acres.

EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Oke (No. 10), and is situated on Esperánza inlet, and comprises an area of thirty-two acres. The total area of all their reserves is one hundred and twenty-three acres.

KYUKAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are named, Aktese (No. 1), Village island and Kukamukamees (No. 2), Mission island, comprising an area of one hundred and ninety-three acres.

These islands are part of the Barrier Island group. The total area of all their reserves is six hundred and eleven acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Aeous (No. 1), and is situated in Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, and comprises an area of one hundred acres. The total area of all their reserves is two hundred and fifty-eight.

NITINAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are named Tsooquanah (No. 2), Wyah (No. 3), Clo-oose (No. 4), and Carmanah (No. 6), all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and comprise a total area of seven hundred and seventy-three acres. The total area of all their reserves is one thousand seven hundred and ninety acres.

PACHEENA BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Pacheena (No. 1), and is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river, at Port Renfrew, and comprises an area of one hundred and fifty-three acres. The total area of all their reserves is four hundred and four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the various bands as hereinbefore enumerated is as follows: Tseshaht, one hundred and thirty; Opichesaht, sixty-three; Howchuklisaht, forty-two ; Oiaht, one hundred and fifty-six ; Toquaht, twenty-two; Ewlhuillaht, one hundred and fifty-two ; Claoquaht, two hundred and forty-three ; Kelsemaht, sixty-nine ; Ahousaht, two hundred and seventy-seven ; Heshquiaht, one hundred and sixty ; Mooachaht, one hundred and sixty-nine ; Matchitlaht, sixty-three ; Noochahtlaht, seventy-four ; Ehattisaht, one hundred ; Kyukaht, two hundred and ninety-

seven ; Chaiccleshat, one hundred and five ; Nitinaht, two hundred and ten; Pacheenaht, fifty-five, being a total of two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been good during the past year, there having been no epidemic or serious illness amongst them, except that consumption, as in the past, has claimed a number of them as its victims, and even this, I think I can say, is on the decrease, owing to a better understanding as to the laws of health generally. The villages throughout the agency are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, or as nearly so as it is possible to get the Indians to do ; and vaccination, with the exception of a small number of very young children, has received due consideration and attention.

Resources and Occupations.—Sealing, salmon-fishing for the canneries and hunting, on a small scale, are the principal occupations of these Indians, and the sources from which they derive their revenue, or mostly so ; a few earn something at times working for their white neighbours in various capacities, such as aiding mining prospectors, &c. A few were employed at Bamfield creek this year during the construction of the cable station and earned some money thereby.

The total revenue for the year has fallen somewhat below that of last year, and is accounted for by the fact that many of them refused to go sealing, due to the loss of the schooner *Hatzic* during the early part of the year 1902.

Buildings.—Many of the Indians throughout the agency have comfortable dwellings, but quite a number of these are not what they should be ; they have very few, if any, what might be called barns, or average outbuildings, as they do not keep any stock, to speak of, and do no farming. During the year just ended they have made very few additions to their buildings of the previous year, as during the past two years their earnings have decreased, giving them little money for such purposes, in a few instances an old building has been replaced with a new one of a very modest and inexpensive design.

Stock and Farm Implements.—A very few of the bands possess any stock at all, and even this is not noteworthy, as their few animals are inferior, and they do not take much interest in them ; in fact, their reserves are not adapted to such a purpose. They likewise possess practically no farming implements.

Education.—There are six day schools, and two boarding schools in active operation in the agency, and all are doing good work ; the boarding schools are at Clayoquot and Alberni, respectively ; the former under Roman Catholic, and the latter under Presbyterian management, are especially noteworthy ; they are both full and are doing much for the youth of the several bands, whose parents manifest a decided interest in the education of their children—who are generally very bright and promising; the money granted by the department for education in this agency is certainly being well accounted for, and when further money can be set aside for the enlargement of these educational institutions, or the establishment of new ones, which very preferably should be of the industrial, or boarding class, a still greater sum can be very profitably expended, as there are many promising children still out of school who would give a good account of themselves, and carry their influence into their Indian homes, if given the opportunity.

Religion.—It is regrettable to have to state that a large percentage of the Indians of this agency is yet pagan, not having thus far been brought under the influences of Christianity. The Roman Catholic Church has a goodly number enrolled as members, and the Presbyterian Church is likewise doing a good work ; some few also are Methodists, but the field is large and scattered and the workers are comparatively few; but it is hoped that henceforth all may be speedily brought under religious influence. There are scattered throughout the agency a number of churches of the different creeds named, at which the Indians attend well and seem amenable to divine instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole the Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding, and are, as far as their knowledge serves them, doing their

best to earn an independent livelihood, and in most instances, apart from the old amongst them, are fairly successful.

Temperance and Morality.—Those of the Indians who could be fairly classed as Christianized are as a rule temperate and moral, and even many of the pagans refrain from the use of strong drink ; on the whole the desire to use liquor, which the Indian by nature usually seems to have, is being gradually overcome, notwithstanding that much temptation is from time to time thrust upon them by unscrupulous white men who carry liquor to the shores of this island in sloops and by other means, and offer it to them for the profit to be derived by themselves ; the past year has seen drunkenness on the decrease amongst the Indians of this agency, and it is hoped that the improvement in this direction may be more marked as the years go by, and as they get to understand their own natures and what is of advantage and disadvantage to them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In contrasting the conditions existing in this agency among the Indians of to-day with those of years gone by, even as late as last year, I feel that there is much reason in support of the statement that they are steadily, though slowly it may be, improving in every way. Due to conditions over which they have not had control, their earning power has been diminished this year, and, in consequence, their improvement retarded in the way of building, and, in fact, in a general sense ; but it is hoped that the forthcoming fishing and sealing season, on which they depend largely, may be better than the past, and if so a very marked improvement will be seen in future.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
CLINTON, July 20, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903, together with a tabular statement of statistics and a list of government property in my charge.

Location.—The Williams Lake agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, south of the Babine agency, having the Rocky mountains as a portion of the eastern boundary, and the Fraser agency for its western boundary.

This agency contains an aggregate of ninety thousand and eighty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Salish and Tinneh peoples. With the exception of the older people, they speak the English language fairly well.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of five hundred and thirty-nine men, five hundred and twenty-eight women and nine hundred and thirty-six young people under twenty-one years of age, making a total of two thousand and three, an increase during the year of eighteen, there having been eighty-six births and sixty-eight deaths to record.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on both sides of the Fraser river about four hundred miles from its mouth. It contains an area of one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and one-half acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, and good grazing lands, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are also excellent hay meadows on this reserve.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-three, being an increase of one, there having been four births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, very little sickness among them. They have comfortable houses, which are kept in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are: farming, hunting fur-bearing animals, and working as farm-hands with white settlers; while the women earn considerable money making gloves, moccasins and other articles from deer-skins, while in fruit season they obtain quite a revenue from the sale of berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and good horse-stables. They have good horses, a few head of cattle and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—Only a few children from this reserve have received any education. These have been taught at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a neat church on the reserve. They take great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral and temperate people.

ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a level bench a few miles east of the Fraser river, and about three hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. It contains eight thousand three hundred and forty-seven and one-half acres. There is excellent land for farming on this reserve, but crops cannot be raised without irrigation, and water for this purpose is not available. A good portion is under fence and used for pasture. There are also on this reserve some excellent hay meadows where large quantities of hay are secured each year.

The natural features are bench-lands, excellent hay meadows and fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and fifty-nine, an increase of one during the year ; there having been three births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, no serious sickness amongst them. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a good sanitary condition.

Occupations.—These Indians are good farmers. Quite a number of the men find employment with white farmers, and with stockmen as drovers. The women make gloves and moccasins from the tanned deer-skins. They also sell and put up for their own use large quantities of all kinds of berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and good horse-stables. They have good horses, a few cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements, wagons and sleighs.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a good church on the reserve. A missionary makes occasional visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very good workers, industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

ANAHAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in a valley near the Chilcotin river, and about sixty miles from its mouth. It has an area of nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-two acres.

The natural features are open bench-lands, excellent hay meadows, and fair timber on the mountain-slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and twenty-three, an increase of five during the year, there having been eight births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. Their houses and surroundings are kept clean, and all refuse matter destroyed.

Occupations.—These Indians raise considerable grain and roots, have excellent horses and quite a large number of cattle and pigs. Quite a number own teams and wagons, and haul freight for merchants from the nearest railway station, a distance of two hundred miles. They also earn considerable money as drovers with cattlemen, being expert riders.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good stables, good horses and quite a number of cattle and pigs. They are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements ; also wagons, sleighs, saddles and harness.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education, there being no schools within seventy miles of the reserve.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, have a small church on the reserve, and are occasionally visited by a missionary of the church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and making steady improvement each year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southerly portion of this agency. It has an area of five hundred and four acres.

The natural features are good bottom-lands, good hay meadows, excellent timber and fair grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-seven, an increase of one during the year, there having been two births and one death.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order.

Occupations.—These Indians farm a little, have good vegetable gardens, raise a few apples, and small fruit, do some gold-mining, and during the canning season quite a number go to the coast and engage in the catching of the salmon. Quite a revenue is obtained from cutting saw-logs on crown lands, for which they find a ready sale at the saw-mills. The women also contribute largely from the sale of baskets, which are sought after by tourists.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have good dwellings and horse-stables, quite a number of horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, have a small church on the reserve, and a missionary makes regular visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and most of them are very comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves laid out for this band are along the left banks of the Fraser and Bridge rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, but the

Indians manage to raise good crops of grain and vegetables. There are nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-one acres reserved for this band. The natural features are bench-lands following the rivers, and all requiring irrigation; good grazing lands on the slopes of the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and nine, an increase of one, there having been two births and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no sickness of a serious nature amongst the Indians. Their houses are kept clean and all refuse matter destroyed.

Occupations.—These Indians are very industrious, raising good crops of grain and roots. Their occupations are various : as farm-hands, freighters, guides to tourists, gold-miners and hunters. The women make baskets, moccasins, gloves, and earn considerable from the sale of berries, which are plentiful near the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, good horse-stables, some good horses, a few cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church and have a small place of worship on the reserve.

Education.—None of the children from this band have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a small stream which empties into the Fraser river, three hundred miles from its mouth. These Indians have good agricultural lands, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, only a small portion is cultivated. They have an area of sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-nine acres; portions of this are hay meadows, where they cut considerable hay for their stock. The natural features are open bench-lands, good grazing lands, and fair timber on the hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-one, an increase of four during the year, there having been eight births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no serious sickness amongst these Indians. Their houses are kept clean and sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, working as farm-hands and cowboys with white settlers, and during the trapping season go long distances in search of fur-bearing animals.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse-stables, a large number of horses, a few cattle and pigs, and a fair supply of wagons, sleighs, harness and farm implements.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. One of the best churches in the agency is on this reserve, and the Indians take a great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, and there has been no case of intemperance amongst them for the last year.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek, where it joins the Fraser river two hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. It contains three hundred and sixty-seven acres. The natural features are bench-lands following the river and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-four. There were no births or deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no sickness of any kind amongst this band of Indians. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting, gold-mining and working as labourers with white men are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have good comfortable dwellings and good horse-stables. They have a few horses and cattle, wagons, sleighs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children from this band have been attending the public school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and are making better progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles from Cayoosh Creek No. 1 reserve, on a bench above the Fraser river. It contains seven hundred and eighty-five acres. The natural features are open bench-lands. There is good grazing land and and good grazing lands along the mountain-sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifteen, there having been no births or deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. Their houses are kept clean and comfortable.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and gold-mining are the principal occupations. The women earn considerable from the sale of moccasins, gloves and berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, good horse-stables, a few horses, cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band attended the public school.

Religion.—All these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have no church on the reserve, but attend worship at Lillooet, a distance of six miles from the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral and temperate.

CLINTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Clinton valley, and contains ten hundred and seventy-three acres. The natural features are small flats and meadow-land along the banks of a small stream running through the reserve, and timbered mountain-slopes afford good grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-six, there being no increase during the year. There were three births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; there has been no serious sickness amongst them ; houses are kept clean and comfortable.

Occupations.—They raise oats and vegetables, and cut considerable hay, work as labourers with white settlers, are good hunters, and during the winter season supply the village of Clinton with nearly all the fire-wood used. The women make and sell moccasins and gloves and also sell berries. They are also employed by white families as washerwomen.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, and horse-stables, good horses, a few head of cattle, and farm implements, wagons, sleighs and harness.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics, and they have a small church on the reserve. A missionary pays them regular visits.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, they are moral and temperate.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, about two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, and good grazing lands on the hills and mountain-slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred, a decrease of one, there having been ten births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the deaths on this reserve were of infants. It is difficult to state the cause, as the Indians were free from contagious diseases. The houses are kept clean and are very comfortable ; the yards and surroundings are carefully cleaned, and refuse matter destroyed.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, mine for gold on the Fraser river and work as farm-hands with white settlers, while many take their horses and wagons to the Cariboo mines, a distance of three hundred miles, where, during the summer and fall months, they find employment.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a fair class of dwellings, good horse-stables, a few good horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have one of the best churches in the agency and a well-trained brass band. A missionary makes regular visists amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, industrious and intelligent, devoting most of their time to cultivating their lands.

Temperance.—There is room for improvement in this respect, as occasionally some are arrested for having intoxicants, but it is becoming less frequent.

DOG CREEK BAND.

The reserve occupied by these Indians is situated on a stream of that name which flows into the Fraser river, three miles from the village, and has an area of thirteen hundred and seventy-one and one-half acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing lands on the hills and mountain-sides.

There are only seventeen Indians on this reserve. They make a living by farming, working as labourers with white settlers and fishing and hunting.

HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east and west banks of the Fraser river, three hundred miles from its mouth, and contains two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four acres. The natural features are open bench-lands. These Indians are unable to cultivate much land owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation. On the hills and mountain-sides there are good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two, an increase of one, there having been two births and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, have good vegetable gardens, and raise a large quantity of small fruit, such as currants, gooseberries and raspberries, also melons, squash, tomatoes and pumpkins, which are brought to Clinton and readily disposed of.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse-stables, harness, cattle and pigs, also farm implements.

Religion.—They belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have a small church on the reserve, and are very religious.

Characteristics and Morality.—They are industrious and law-abiding ; also temperate and moral.

KANIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge Creek valley, twenty miles to the east of the Cariboo wagon road, and contains four thousand five hundred and sixty acres. The natural features are bench and meadow lands, along the river-bottoms good grazing lands ; also good hay meadows ; the rest of the reserve is covered with good timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-three, a decrease of four, there having been ten deaths and six births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Although there were no infectious or contagious diseases at this reserve during the last few years, the death-rate far exceeds the birth-rate. The dwellings are comfortable and fairly clean, and the sanitary conditions good.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, cattle and pigs, and have a good supply of farm implements.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, working as farm-hands with white settlers, trapping, hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a very neat church on the reserve, and take great interest in religious matters.

Education.—Quite a number from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making steady progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

LILLOOET BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river near the village of Lillooet, and the remainder six miles below on the east side of the Fraser river. It contains one thousand four hundred and eighteen and one-half acres. Its natural features are good bench-lands, a large portion suitable for cultivation, but the cost of bringing on water for irrigation would be very great. There are good grazing and fair timber-lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-two, a decrease of six, there having been five births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Although the death-rate at this reserve was high, there was no contagious disease. The Indians have very comfortable dwellings, which are kept very clean and their surroundings kept clear of refuse matter.

Occupations.—They find employment at farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers, freighting, supplying fire-wood for the village of Lillooet, and acting as guides and packers to tourists and hunters in search of bears and mountain sheep. The women add considerable by the sale of moccasins, gloves, baskets and berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables. They have horses, cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farm implements, wagons, harness and saddles.

Education.—A few of the children of this band have attended the public school at Lillooet.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have just completed a very neat church on the reserve. A missionary spends most of his time amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of them earn a comfortable living, are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, the Indians of this band are moral and temperate ; occasionally they are led astray by getting intoxicants.

LILLOOET BAND NO. 2.

The reserve of this band is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, and about twelve miles from the village of Lillooet. It contains five hundred and forty-four acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands suitable for cultivation, all of which require irrigation. There are also fair timber-lands.

There are only seven Indians on this reserve. They make a living by farming and gold-mining.

PAVILION BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated both on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, and contains four thousand one hundred and thirty-six acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands, all requiring irrigation, good grazing and fair timber-lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-eight. There were no births or deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, and the reserve is in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, gold-mining, and working as farm-hands with white settlers are the principal occupations of these Indians. They also act as guides to white hunters.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good horses, a few cattle and pigs, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farm implements. They have fairly good dwellings and horse-stables.

Education.—None of these Indians have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve on the east side of the Fraser river, and are building another church on the west side of Fraser river on their reserve there. The lumber for the church has all to be whip-sawed, at a cost of $32.50 per 1,000 feet.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are excellent workers, law-abiding and making steady improvement on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral people, and it is a rare thing to hear of a case of intemperance amongst them.

QUESNEL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east and west banks of the Fraser river, and four hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, and three miles from the village of Quesnel. It contains sixteen hundred and eighty-seven and one-half acres. Its natural features are flats along the Fraser river covered with brush, and on the upper benches covered with heavy timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-one, an increase of two during the year, there having been five births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, although they are not as particular about sanitary matters as they ought to be.

Resources and Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hunting, fishing, boating, trapping, and working as farm-hands with white settlers. They do not raise any grain. They have good vegetable gardens.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a fair class of dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and a number of farm implements, wagons and sleighs.

Education.—None of these children have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but inclined to be lazy about cultivating their lands, preferring to hunt and fish for a living.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR MISSION BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and contains two thousand and eighty-five acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands requiring irrigation, timbered mountain-slopes and poor grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-two, no increase or decrease, there having been four births and four deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Dwellings and surroundings are in a good sanitary condition.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and gardening, packing with horses from the reserve to the various gold-mining camps on Bridge river, as labourers at various occupations and in hunting, fishing and gold-mining.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a fair class of dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, a few head of cattle and pigs, and a supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of these Indians have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, they are unable to cultivate as much land as they could. Consequently they are not making much progress in that respect.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

SETON LAKE OR ENIAS BAND NO. 2.

This reserve is situated on the east and west sides of Seton lake, about six miles from its outlet. It contains one hundred and eighty-eight acres. Its natural features are bench-lands and fair timber on the mountain-slopes.

There is only one man on this reserve. He makes his living by gardening, hunting and fishing.

SETON LAKE OR SLOSH BAND NO. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Seton lake, and contains eighty acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-five, an increase of one, there having been one birth and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. The dwellings are kept clean and surroundings tidy.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, hunting, fishing and packing with horses to the Bridge river gold mines. Their women are expert basket-makers.

These baskets are made from the roots of cedar-trees. The women get from $2 to $8 for them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fair dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, a few cattle and pigs, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of these Indians have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve, are very religious, and in the absence of the missionary, hold morning and evening service.

Characteristics and Morality.—They are good workers and law-abiding.

They are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR NECAIT BAND NO. 6.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the foot of Anderson lake, and contains eighty-four acres. Its natural features are bench and bottom-lands, surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered. There are no grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-three, an increase of one, there having been two births and one death during the year.

Health.—The health of this band has been good, and a decided improvement is noticed about their dwellings and premises.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, gardening, freighting in boats and canoes over Anderson lake, hunting, fishing, trapping, and as labourers with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse-stables; a few horses, cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. A large portion of this reserve is heavily timbered and it is not easy to make much improvement, but the Indians are steadily going ahead and making a fair living.

Education.—None of the Indians of this band have aver received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the east side of the Fraser river and the remainder along the Cariboo wagon road, about fourteen miles from the former. It contains five thousand two hundred and ten acres. Its natural features are in the portion along the Fraser river bench-lands, while the portion along the Cariboo wagon road is meadow-land. There is good grazing at both places and fairly good timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-one, no increase or decrease, there having been two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Until the latter end of this month the general health of this band was good, but lately there has been an epidemic of whooping-cough at the reserve. I instructed Dr. Hoops to attend to these cases and they are reported as getting along all right. The Indians' dwellings and surroundings are in excellent order.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are farming and teaming, working as farm-hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping. The women are expert makers of moccasins and gloves, which they sell readily. They also gather and sell large quantities of berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, cattle and pigs, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making steady improvements on the reserve, as they are very industrious and hard workers.

Education.—A few of the children of this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a very neat church on the reserve and are visited regularly by a missionary.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

STONE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west bank of the Chilcotin river and has an area of four thousand two hundred and twenty-five acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eight, an increase of two, there having been five births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are fairly well kept.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, and working as labourers with white settlers, as farm-hands and cow-boys are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, sleighs, harness and saddles, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of these Indians have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Until late years these Indians depended wholly on hunting and fishing. Now they are paying more attention to the cultivation of the soil and raise fair crops.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are temperate and moral.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream that flows into the Chilcotin river. It contains six thousand three hundred and fifty-two and one-quarter acres. Its natural features are bench-lands requiring irrigation, good grazing and hay-meadow lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-three. During the year there were no births nor deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, and their dwellings are in good order.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, working as labourers with white settlers, and as cowboys with stockmen, are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, cattle, pigs, wagons, sleighs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—No Indian of this band has ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and making fair progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Williams Lake valley. It contains four thousand six hundred and thirteen and one-quarter acres. Its natural features are good bottom-lands and excellent hay meadows, surrounded by good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-three, an increase of five, there having been eight births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no sickness at this reserve until recently. A few cases of whooping-cough broke out, but not of a serious nature. Dr. Hoops, of the 150-Mile House, attended to them. They have comfortable dewellings kept in good order, as are also their premises.

Occupations.—They raise a large quantity of grain, hay and vegetables. They team, hunt and fish, and work as labourers with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, horses, cattle, pigs, wagons and sleighs, and are well supplied with farm implements, harness and saddles.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a very neat church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making good improvements on their reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency are steadily advancing, particularly in their methods of cultivating their lands, taking much more interest than formerly, realizing that on this depends their sustenance during the winter months when game is getting scarce.

The industrial school at Williams Lake has been conducted very efficiently by the Rev. H. Boening, principal, and the other departmental teachers under him, and too much praise cannot be given them for the attention and care bestowed upon the children under their charge.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, September 9, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia, for the year ended June 30, 1903. The respective reports and statistical statements received from the different Indian agents throughout this extensive superintendency were, as they came to hand, duly forwarded to Ottawa, and I am pleased to be able to state that these returns, in accordance with the desire of the department, were received in good time and were as nearly as possible in the required form.

Under the different headings formulated by the department the following summary of particulars bearing upon the subject in hand may, I hope, be found interesting and satisfactory, as showing in a general way the substantial progress being made by the aborigines through the many channels leading to a useful and prosperous position in the ranks of civilized advancement.

Vital Statistics.—According to the census returns and to general observation, the native inhabitants of British Columbia are increasing. This pleasing condition is no

doubt owing in a great measure to the fact that these people have to some extent passed through the trying ordeal of what may be classed as the transition stage, during which time they were subject to many complaints and ailments brought on by a too sudden change from the roughest and simplest diet to the rich food of the well-to-do white man, which, from the facilities they have had to earn money, were indulged in to excess, while simultaneously there was a movement from the old-time houses, which, if rough, and according to our ideas very uncomfortable and not overly clean, possessed, at all events, owing to their primitive structure, openings for the passage of pure air throughout the buildings. Moving from such dwelling-places into, very often, small frame houses, almost air-tight, with frequently large stoves, continually kept going, proved a great strain upon the constitution of both old and young, especially as they were in the habit of rushing out in the cold and wet on the slightest occasion, half clad, not realizing the danger resulting from the changed conditions referred to.

At the present time they are getting more and more into the ways of careful white families, who look to ventilation, sanitary conditions, wholesome food and careful nursing, especially of children, as a means of maintaining health and prolonging life.

Health and Sanitation.—Throughout the superintendency, and the year now reported upon, I am happy in being able to state that the general health of the Indians has been exceptionally good. No epidemics or sickness in any dangerous and extended form afflicted them. In the early part of the year—last fall—a few cases of small-pox, of the very mildest type, appeared among the Squamish band. By prompt and effective action on the part of the department and the provincial health authorities these cases were quickly stamped out before any fatal results were experienced.

At Stevenson also, in August, 1902, a supposed case of small-pox was discovered in the Kyuquot Camp (West Coast Indians), which caused the removal of these Indians to some fields at the outskirts of the town, where they were kept in quarantine, much to their indignation and serious loss, as at that particular time the salmon had commenced to run and they lost their season's work at the canneries. The man upon whom the rash appeared recovered without having experienced any other ill effects, and none of the tribe, not even his wife, were at all affected by the malady.

Owing to improved conditions regulating their manner of living and habits generally, the Indians are becoming more or less free from the ravages of many of the fatal ailments which heretofore afflicted them, such as consumption, so deadly in its effects amongst the natives, and the many dread forms of scrofulous disease. Ordinary cases of sickness, as a matter of course, visit some of them from time to time, requiring medical attendance and medicine, which the department carefully provides.

Satisfactory results continue to flow from the careful attendance and treatment available at the different hospitals subsidized by the department, where the sick and indigent find a kindly refuge when sorely in need of help and care, and great praise is due to those under whose able supervision the charitable and medical aid bestowed is administered.

Vaccination is regularly attended to, and the antagonistic feeling formerly existing against the operation seems dying out, the Indians apparently realizing the preventive benefits arising therefrom.

Resources and Occupations.—Under this heading may be mentioned farming, gardening and working as farm-hands on the ranches of their white neighbours, &c., stock-raising and employment as cowboys throughout the white settlements, logging on their own account on government lands under 'logger's license', and working for wages in saw-mills ; employed as trimmers on ships loading coal, for which they are paid from $3 to $5 per diem ; loading lumber on ships for export, at which they earn equally high wages ; engaged as fishermen and at other employments around the canneries ; fur-sealing on their own account and as hunters on schooners owned by white men ; curing halibut, salmon and other fish products for home consumption and for sale; as sectionmen on railways, and labourers on provincial roads; as deck-hands

on steamers plying between different ports, as boatmen, packers, freighters, guides to miners, hunters and others ; mining on their own account and for hire ; hop-picking, dairying on their own reserves ; catching fish and procuring game in season, which they sell at different cities and towns ; fruit-culture, poultry-raising, making curios copied from ancient native models, for which they find a ready sale among tourists ; building fishing and other boats and canoes for their own use, and for sale ; working in coal-mines ; manufacturing dog-fish and oulachon oil ; working as carpenters and in various other capacities in new towns springing up throughout the province ; cutting cord-wood on crown lands for sale at canneries and to steamboat-owners ; also for fuel in towns ; acting as interpreters, as lighthouse-keepers and engaging from time to time in all such other desultory occupations wherefrom they expect to derive sufficient remuneration to recompense them for their labour. Indian women are also money-earners to no inconsiderable extent.

Irrespective of the wages earned annually at the canning centres and at the hop-fields, they make baskets of many varieties of design and finish ; these are highly prized by tourists and command good prices. In some cases they take them to the American side and dispose of them profitably. They cure and dress deer and cariboo skins, out of which they make gloves and moccasins, besides disposing of the dressed skins intact, which are used for many purposes. They are clever at making mats from the inner bark of the cedar and from rags, some of which are of an attractive and superior quality. They make their own and their children's clothes to a great extent, being materially assisted in the latter by sewing and knitting machines with which they are fairly well provided ; they also gather large quantities of berries, which in some cases they dispose of among the white people, the greater part, however, being dried and preserved for winter use; they also earn considerable money in doing chores and laundry work at the houses of their white neighbours.

Buildings.—With the exception of one or two of the less progressive agencies, a steady improvement is noticeable in the native residences being constructed each year, as well as in their farm buildings, &c. Many of their dwelling-houses are large and commodious two-story buildings, substantially built, with verandahs attached, and very frequently tastefully painted and well furnished with, to a certain extent, all modern conveniences.

The many cottages being erected are improving in style and comfort and are occasionally made very presentable by the addition of flower-gardens and house-plants. The Indians, I may here mention, are becoming much more careful in the manner in which they spend their money, being less inclined to throw it away in the purchase of useless pinchbeck baubles, and other worthless trash; articles of domestic use, such as will add to the comfort of themselves and families, being more in request.

Stock.—In sections of the country favourable to such undertakings, stock-raising is successfully carried on. The breed of cattle and horses is being largely improved and when opportunity arises the comparatively valueless cayuse is being got rid of and cattle purchased instead. The assistance rendered by the department through the supplying in a few cases of bulls and rams has been of great service in affording substantial encouragement to those engaged in stock-raising, which has all the more effect when coming from a source to which they have been taught to look for help and guidance. Pigs, sheep and poultry, are also increasing in the Indian settlements, much to the profit of the owners, who find them easy to manage and care for, besides having a ready market for such produce in the many mining and other towns springing up all over the province.

Farm Implements.—Owing to the fact that, as time advances, they find many of the channels closed against them through which in former times, when white settlers were few and the extent of country open to them almost limitless, they obtained all the necessaries of life, the Indians are realizing that they will in the future have to look to the land for their support, and are consequently paying more attention to the cultivation of the soil, and the raising of stock. As an outcome of that forewarning and

an indication of their praiseworthy enterprise, many of the bands are gradually acquiring, purchased with their own earnings, improved farm implements of all kinds, such as reapers and binders, mowers and threshing-machines, worked, some by steam, but generally by horse-power. In many districts, owing to their being so well provided, much money is earned by them during the harvest months by hiring out themselves and their machines to white settlers, &c.

With all the smaller implements they are, as a rule, well supplied.

Education.—Under this head very satisfactory progress is being made in such localities as are provided with schools. The desire on the part of the parents of Indian children for the education of their offspring is becoming more general each year, and in many places where no Indian schools are available the Indian children attend the provincial public schools, where, by their nice behaviour, neat appearance, cleanliness and attention to their studies, they give great satisfaction to their instructors. A perusal of the full and interesting reports from the principals of the industrial and boarding schools supported by the department, will repay all who are interested in such good works, and too much appreciation cannot be shown when the great care and untiring attention bestowed by the respective managements of the different denominations controlling these institutions is fully considered.

I have been pleased, during my visitations throughout the superintendency, to observe the many lasting benefits arising from the education and training received at these establishments.

Some of the Indian boys who have been so instructed are now engaged, in connection with one or other of the missionary societies, in teaching their native brethren, and are proving themselves perfectly capable of doing good work.

Stores have been opened on many of the Indian reserves, operated entirely by the Indians; the clerks being young men educated at one or other of the departmental schools. Young native women trained at these institutions go out to service as nursemaids, and general servants, and give great satisfaction to their employers. In their own homes it is noticeable that those who have had the advantage of such training are much more comfortably off and approach closely the standard regulating the domestic arrangements obtaining in the homes of respectable white people of the industrious class. In the management of their gardens, farms and other industrial pursuits, a method and thrift unobserved by the older Indians is noticed; the superstitious beliefs as well as many of the old-fashioned customs which so much impeded the advance of their fathers are dying out, and in another decade I feel assured these will be looked upon as things of the past.

Among the younger Indians English is freely spoken and their ambition to a great extent inspires them with a desire to attain that condition which will put them on a level with the white man.

Amongst the day schools doing the best work, which is in a measure owing to the more favourable conditions surrounding the children, may be mentioned that established on the Kitsumkalem reserve, of which the Indian agent, Mr. Morrow, writes: "One of the most successful Indian day schools in this agency is located here, under the direction of Miss Tranter, some of the pupils in this school showing splendid progress in all branches taught." While Mr. DeBeck, Indian agent, writes: "The day school at Alert Bay has been made a most complete success by Mrs. E. J. Hall, the present teacher."

The number and class of schools in this superintendency are given respectively in the different agents' reports; and fuller and further particulars may be found in returns received from the various principals and teachers.

Religion.—It is encouraging to be able to state that under this head the most satisfactory conditions exist. Religious observances and services continue to be practised with commendable devotion by those converted from paganism to the Christain belief; indeed, the faith shown by many of these primitive people is most astonishing and often pathetic, affording an example of implicit trust in, and faithful performance of, what they are taught to believe are their religious duties.

The superintendency is well supplied with churches and chapels ; even in the most remote places, when engaged in my periodical visitations, I find the 'village church,' which can be seen from quite a distance, and always has a softening and comforting influence, no matter how wild or rough its surroundings may be.

Happily at the present time there are but few pagans to be counted among the aborigines, nine-tenths of the whole population being now recognized as members of one or other of the different missionary denominations doing such good work in British Columbia.

Characteristics and Progress.—The native people are to a great extent self-reliant and industrious. As farm labourers, stockmen, boatmen, guides, packers, loggers, fishermen and as sectionmen on the railway, &c., &c., they are seldom excelled, and ever give good satisfaction to their employers. In many places they turn out voluntarily with teams and wagons, pick and shovel, and do extensive and valuable work on the public roads in the vicinity of their reserves. They are nearly all good handicraftsmen and have in places constructed substantial and often extensive bridges in a manner creditable to skilled workmen. Of late, incited by the growing knowledge of the value of the land on their reserves as a matter of future support, they have erected miles of good fencing and have devoted more attention to the working of the ground at their disposal. Some hundreds of tons of wheat are raised annually and delivered at the flour-mills. There are also striking instances of the capabilities of the natives as farmers and stock-raisers. In some instances individual Indians have large herds of as fine cattle and horses as can be seen on the majority of ranches owned by white men; others, though not so well off, are heading in that direction and the cry for more land is not of infrequent occurrence. Efforts have been made on behalf of some of these to obtain leases of grazing mountain-land from the provincial government, but all such applications have been invariably refused. There are instances of individual Indians of a more independent turn than others having branched out for themselves, leaving their reserves and, with the permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, pre-empting homesteads under the British Columbia Land Act ; as a rule they do very well and afford a wholesome object lesson to their less energetic and ambitious tribesmen. They are in many settlements rapidly getting into the ways of the white man, taking a hearty interest in all such matters as tend to the welfare of the community generally.

Of course there yet are numbers whose situation and environments are less favourable to progress and who, consequently, seem slow in their advance towards civilization and steady prosperity. It is, however, but a matter of time when these people, as a whole, will have settled down and adopted one or other of the many industrial occupations followed by their more enlightened white neighbours in their general battle for the means of maintaining a comfortable existence. At the present time they are, to a highly commendable degree, law-abiding and friendly, not only towards their own people, but to all others coming in contact with them. Crime is very rare in their communities, and, notwithstanding the many temptations that beset them through the machinations of worthless and evilly-disposed white men, &c., they pass through the ordeal creditably, much more so it is generally thought than would their tempters, with their boasted civilization and superior enlightenment, were they similarly exposed.

Temperance and Morality.—In this respect it may safely be stated that the majority of the Indians are free from censure, indeed rather deserving of praise, their lives evidencing a higher standard of sobriety and morals than is to be found among very many of the whites, whose bad example is to be deplored and acts as a serious stumbling-block in the way of the missionaries and others striving for the betterment of the Indian's condition.

Unfortunately there are some of the natives whose lives are not exemplary ; those who have been freely exposed to temptation in earlier days have acquired habits of dissipation difficult to overcome, while others, owing to unfavourable environments, have but too many opportunities for the satisfying of vitiated appetites.

Every reasonable effort has been made to prosecute and punish unscrupulous persons selling or supplying intoxicants to these unsophisticated people, and the few detective constables employed by the department have done much towards suppressing the illegal traffic in the localities where they were employed.

General Remarks.—In accordance with the desire of the department, medicines continue to be supplied to the different agents and missionaries stationed throughout the province for dispensation among such of the Indians as may be in need of assistance and unable otherwise to obtain medical aid. Medical attendance also under like circumstances has been provided where it has been possible to do so. I may here remark that the system put in practice during late years of placing medical gentlemen in different localities under salary for the purpose of affording the above-mentioned relief to the indigent sick, has been found most satisfactory in many ways, especially in the direction of economy and assured succour to the afflicted. Natives who, through sickness, old age, or other causes, were found absolutely in want of food and clothing have been relieved and efforts have been made to prevail upon those who could do so to help their suffering friends as well as also to inculcate principles of self-dependence. Although on account of the influx of labourers of all nationalities, and from other causes, fully explained in previous reports, there has been a gradual falling off in the earnings of the Indians for some years past, it is satisfactory to note that during the year ending June 30 last there has been a slight increase. This favourable turn in the tide of their prosperity is attributed to the general advance made by the Indians in industrial and economic directions rather than to any adventitious circumstances.

Within these reserves, where the construction of irrigation ditches has been assisted by the department, may be seen tracts of land producing good crops, which, before water was available, were almost worthless, thus affording not only a more abundant supply of the comforts and necessaries of life, but also acting as an incentive to higher aspirations leading to more practical efforts towards substantial and lasting advancement. As has been previously reported, during the summer of 1901 a fire destroyed at Metlakatla, the house until then used by the girls' branch of the Metlakatla industrial school, together with many others. During the past year funds were provided by the department to rebuild premises for the occupation of that establishment. Last spring the work was undertaken and the new buildings, known as the 'Indian Girls' Home,' was constructed upon the old site, which commands a view of the village, the harbour, and the surrounding country for many miles. An expanse of green sward fronts the edifice, which is within easy distance of the seashore, thus affording the children ample room for outdoor exercise as well as facilities for boating and bathing in fine weather.

The school stands upon a high embankment, and, being close to the salt water, good drainage is ensured, which, together with the favourable surroundings, should contribute to the health of the inmates.

The building is of two stories with a spacious well-lighted attic and a basement wherein provision is made for a play-room for the pupils during inclement periods, as well as for the storing of supplies, &c. The roof is covered with galvanized steel shingles, which will, it is hoped, prevent the occurrence of a conflagration similar to that which destroyed the old building, caused by sparks settling on the roof, blown from a burning house some two hundred feet away.

The foundation posts are of cedar and of substantial proportions, the structure being strongly braced throughout, to guard against the severe storms experienced in that locality. The first floor contains a large hall, reception-room, dining-rooms for the staff and for the pupils, class-room, cloak-room, back hall, and lavatories; kitchen, store-room, wash-room, and wood-shed. Upon the second floor are situated the pupils' dormitories, three bed-rooms for the staff, spacious hospital-room, sewing-room, and room for linen and stores; the windows are so arranged that the interior of the building is thoroughly lighted and good ventilation has been secured.

Should additional accommodation be required at any future time, with a small expenditure considerable un-used space in the attic could be utilized.

The superintendence of the work of construction was for the most part carried out by Mr. William MacLaughlin, chief clerk in this office, who was placed in charge of the Northwest Coast agency during the time elapsing between the death of the late Charles Todd and the appointment of his successor; and every effort was made by him to accomplish results favourable to the efficient management of the institution and creditable to the department.

Mention may also fittingly be made of the Indian industrial school to be known as the 'St. George's School,' built by the New England Company near Lytton.

Several hundred acres of land, much of which had been cleared and cultivated by the former owner, have been secured so that the company has been able to commence operations well equipped and fully prepared to afford practical training to the pupils.

A substantial well-finished and commodious building has been erected, the contract price being $11,663, which, with wiring, &c., for electric light, the construction of a reservoir, laying of pipes and terracing the school grounds, will bring the outlay in such connection up to about $12,750.

Besides the above there has been the expense of purchasing a heavy team, some pure-bred shorthorns, pigs, &c., &c.

A dairy of stone has been added to the farm buildings, which have been enlarged in some cases and generally repaired so that ample accommodation for all the different requirements necessary, in connection with such an establishment, has been provided. The company has also found furniture and fittings, &c., for the interior, and supplies, food, clothing, and every care for the boys who may become inmates. It is estimated that the entire cost of establishing this school, including, of course, the purchase of the large area of land referred to, will amount to about, if not quite, $32,000.

The staff employed at present consists of principal and matron; assistant teacher, farm manager, carpenter, shoemaker, two farm-hands and two household servants.

As is nearly always the case with a new school started among Indians, it will take some time before it gets into working order up to its full capacity, and it is sincerely hoped that the charitable and liberal provision made for the advancement of the Indian children in that section of the country may, in the near future, be crowned with the success so eminently deserved by the New England Company.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

REPORT OF INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., December 18, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the work undertaken by the Indian Reserve Commission, and by the surveyors employed in the survey of Indian lands in British Columbia during the past year.

Surveyor Green has been temporarily employed in the office since April 17, during which time he has been engaged as follows:—

Making tracings of the plans of the different reserves for the use of such of the Indian agents and Indian chiefs as had not hitherto been supplied with the same; making a comprehensive schedule of reserves in this superintendency for the depart-

ment ; renewing boundary posts on the Cowichan lake and river ; examining the banks of the Cowichan river for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of damage done by the washing away of banks, &c.; planning and superintending the construction of groins on the lower part of the Cowichan river for the protection of the banks, a work rendered necessary on account of the serious inroads being made by each succeeding freshet at the points protected ; he also, whilst engaged on the latter work, surveyed a portion of the river which had changed its course since a survey was made some ten years ago.

On May 1, last, Surveyor Devereux, acting under instructions, proceeded to complete the surveys of the Penticton, Osooyoos and Similkameen reserves, the boundaries of which were, owing to the precipitous nature of the country, left unfinished by the surveyor first employed upon that work some years ago. At that time the mountainous land was considered valueless, and accuracy, at a heavy cost, was not considered indispensable ; within the last few years, however, that section of the country has become an important mining centre, many valuable mineral deposits having been discovered, especially in the mountains, which rendered it necessary to have all the lines completed with the greatest possible care.

Mr. Devereux reports several serious errors in the work previously done, which will be reported upon at a later date when the matter has been fully investigated. I am glad to be able to state that it is now considered that all necessary surveys in that section of the country have been completed.

On October 6, accompanied by Surveyor Green, I proceeded to Arrow lake, in the Kootenay agency, for the purpose of defining a reserve for several families of Indians in that vicinity who hitherto had no land assigned to them for their use and occupation.

At Burton City I was joined by the local Indian agent, Mr. Galbraith, who pointed out the land desired, when, after a lengthy conversation with the Indians, and an inspection of the ground upon which some houses had been built, and gardens attempted, a reserve of two hundred and twenty-five acres was allotted to them by me, which included their houses, gardens, and camping-ground.

I detailed Mr. Green to make a survey of the reserve, thus saving the expense of sending a special survey party to undertake that work.

Mr. Devereux's report on his past season's work is herewith inclosed.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR DEVEREUX.

VICTORIA, B.C., December 1, 1902.

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B. C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work in the survey of Indian reserves in the Osooyoos division of Yale district.

In obedience to your instructions of May 4, last, I proceeded to Penticton and there began the work of connecting and completing the unfinished portions of the boundaries of reserves belonging to the Penticton, Osooyoos and Similkameen bands of Indians.

As might be expected, this work was found most difficult, comprising chiefly those portions of the boundaries which owing to the precipitous nature of the country had not been defined by the previous surveyor.

After outfitting at Penticton, I proceeded to the Osooyoos reserve No. 2, and completed the boundaries of that plot.

I next went to Penticton reserve No. 1, and there finished the unsurveyed portions of the western boundary of that allotment.

Thence I returned to Osooyoos, and there connected that portion of the eastern boundary of reserve No. 1 which had been run by Captain Jemmet in 1889, and also defined that part of it which was left undone by that gentleman. This latter part was found very difficult to survey.

On June 30, I left the Okanagan valley, and crossed into the valley of the Similkameen, and there started on the reserves belonging to the Upper Similkameen Indians. Churchuwayha reserve No. 2 A was the first to be connected and defined. The western boundary of this reserve was found to be 127.47 chains in length.

The next work taken up was reserves Nos. 3, 4 and 5. The boundaries of these allotments were completed by August 2.

The surveys of the Similkameen reserves were begun on August 6, and Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were all finished by September 18.

I then defined the boundaries of Nos. 7 and 8, and I regret to state that the old survey of these reserves was found so inaccurate that it will be necessary to have a new plan as well as new field-notes filed to show the allotment exactly as it is on the ground; the western boundary is very much out of meridian, and there is also an error of ten chains in the southern boundary.

The southern and western boundaries of reserve No. 10 and 10 A were next surveyed. This completed the defining of the whole of the allotments in this section of country.

The party was paid off at the end of October in Keremeos, and I arrived at Victoria with the camp equipment four days later.

I have, &c.,

F. A. DEVEREUX.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

OF

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the St. Joseph's Home, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home on the Fort William reserve, is very picturesquely situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, about one mile and a-half from the flourishing town of Fort William. Four miles distant from it is the beautiful Mount McKay.

Land.—In connection with the home there is only one acre of land. It is divided into boys' playground, girls' playground, vegetable garden, and flower garden. The land, though somewhat sandy, produces fine vegetables.

Buildings.—The home is frame, on a stone foundation, and is 70 x 45 feet. Some few feet to the rear of it is a storehouse, 12 x 20 feet. The school, which is 20 x 44 feet, contains two class-rooms and is a few rods from the main building. To the rear of the main building is a hen-house and a wood-shed. The basement of the home is divided into laundry, furnace-rooms, bake-room, kitchen, refectories, boys' play-room and girls' play-room. The ground floor contains parlour, music-room and assembly hall, chapel, boys' domitory and boys' bath-room, and a small infirmary for boys. On the floor above are the girls' dormitories, bath-room, and work-room, and the Sisters' apartments.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for about thirty-five pupils and a staff of five or six.

Attendance.—The attendance at the home during the year was fifty. Of this number eighteen were boys, and thirty-two were girls. The number of day-pupils in attendance was forty-two, and of this number eighteen were boys, and twenty-four were girls.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it, is from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There are also regular hours of study, morning and evening. Special attention is given to singing, and the time devoted to it is always of special interest to the children, a number of whom are gifted with very fine voices. Private lessons in instrumental music are given to a number of the larger girls, who, as a rule, appreciate this instruction very much.

The older girls are also carefully instructed in sewing, dressmaking, knitting, baking and all kinds of housework, and with practice in these branches they make great progress.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm in connection with this home. Our garden is small but well cultivated, and the boys take great interest in planting the seeds and keeping the garden free from weeds.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in domestic work, including baking, cooking, sewing, knitting, darning, dressmaking and laundry work, and under careful supervision have made rapid progress. The boys are taught to keep their apartments neat and clean ; to help in the garden, and to attend to the wood and water.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully instructed in morals and religion by their teachers and also two or three times a week by the pastor of the parish. They attend all the religious services held in the church, and have morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. There is, however, in many of the children a tendency to lung diseases and to consumption. There have been during the year two cases of diphtheria and one case of fever.

Water Supply.—The water is drawn from the river by means of a force-pump from which lead pipes lead to the different parts of the institution.

Fire Protection.—All fire-appliances are in order. Three Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers are placed in convenient parts of the building. Two fireman's axes and seventy feet of hose are kept in constant readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is well heated by two hot-air furnaces. The only means of lighting the institution at present is by the use of coal-oil lamps. The class-rooms are heated by box stoves.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoons, are given exclusively to recreation. Both boys' and girls' playgrounds are furnished with suitable games. In summer a ramble in the woods is a most enjoyable feature of their recreation.

General Remarks.—On account of the increasing number of children in our home, we have been obliged to undertake the building of an addition, 40 x 25 feet, in order to be able to accommodate the children. During the past year the Sisters who are in charge of the institution have been obliged to give up their own rooms that they may not have to refuse admittance to the children.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWK INSTITUTE,
BRANTFORD, August 12, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk Institute for the year ended June 30, 1903.

This institute was established by 'The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England,' briefly 'The New England Company' in the year 1831.

Land.—The land comprises three hundred and ninety acres, as follows : lot No. 5, Eagles Nest, township of Brantford, ten acres, crown grant (on this were the buildings) and one hundred and ninety-four acres by license of occupation ; Mohawk Glebe lot, city, one hundred and eighty-six acres, rented.

Buildings.—The institute, laundry and dairy were totally destroyed by fire on April 19 last ; the farm buildings were burnt down on May 7, and the boys' play-house where the lads were temporarily housed was destroyed on June 21, the boys being accountable for the three fires.

Accommodation.—Accommodation has been provided in temporary buildings for about thirty-five boys and forty-two girls.

Attendance.—The returns for the quarter ended June 30, 1903, show an attendance of fifty-seven boys and sixty-three girls, classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
" II.	13
" III.	24
" IV.	39
" V.	12
" VI.	25
	120

The average attendance for the year was one hundred and eighteen. Reducing our numbers in the middle of May to ninety-four has very much lowered the average attendance.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario. The progress has been very satisfactory.

Two pupils passed the 'entrance' examination last month.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer, and in winter from 8.45 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standards IV and VI have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions, A and B ; first week, 'A' division attends school in the morning, 'B' division in the afternoon ; second week the order is reversed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

Farm and Garden.—This year has been the best in the history of the farm, showing as it does a favourable balance of $2,258. Products supplied to the Mohawk Institute, $1,667 ; cash sales, $3,979.

Industries taught.—*Carpentry and Painting.*—Under instruction the boys do all the work for the institution and farm. The principal work was building a new cottage for the gardener and improving the Mohawk church.

Brass Band.—The band of fifteen boys continued to make good progress until June 21, when their instruments were destroyed in the conflagration of the band-room and play-house.

Farming, &c.—Farming, gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupations of the boys and include the management of a dairy of over thirty cows and the raising of pigs, also the cultivation of plants and flowers for market.

Girls' Work.—The girls are trained for domestic work, including sewing, knitting, dressmakinig, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. They make all their own clothing, also that of the boys, with the exception of the best tweed uniform, an issue of which is purchased every other year. The girls completing their training here are much sought after, they readily obtain good situations at from $8 to $10 per month from the start.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily and divine service at the Mohawk church at 11 a.m. on Sundays. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools, and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the institution was all that could be desired.

The health of the pupils was very good—two deaths occurred—that of a girl from consumption and a boy from intestinal obstruction, through depraved appetite.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are : one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m. ; also one half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the teachers take their vacation, each pupil has half a day holiday, and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their playground with swings and horizontal bars ; they also have a field where they play cricket, baseball and football. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, balls, skipping-ropes, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library, and the boys have the daily newspapers sent to their reading-room.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,

Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
MUNCEY, October 29, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Mount Elgin industrial institute for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Mount Elgin industrial institute is situated on the banks of the Thames river, one mile south of the Muncey station on the Michigan Central railway, and in the southern extremity of Caradoc township, Middlesex county, Ontario. Two hundred and twenty-five acres of land comprise the farm attached to this institution for industrial purposes, which since the enlargement of the institution has proved to be entirely inadequate to its necessities. To supply the need thus created, recourse has been had to the leasing of adjoining lands from the Chippewa and Oneida bands. The rental paid for said lands proves a serious drain on the finances of the institution.

Buildings.—The buildings are composed of the four-story building erected in 1895, the old building known as the annex and refitted in 1897, recreation hall for boys, laundry, barns, stables, carpenter and shoe-shop, also two separate dwellings occupied by officers of the institution. Since the last report, concrete and brick foundations have been placed under the pig-pen, stock barn and straw barn, giving additional accommodation for stock.

Grounds.—A beautiful lawn, crossed by a well gravelled driveway, lies southward and westward of the main building, furnishing playground for the girls on the south, and a tennis lawn on the west. To the north of the main building stretch the ample and beautiful grounds used for sports by the boys.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for from one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty pupils and a staff of twelve officers.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department being one hundred, the attendance varies from one hundred to one hundred and five. I have been compelled to refuse about fifty per cent of the applications presented by parents or guardians in behalf of the prospective pupils.

Class-room Work.—Each pupil receives four days' instruction in the class-room and two days' in the industrial department each week. By a simple division of pupils

into groups, the advantages of a graded school are attained. The schools are inspected by the county inspector and pupils advanced regularly to the standing of high school entrance. School rooms, lavatories, dormitories, playgrounds and recreation halls are under the continued oversight and inspection of the teachers and matron.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is composed as above stated of two hundred and twenty-five acres of a rich clay loam soil admirably adapted for mixed farming. It is well underdrained and in a high state of cultivation and furnishes from year to year, except in special cases, ample supplies of flour, meats, vegetables and dairy products, but is sadly lacking in facilities for pasturage for cattle and horses.

Industrial Work.—The pupils are instructed according to age and sex in the following industries : farming in all its branches, rearing and management of stock, horses, cattle, pigs and domestic fowl, drainage and tilling of land, and carpenter work, and the cutting, making and mending of garments, cooking, baking, general house and laundry work.

Moral and Religious Training.—In charge of an officer the pupils attend public service each Sabbath morning, Sabbath school in the chapel each Sabbath afternoon, song, praise and prayer service in the same place each Sabbath evening. Bible study with the singing of gospel songs is associated with the morning and evening prayer service each day of the week. The conduct of the pupils in general is good. As might be expected, difficulties arise, but pupils are with few exceptions orderly and obedient. In the schools discipline is maintained by the teachers, only grave offences being reported to the principal. In the industrial departments, disobedience and bad conduct are reported to the officer in charge, to be dealt with by the principal as the case demands. No prescribed punishment is laid down, but varies according to the individual case and may partake of the withholding of some privilege or the assigning of an extra task.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils during the year has on the whole been good, three serious cases of pneumonia forming the exception.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is not on the whole satisfactory. Certain repairs to plumbing and a supply of pure water are seriously needed.

Water Supply.—The water supply while abundant is not of good quality, as reported by the inspector some time since. This is a serious problem, and demands immediate attention. The confusing of quantity with quality has been too long maintained.

Fire Protection.—Buckets of water and chemical extinguishers are kept in each flat of the main building. Two small tanks to contain water are placed in the garrets of same, but little pressure can be secured upon the hose in the different flats owing to the extremely small size of the connecting pipes. The annex, recreation hall, laundry, barns and stables are without any protection whatever.

Heating.—The heating of the main building and the annex is furnished by three hot-water furnaces burning coal, which efficiently heat all parts of said buildings.

General Remarks.—I regret to report the death on May 23 last, of the late principal, the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, who for twenty-two years laboured so arduously and so successfully in connection with this institution. Its equipment and efficiency bear testimony to his ability and industry.

I have, &c.,

T. T. GEORGE,

Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, August 13, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are situated on the bank of St. Mary's river, one and one-half miles east of, and within, the town limits of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety-three acres, comprising park lots one and two, in the Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase and is held in trust by his Lordship the Bishop of Algoma. Originally forest, the land is now, with the exception of a few acres, cleared.

The soil is extremely light and rocky and is best adapted for grazing purposes. A large portion of it is quite useless for farming purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are admirably situated, fronting the river, and consist of :—

1. The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, main block, 160 x 37 feet, with various wings and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, main dining-hall, kitchens, visitors' entrance, staff-rooms, furnace-rooms, lavatories and dormitories.

2. A little to the east and almost in line with the main block stands a large two-story frame building, 60 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and play-room for the boys. On the upper floor the senior school is held.

3. Some sixty yards from this building standing due east and west is the Bishop Fauquier memorial chapel, erected in 1883 with funds subscribed anonymously in England and Canada as a tangible, enduring and useful memorial to Algoma's first revered bishop.

4. Hospital with attendant's cottage adjoining.

5. Farmer's cottage and laundry, 20 x 40 feet.

6. Carpenter's cottage.

7. Factory.

8. Shoe-shop, barns, stables and various minor buildings.

Since my last report the following repairs and improvements have been effected, viz., painting and repairs to school-room ; chapel windows repaired ; repairs to drains and water-pipes; whitewashing dormitories; repairs to kitchen sink and clothing-rooms ; painting and repairs to dining-hall ; making hay-rack, screens and tables for laundry and general repairs to building.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred pupils ; sixty boys and forty girls, and twelve members of staff.

Attendance.—The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the year was sixty-five—forty-eight boys and seventeen girls. Eight boys and four girls were admitted, ten boys and five girls were discharged and three boys died.

The average attendance for the year was fifty-six.

Of these now in residence, eighteen are motherless, eight fatherless and thirteen are orphans.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior divisions under the tuition of two teachers in separate buildings. The curriculum followed is similar to that of the public schools of Ontario.

Both schools are equipped with automatic desks, large wall maps, globes, and necessary school material, including kindergarten material for the juniors.

The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 5 p.m. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted.

Twenty-three boys and twelve girls qualified for promotion during the year.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry, farming and shoemaking have been in operation during the year. The carpenter-shop is a detached building, 24 x 90 feet, situated some two hundred yards from the main building and is fitted with steam-power and machinery for planing, sawing, turning, &c. Every branch of the work is taught by an experienced mechanic in charge.

Seven boys were apprenticed during the year and made excellent progress.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is worked by a number of boys with a practical farmer in charge. Forty-five acres are under cultivation ; seven of which are in vegetables and roots for winter use. The sales of dairy produce realized $193.19 ; meat and hides, $367.07.

In the winter the farmer and his boys find steady employment in teaming, chopping in the bush and the sawing of wood for the institution.

The shoe-shop, like last year, has been in charge of one of our ex-pupils.

All the re-soling, patching and mending of boots and shoes and shoepacks for both institutions have been done in this shop for the past year.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Pupils and staff attend the Shingwauk memorial chapel or St. Luke's Pro-Cathedral in town. Morning and evening prayers are held in the school-room every day and Sunday school on Sunday afternoons.

Methods of punishments are fines, impositions and keeping in to work on half holidays. Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resource.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils throughout the year was on the whole satisfactory ; but I have to report the death of three boys from tuberculosis. Drains are kept clean, lime and other disinfectants are used and all large refuse is placed in barrels and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply.—The water is pumped from the river by steam-power, into large tanks placed in the roofs of the main building and laundry.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are placed at convenient distances outside of the main building and on each flat of the interior, to which one hundred feet of hose, kept ready for use in case of fire, can be readily attached.

The Shingwauk home is also supplied with four chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heat and Lighting.—The main building is heated throughout by the hot-water system. The system works well and is satisfactory. Wood stoves are used for heating all detached buildings, including the chapel.

Coal-oil lamps are used throughout the buildings for lighting.

Recreation.—Both schools have playgrounds ; suitable games and gymnastic appliances are provided. Indoor games, books and magazines are provided for the winter.

I have, &c.,

G. LEY KING,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,
WIKWEMIKONG, July 4, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Wikwemikong industrial schools for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This institution is located on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, ten miles north of the Manitowaning agency, in the village of Wikwemikong, on the hillside which forms the west shore of Smith bay.

Land.—About two hundred acres of land were granted by the Indians to the use of the missionaries, and held in trust by them, for the combined purposes of the mission and the school. It is stony, but otherwise fertile land, half of which is under cultivation—the other half being used as pasture.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are accommodated in two separate institutions about two hundred yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs, under the supervision of the principal.

The boys have their study and class-rooms, dining-room, wardrobe and play-hall, in a two-story frame building, 50 x 100 feet. The rooms for the sick, the kitchen and the dormitory are in the missionaries' residence, a three-story stone building, 110 x 60 feet, where also the staff have their rooms. The dormitory is particularly healthy, being 108 x 40 feet, with a ceiling seventeen feet high, and is well lighted and ventilated; there are in connection with it baths and water-closets fitted up according to the most approved method.

The girls and their staff have all their rooms in one three-story frame building, 108 x 50 feet, situated further up the hill. Their sleeping-room is not healthy, the ceiling being low, and the space too limited. Their recreation-room is also inadequate. This feature, however, will disappear shortly, for a three-story frame building, 50 x 35 feet, is now under construction, which will add to the present limited accommodation an airy sleeping-room, a more healthy recreation-room, an additional class-room and other conveniences. A few yards from the girls' main building stands a two-story frame structure, 40 x 50 feet, used for a wash-room and its various appendages, store-rooms, bakery, &c.

Towards the shore of the bay stands the combined blacksmith, tinsmith and paint-shops. Closer to the shore is a little saw-mill with the carpenter-shop and the machinery for wood-manufacturing purposes. The shoemaker-shop and the bakery for the boys' school are located in an old mission stone building. There is also a music-room set apart especially for the use of the brass band, composed of former pupils of the school.

There are yet to be mentioned in connection with the farm three barns, each with a spacious stable in its basement, piggeries, henneries, sheds for agricultural implements and various carriages, wood-sheds, and ice-house.

Accommodation.—There is ample room to accommodate eighty boys and their staff, and after a month there will be good accommodation for as many girls and their staff. However, with some remodelling of the boys' school, accommodation could be provided for one hundred boys.

Attendance.—The number of pupils enrolled during the year has been one hundred and forty-three, of which eighty-three are boys, and sixty girls, and the average attendance has been one hundred and twenty-eight, the difference between the figures being accounted for by arrivals and departures during the year. The attendance of

day pupils from the village has been, as usual, very unsatisfactory, owing to various causes, which deserve the attention of the department.

Class-room Work.—This is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.45 a.m. and 1.30 to 4.30 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7.30 p.m. for private reading, letter-writing, vocal music, etc. The boys of the fifth standard were present in class only for two hours and a half, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. In the same manner the older girls spend a part of the time devoted to class-work, in sewing, dressmaking, knitting, baking, etc. The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, two for the boys and two for the girls, and are under the tuition of four different teachers, boarders of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day pupils.

The pupils were graded as follows :—

Standard	I	11 pupils.
"	II	51 "
"	III	38 "
"	IV	21 "
"	V	8 "

The pupils generally, especially the boys, have made very good progress in the English language, and arithmetic, and many would be well fit to fill positions requiring but elementary training, but, as it is, they have no opportunity to make use of their knowledge, when out of school.

Farm and Garden.—The farm, as described above, is managed with a view of supplying the institution with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. It is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys, with the help of Indian workmen, under the guidance of an experienced farmer. About one acre is laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden. This department is quite profitable, and enables us in a great measure partly to supplement the annual grant which covers hardly two-thirds of our expenses.

Industries Taught.—The main industry taught to the boys is farming, because it is the best and almost the only means they will have of earning their living when out of school. But attention is also given to woodworking, blacksmithing and shoemaking. Ten of the older boys were especially applied to farming, four to woodworking, two to blacksmithing and one to shoemaking. Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed daily about two hours, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting fire-wood, dairying, gardening, feeding stock, helping in the kitchen, and on the farm. The laundry work is done at the girls' school, with the help of Indian women. The more advanced girls have a daily sewing class. The pupils generally take well to these various kinds of manual labour.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular care is given to this most important part of education. Special religious instruction is given the pupils almost daily, and whenever there is an opportunity, they are reminded by advice, exhortation or reproof, to manifest in their behaviour the religious and moral principles they have learned. A weekly report on every pupil from all the officers of the institution, made public and sanctioned by rewards or reprimands, is an effective means of maintaining good morals and order. The pupils attend all the religious services of the parish church.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is very good, except that of the girls' sleeping-room, which is now being improved as mentioned above. There has been no serious illness on the part of the boys, but many little ailments in the girls' school, such as mumps, colds, &c. Outdoor sports and work account mainly for the better health of the boys.

Water Supply.—A windmill and a tank holding fifteen thousand gallons, supply excellent water from the Georgian bay, for all purposes ; galvanized iron pipes leading it to all parts of the institution.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants in connection with the tank and supplied with two-inch hose on every floor of the main buildings, constitute our principal protection against fire, besides ten fire-extinguishers, five fireman's axes, and buckets of sand for use in case of lamp-explosions.

Heating and Lighting.—Both schools are heated by box-stoves and are kept comfortable. The boys' dormitory, however, and the staff's quarters, are heated by hot water in connection with the missionaries' residence. Light is furnished by coal-oil lamps, except in the girls' school, where an acetylene plant has been installed.

Recreation.—Two hours daily besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. The first Tuesday of every month is a free day for all the boys who have given satisfaction throughout the month. Both schools have playgrounds, although rather small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances, and play halls for bad weather, and evening recreations in winter.

General Remarks.—As a whole, this year's work was crowned with success, and we are pleased with the results.

I have, &c.,

J. PAQUIN, S.J.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL,
RAT PORTAGE P.O., September 8, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is situated on the west side of Shoal lake, an arm of the Lake of the Woods, in Ontario, near the boundary of Manitoba, and just east of Shoal Lake reserve No. 40. This school is reached by water from Rat Portage or Keewatin, being about forty-five miles from either in a southwest direction.

Land.—A peninsula containing two hundred and ten acres, between Rice bay and Shoal lake, was secured by the Presbyterian Foreign Mission committee. Ten acres of this was a free grant, and the remainder was purchased from the Ontario government. The location is registered as D 492. Several rocky ridges run across the land from north to south, but a large portion of it is excellent soil and will be very suitable for farming and gardening. About two acres have been cleared.

Buildings.—A building, 38 x 66 feet, was erected recently by the Presbyterian Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, containing two stories of frame and a basement of stone. The basement contains two furnace-rooms, laundry, boys' and girls' bath-rooms, four store-rooms and boys' and girls' recreation-rooms. The main floor contains a school-room and book-room, boys' entrance and hat-room, children's dining-room, office and hall, parlour, staff dining-room and kitchen. The second floor has two boys' dormitories, four staff bed-rooms, staff bath-room and two girls' dormitories. There is a clothes closet off each dormitory. The large attic is used for a store-room.

There is also a stable, 12 x 20 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for a staff of five.

Attendance.—There are seventeen children on the roll ; nine boys and eight girls. The average attendance for the year was eleven and three-fourths. This being the first year of the school, the attendance was low, but it increased during the latter part of the year.

Class-room Work.—For beginners the pupils have made good progress. The subjects taught are: reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, music, calisthenics and general knowledge. They excel especially in writing and spelling.

Their conduct is very good.

Farm and Garden.—One acre is under cultivation in two vegetable gardens, and the soil and climate are good. For the first year the crop is excellent. The windmill is used with hose to water the garden. About two acres are fenced in, and more land is partially cleared. Being thickly covered with small timber, it takes time to get much land into proper condition. Some of the stumps were removed with dynamite in clearing for the garden.

Two horses, one cow, two calves and some hens are kept.

Industries Taught.—The large boys work out half-days with the principal or the farm helper, clearing land, fencing, hauling wood or hay and at other farm work.

The girls are taught housework, washing, ironing, mending, cooking and baking. The smaller children are in the school-room full time.

Moral and Religious Training.—The scholars are taught obedience and right and wrong. They commit to memory the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer. There is daily Scripture-reading, singing of hymns and prayer, and on Sundays, Sabbath school and church service are conducted.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good. The sanitary arrangements are also very good. The sewer empties into Rice bay, west of the building, while the intake of the water pipes is on the east side from Shoal lake ; all rooms are well ventilated and have high ceilings.

Water Supply.—A windmill pumps the lake water into a tank in the attic, from which it gravitates in pipes to all parts of the building where needed. Hot water also is supplied through the range boiler. A large tank in the laundry holds the rain-water which is drawn off in any part of the basement.

Fire Protection.—The windmill, pump and the two tanks with iron pipes and one hundred and seventy feet of hose, with hydrants on each floor, give excellent fire protection. Axes and water in pails are kept in convenient places in case of fire. The scholars are drilled in getting out of the dormitories quickly and orderly by ladders fastened to the balcony or by the two stairways inside. They are also taught how to use the hose.

Heating and Lighting.—Two hot-air furnaces, cook-stove and laundry stove heat every part of the building comfortably. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In summer much time is spent in football, boating, swimming and other games. In winter there is coasting, skating and sliding, with indoor games in the evening, such as ping-pong, crokinole and magic lantern.

I have, &c.,

J. O. McGREGOR.

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
KEEWATIN DISTRICT,
NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORWAY HOUSE, *via* SELKIRK, MAN., August 8, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the third annual report of the Norway House boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on the Norway House reserve at Rossville village. It commands a fine view of Little Playgreen lake. We are about twenty-five miles down the Nelson river from the foot of Lake Winnipeg, in the territory of Keewatin.

Land.—The school does not own any land at present, but the Indian council proposes to set apart six hundred and forty acres for school purposes. Part of this, about one acre and a half, is being used as a garden at present. It still belongs to the Indians. There is only a very small part of the contemplated grant that can be farmed. The rest is rocks and muskegs.

Buildings.—There are six buildings in connection with the school:—

(a) The main building is a frame structure, built on a stone foundation. It has sheeting, building-paper and siding on the outside of studding ; and sheeting, building-paper and ceiling on inside. It is painted inside and out. It contains the office, principal's rooms, two play-rooms, a dining-room, kitchen, store-room, sewing-room, two dormitories, and four private rooms.

(b) School-house, a new building used as a school-room only.

(c) One log storehouse.

(d) One small log stable for cattle only.

(e) One large closet.

(f) One root-house, new, 18 x 18 feet.

There has been a porch built over a cellar door which opens outwards. A sidewalk has been built around the main building and extends in one direction towards a new stable which is in course of erection, and in the other direction past the reserve day school to our new school-house. We have also put a strong picket fence around the main building, the girls' playground and a small vegetable garden ; one fence incloses all. We have also built a substantial wharf for the use of the steam tug in landing supplies. A new log barn and stable combined is in course of erection, and will likely be completed soon. It is 28 x 30 feet.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for sixty children, and a staff of five.

Attendance.—With the exception of about six weeks we have had the full number allowed by the government, that is, fifty, and most of the time more. A few cases of truancy have caused some trouble.

Class-room Work.—The regular course prescribed by the department has been followed, and considering the delay caused by an epidemic of sickness, excellent work has been done. The children show very marked ability in drawing and writing, and have made good progress in arithmetic and reading.

Farm and Garden.—By reference to the second heading of this report, it will be seen that for some time at least farming is out of the question. We have a small garden in which the ordinary vegetables can be grown quite easily. This year, however, a late and cold spring has made gardening a failure. We have potatoes, pease, and turnips, but smaller stuff failed to come on.

Industries Taught.—Cooking, sewing, laundry and general housekeeping are taught the girls. The boys are, on a small scale, taught gardening, the care of cattle, and carpentering.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is supplied by the personal efforts of all the staff. We also have a morning and evening meeting, at which we read the Bible and explain and enforce it as well as we can, sing suitable hymns, and engage in prayer. Every Sunday evening we conduct a Sabbath school, at which the regular international lessons are studied.

Our school is within two hundred yards of the Methodist mission church, in which divine service is conducted twice every Sunday, except occasionally, when it is held three times. The children are taken regularly to these services.

Health and Sanitation.—We have suffered, in common with the reserve upon which we are situated, from a most virulent epidemic of whooping-cough, bronchitis and pneumonia; most suffering from all three diseases at the same time, and in addition, some had chicken-pox. Lilian Yeomans, M.D., and Miss A. Yeomans, a trained nurse, did all in their power to check and cure the troubles, but in spite of this we lost three girls and one boy from the above cause, and one girl from eating poisonous berries while out in the bush. This, however, could not be taken to indicate unhealthy conditions in or around the school, as there were about sixty-five deaths on the reserve from the same cause. Nearly all the children suffered more or less from these diseases. We gave the children and staff a week's holidays at Christmas, which was unusual, to rest and regain strength after the long siege of sickness. With regard to sanitation, I found the cellars very wet and no drain to carry off the water. This is being remedied as fast as possible. I have also built a wharf, from the outer end of which we get much better water than was formerly secured off shore. Everything else which circumstances will permit is being done to keep the place in a healthy condition.

Water Supply.—We have abundance of good water in Little Playgreen lake, about one hundred yards from the school.

Fire Protection.—This is most inadequate to the needs of the school. We have nothing in the way of hose, tanks, fire-escapes, or fire-extinguishers. We have one barrel of water in each dormitory, with a pail and a number of pitchers on hand. Then in the kitchen are four barrels, all of which are filled twice a day, and from eight to a dozen pails standing close at hand. Axes are always on hand in the school.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by means of two wood furnaces and quite a number of stoves. Some of the rooms are not connected with the furnaces, and others do not receive sufficient heat from the present arrangement of pipes, so we supplement with stoves. The furnace pipes were not properly proportioned to the amount of work required, when they were put in.

The lighting is done entirely by lamps burning kerosene oil.

Recreation.—The children all do some manual work in the way of chores for about one hour before school. They have the regular recess from work, and one hour and a-half at noon, during which they play out of doors at football, tag, skipping, swinging and many other games. From 4 to 5.30 p.m. all, except little girls, work. Then after supper they amuse themselves for about one hour before being called to prayers.

General Remarks.—We find a growing appreciation by the people of the work being done in the school ; but we are still having serious opposition from a faction which is opposed to us on denominational lines.

I have, &c.,

J. A. G. LOUSLEY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
Via WINNIPEGOSIS, MAN., July 10, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report required on matters connected with the school under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipegosis, at the mouth of a muddy river called Pine creek. We are thirty-seven miles by road from Winnipegosis, our nearest post office.

Land.—There is no land granted by the government for school purposes. All the land in connection with the school, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, belongs to the Roman Catholic mission.

Buildings.—The boarding school building covers an area of five thousand one hundred and thirty feet, and consists of a two-story stone building with a basement and an attic. It is 114 x 45 feet. Besides this large building we have stables for horses and cattle, sheds for carriages and implements, a carpenter's shop, a new ice-house, 18 x 18 feet, and a new poultry-house, 18 x 22 feet.

Accommodation.—The school building is large enough to accommodate one hundred pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The children attend regularly. They like to attend class, where they make good progress.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have made good progress in writing, drawing and painting.

Farm and Garden.—We have planted this year one hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes and fifteen bushels of oats. In the garden we have onions, carrots, pease, beans, cabbages, &c.

Industries Taught.—Our small boys do the light work of the house and take care of the cattle. The big boys work on the farm or in the carpenter-shop.

The girls are taught knitting, sewing, cooking, dairying and the care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Each day half an hour is devoted to moral and religious training. The children like their religion and are good and moral.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of our children is generally good. They are favoured with substantial food, good air and various exercises during play-time. They have one and even two baths each week.

Water Supply.—A gasoline engine pumps the water required for school purposes from the river, and forces it into a tank at the top of the building.

Fire Protection.—We have in the school building seven fire-extinguishers, four hose and three tanks.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by a steam furnace, which works perfectly satisfactorily. We use coal-oil lamps for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—There are two play-rooms, each 23 feet long by 22 feet wide, and two playgrounds, one acre and a half each, supplied with benches and shade-trees.

P. BOUSQUET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school, which is not situated on a reserve, is about a quarter of a mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie. The post-office address is Portage la Prairie.

Land.—There are two acres of land in connection with the school. This land is within the corporation of the town of Portage la Prairie, and is owned by the Presbyterian Church. It is very suitable for garden purposes.

Buildings.—The building is of frame, on a stone foundation, with a school-room adjoining. The three kitchen floors of the main building were painted and a new floor put in the wood-shed. The school-room was painted on the outside and six storm windows bought for it.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate forty children with a staff of three.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very satisfactory in every way. We had an average of twenty-four pupils.

Class-room Work.—As nearly all of the children are under twelve years of age, they are not in advanced standards, but they have made good progress. They speak English entirely, and during the last six months I have not heard a word of Sioux. The five older children read the daily papers and are quite as fond of reading books as white children of the same age.

Farm and Garden.—One acre is used for a garden ; the other acre is divided into two playgrounds, one for the boys and one for the girls. Each child is given some vegetable such as carrots, beets, pease, cabbage, &c., for which he is held responsible. They take a very keen interest in their work, and enjoy it better than any amusement the school can afford them. Each tries to surpass the other in growing the best vegetable. This year we have sixteen different kinds of vegetables, besides our potatoes.

Industries Taught.—In the house the girls have been carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry ; also in sewing and general housework. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry and any other work which they are able to do.

Moral and Religious Training.—Thirty minutes in the morning and the same in the evening is devoted to religious instruction. The conduct of the children has been good and corporal punishment is not necessary.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children, on the whole, has been good. One boy, aged nine, died with tubercular trouble in April. The ventilation of the school is good.

Water Supply.—There is a good well, which is amply sufficient for the needs of the school. There is also a soft water tank in the basement, which will hold twenty barrels. From this tank water is forced into the attic by means of a force-pump.

Fire Protection.—There are a number of exits should fire occur. We have two chemical engines, one axe and six fire-buckets. There are no ladders, which we would require in case of fire from lightning. Our proximity to the town, with a telephone in the building, strengthens our fire-protection, as we could make use of the fire-brigade.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by hot air, except the school-room, which is heated by a stove. The building is lighted throughout by electricity. There is one light in the basement, eight on the first floor and four on the second floor.

Recreation.—The girls have many games in summer and skating in winter. The boys have football, baseball, skating and athletic sports. The larger girls and boys spend much of their spare time, playing at lawn-tennis, which they enjoy intensely.

I have, &c.,

W. A. HENDRY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Rat Portage boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school is situated south of the town of Rat Portage, on the shores of the Lake of the Woods. It is distant about two miles from the town.

Land.—There are fifty acres of land in connection with this school, the property of the Roman Catholic mission. Much of the land is rock, but fertile strips stretch out here and there.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer. The foundations are of stone. The main building is 36 x 30 feet, three stories high, with an extension at the south end, 36 x 26 feet, two stories high. Besides, there is a lean-to kitchen attached to the rear of the main building, 16 x 14 feet.

The other buildings are: cottage, 20 x 16 feet, with lean-to, 14 x 12 feet, resting on stone foundation. It contains a hall and three rooms, and is the principal's residence. Workshops, 22 x 16 feet, with stone foundation. Stable and carriage-shed, under one roof, 46 x 18 feet. Wood-shed 20 x 12 feet, and a log house, 18 x 14 feet, for the use of visiting Indians.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty children, distributed as follows : girls' dormitory on upper flat, 36 x 30 feet, less room for assistant matron. On second floor are: sewing-room, recreation-room and two rooms occupied by the Sisters, four rooms in all. The ground floor comprises : hall, office, private dining-room, children's dining-room and pantry. The extension has three rooms on the first floor, viz., class-room, chapel and boys' play-hall. The upper flat of extension is the boys' dormitory, 36 x 26 feet, including room for monitor. The house is well furnished, on the whole, the dormitories have iron beds and the class-room is well equipped.

Attendance.—There has been an average attendance of thirty during the year. A full average is easily obtainable, as there are always two or three children cared for in excess of the regulation number, which is thirty.

Class Work.—The class work extends over the three first standards. Great pains are taken to explain the lessons, and to teach the children to converse in English. Both girls and boys are particularly successful in English.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the rocky nature of the soil, farming is not attempted, but gardening is carried on successfully. An acre of land has been added to the garden during the year, which brings the area under cultivation to about three acres. An abundant supply of potatoes and vegetables is obtained from the garden.

Industries Taught.—The garden furnishes considerable occupation to the boys during the summer season. They are taught the art of preparing the soil, of planting and tending to plants. The winter work is mainly limited to providing wood and water. The girls are trained in the art of general housekeeping ; also in laundry work, sewing, cooking and baking.

Much attention is given to vocal music, and the children are very proficient therein.

Moral and Religious Training.—As is proper, the moral and religious training of the children receives special care ; it is also our main source of consolation. A certain time every day is devoted to Christian doctrine ; morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—The general health of the school is good. Yet we have had to deplore the death of three children during the year—all of them girls. Two died of pulmonary consumption and the death of the third was due to the rather uncommon disease, meningitis.

The food-supply is wholesome and abundant. Cleanliness of person is insisted upon, and ventilation is well attended to.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake, and is hauled to the house by horse and cart. It is not very good during the hot season.

Fire Protection.—Three Dominion fire-extinguishers have been placed at convenient points on the different flats.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces. There is also a box-stove in the boys' hall.

Recreation.—One hour is allowed for recreation at noon and the same in the evening. In summer an extra half hour is granted in the evening. Skating and coasting are the boys' principal amusements in winter. Bathing and boating are favourite pastimes during the summer season.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. CAHILL, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Brandon industrial school is admirably located on the northern hillside of the bank of the Assiniboine river, about three miles northwest of the city whose name it bears. Owing to its beautiful situation, natural advantages are enjoyed such as belong to very few similar institutions. Every effort has been made with the force under command to lay out the grounds to best advantage, so that neatness of appearance and utility may be properly blended.

Land.—There are three hundred and twenty acres of land belonging to the school (the east half of the section just west of the Experimental farm), about two hundred and twenty acres of which are in the fertile valley of the Assiniboine, the most of which is adapted for agricultural purposes. The uncultivated land is suitable for hay and pasture.

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, principal's residence, farmer's residence, gardener's residence, barn and stables, piggery, hennery, ice-house, one root-house, and another root-house, 50 x 21 feet under construction.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for nine single members of the staff, allowing one comfortable room for each person. There is sufficient dormitory, dining-room and school-room capacity to accommodate one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year has been one hundred and five, and the attendance in the school-rooms and on duty has been good.

Class-room Work.—Two excellent teachers have charge of the class-rooms, and they adhere to the prescribed programme of studies.

The half-day system is followed with quite a few exceptions among the smaller pupils, who attend the school-room all day, especially during the winter months.

During the year good progress has been made, and great praise is due the teachers for bringing the work of the class-rooms to its present standard of excellence. The grading of the pupils enrolled for the June quarter was as follows :—

Standard	I.	33 pupils
"	II.	7 "
"	III.	37 "
"	IV.	22 "
"	V.	4 "

Farm and Garden.—The yield from the farm and garden was abundant, and the prospect for the present year even surpasses that of previous years. Last year we harvested four hundred and sixty-eight bushels of wheat, thirteen hundred and seventy-four bushels of oats, two hundred and sixty-two bushels of barley, twenty tons of hay, one hundred tons of fodder-corn, sixteen hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and sixteen hundred bushels of turnips ; also sufficient roots and vegetables of other kinds to supply stock, staff and pupils.

The land under cultivation comprises one hundred and forty-six acres, and is utilized for the present season as follows :—wheat, twenty-five acres ; oats, forty-two acres; brome and rye grass, fourteen acres; corn, five acres; potatoes, eight acres; roots, six acres ; garden and fruit, five acres ; summer-fallow, twenty-two acres ; meadow, fifteen acres ; remainder, new breaking.

The remainder of one hundred and seventy-two acres is uncultivated, but used for pasture.

Industries Taught.—We seek to train all our boys in every variety of garden and farm work ; also in the case of stock. While all get a training in the use of hammer and saw, a few are kept regularly in the carpenter-shop, believing that the transition of the Indian from fishing and hunting to the farm and garden and their kindred pursuit of stock-raising is more natural and will be more successful than forcing him into the overcrowded trades and professions of to-day.

The girls are taught cooking, laundry, sewing and general housework. A class of girls has been taught nursing during the past few months under the training of a professional nurse. It can be said that many of the pupils have manifested considerable skill along the industrial lines mentioned.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious services held for the benefit of the pupils consist of public prayers, associated with songs of praise and reading or reciting of Scripture every morning and evening. Sunday morning all the boys and as many of our girls as possible attend service at the Methodist church in Brandon.

Sunday school is held at three p.m., at which the international Sunday school lesson is studied and each member of the staff has a class. Regular preaching services are held in the institute every Sunday evening. We seek by formal instruction and the daily example of the officers to inculcate these ideals and moral principles that will counteract the evil tendencies of the Indian nature, believing while it is very import-

ant that the Indian child should be educated, it is of more importance that he should build up a good clean character.

Health and Sanitation.—While a larger percentage than the average number of deaths has occurred during the year, the general health of the pupils has been good.

The school physician, Dr. Frazer, has been faithful in his attendance. We have also had the services of a trained nurse for eight months of the year, and special attention has been given to the physical well-being of the pupils. The school is in a satisfactory sanitary condition, the ventilation and drainage system being up to date and in perfect order.

Water Supply.—A well on the hillside continues to afford us an ample supply of excellent water : a powerful windmill throws the water into two large tanks near the roof of the building. From these the supply is distributed by pipes. The tanks are kept full except in calm weather, and the pipes and taps are in good condition.

Fire Protection.—Every possible precaution is taken against danger from fire. Our main protection is a large McRobie engine, situated in the basement, with connections made with each flat, where there is a drum containing sufficient hose to reach all parts of the same. Besides these, there are several feet of hose attached in four different places to the water system, also several fire-buckets, and small chemical extinguishers are on hand and ready for use. A fire-escape is provided from each of the four large dormitories. The main building is well protected, but all other buildings are not.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated throughout by hot air ; all the furnaces, with the exception of one wood furnace, give excellent satisfaction.

The main building, principal's residence, barn and stables are lighted by electricity, furnished from the Brandon plant. The system is very convenient and safe.

Recreation.—For the physical development, drill, games and amusements are provided for all. Football, baseball, skating, hockey, sleighing and swinging are the chief outdoor attractions, while dumb-bells, Indian clubs, checkers and other simple games are much enjoyed inside.

General Remarks.—The aim in the management of this school is to introduce strict economy ; to dispense with all that is superfluous and to promote efficiency in what is essential. With this in view the matters that are receiving chief attention are those that relate to the comfort and well-being of the pupils and to their mental, moral and religious training.

Profitable employment and good homes are easily found for all our ex-pupils who do not return to their homes on the reserve ; many of them are earning good wages and giving excellent satisfaction to their employers.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the untiring efforts of my excellent staff of co-workers, who have laboured so earnestly for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the pupils and are endeavouring to make the school a 'home' in the true sense of the word. In closing, I wish to express my deep gratitude to the various officers of the Methodist Missionary Society and of the Indian Department for their co-operation in the advancement of the interests of this school. Never before has the future of this institution looked so promising. With thankfulness to God for many blessings vouchsafed to us through another year, I bring this report to a close.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, August 13, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The new home, which we have now occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about one quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn, and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore,' a level piece of excellent turf some forty-two acres in extent, bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific railway main line, on the south by the public road allowance. West of this and immediately adjoining it lies our farm of three hundred and twenty acres, being the southwest quarter of section 4 and southeast quarter of section 5, township 12, range 28, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat-land. In addition to this the department purchased twenty acres of good hay-land adjacent to the 'Gore,' all of which is owned by the Dominion government.

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, the principal's residence, the laundry and the gymnasium, which latter contains the carpenter, paint and shoe-shops, having been fitted up in the month of August, 1900, horse and cow stables, root-house, coal-shed, boys' and girls' outhouses, and implement-shed which was erected this year. There is also a small frame building covering the pump and sewage tank. Connected with this is a windmill used in emptying the tank.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the school for one hundred pupils and fifteen of a staff.

Attendance.—There is an increase in the attendance over last year, but we have not yet reached our complement of pupils.

Class-room Work.—The result of the final examination was very satisfactory. The silver medal given by Mrs. Wilson for the sixth standard was won by No. 130, Hector Flett, and No. 190, Willie, won the medal very kindly given by Agent Wheatley, for competition in the fifth standard. A prize was also given by Mr. Marlatt, inspector, for the best essay written on 'Industrial School' and 'Reserve Life.' This was also won by Hector Flett. The two good conduct prizes given yearly by myself were won by Agnes Cook and Healy T. Cook.

At the closing of the school for the year the standards were as follows :—

Standard	I.	12 pupils
"	II.	11 "
"	III.	20 "
"	IV.	27 "
"	V.	8 "
"	VI.	5 "

Farm and Garden.—The crops harvested last autumn were most satisfactory ; no finer sample of wheat being marketed in this district. The returns for this department were : sixteen hundred bushels of wheat, fourteen hundred bushels of oats, one hundred and eighty bushels of barley, five hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, six hundred bushels of turnips, two hundred bushels of mangolds, and eighty bushels of carrots.

In addition to this, considerable quantities of other vegetables have been raised, such as onions, pease, beans, &c.

This year there are forty acres in wheat, thirty acres in oats, five in barley, three in potatoes, one in turnips and one in other vegetables, besides some sixty-five acres of

summer-fallow. With suitable weather the yield should be very large indeed, as everything looks in splendid condition.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, bootmaking, baking, farming, gardening, harnessmaking and blacksmithing. A number are also constantly employed in the general work about the institution and in keeping the grounds in order.

The girls are taught cooking, housework, laundry work, dressmaking, plain sewing, knitting and crocheting. They perform all the necessary household duties, in which they show great aptitude.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening. On Sunday the pupils attend St. Mark's church. Sunday school is held in the institution for the junior pupils, the seniors attending St. Mark's. Many of the pupils are deeply interested in religious matters. The conduct of the pupils has been very good. Punishments are of very rare occurrence.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of the pupils has been statisfactory. I am again thankful to say that only one death occurred amongst the pupils during the year.

Since the alterations made last year, the drainage system has been much more satisfactory. There is a large tank at considerable distance from the main building, into which the sewage is carried from the bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry, and this is pumped out with a windmill on the open prairie.

The outhouses for boys and girls are erected at a safe distance from the school building so that any danger, from this source, of defective sanitation is removed.

Water Supply.—It has been found necessary to put in a new well at some distance from the main building, as the present one is inadequate.

Fire Protection.—All fire-appliances are in good order, and the McRobie fire-extinguisher is placed in the building. Besides this there are a number of patent fire-extinguishers and fire-axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by a system of hot water. The school is lighted by coal-oil lamps. The department put in a gasoline lighting plant, but this was so unsatisfactory that instructions were received to discontinue using it. The heating has been found inadequate and the department is making arrangements to have the system overhauled before winter.

Recreation.—All athletic sports are encouraged. Football continues to be the most popular game in summer. In winter there is a gymnasium, which is fitted up with a number of appliances from which the boys derive much amusement. The larger boys and girls are also very much interested in tennis, for which we have a good cinder court, while the smaller girls have swings, croquet sets and various other appliances for their special amusement. In winter the chief pastime is skating.

General Remarks.—We have had the pleasure of two visits from the Hon. David Laird, the first in July, 1902, and the second in May last.

Our Commissioner is always a welcome visitor at the school. In August, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley of the Birtle agency, Miss McLaren of the Indian boarding school at Birtle, and Miss Cornelius, Oneida, Wis., who is now teacher at the Regina industrial school, spent a day with us. In the evening we had a social in their honour, which was very enjoyable. Miss Cornelius, who belongs to one of the celebrated Six Nations, gave a delightful address which was very interesting and most encouraging.

The Rev. T. J. Marsh and Mrs. Marsh of the Hay River mission of Mackenzie river, visited the school. It is a great pleasure to meet those who are so deeply interested in Indian work.

There has been little in the past year to interrupt the usual routine of school work. The work is, I believe, steadily progressing and we have indeed much for which to be thankful.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON (per St. C. W.).

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLE CHURCH, August 31, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the affairs of the Rupert's Land industrial school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

On November 10, 1902, I received my appointment as principal, and after stock-taking and having things put into shape, I took over the control of the institution from Inspector W. J. Chisholm on December 10, 1902.

Location.—The school is situated in the parish of St. Paul, on the west bank of the Red river, about ten miles by water from the city of Winnipeg, eight miles by rail and seven miles by the mail highway running from Winnipeg to Selkirk, which crosses the farm about half a mile from the river, and about three hundred yards further west it is also crossed by the Selkirk branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, the Middle Church station being upon the school farm.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of all of lot eighteen in the parish of St. Paul, which is twelve chains in width and extends back from the river four miles. Owing to the shape of the farm, there is much lost time going back and forth. The soil is a black loam with clay subsoil. The land was purchased from the authorities of the Church of England.

There is about three hundred and seventy-five acres in the farm, about one hundred and seventy-five fit for cultivation, one hundred and three of which has been broken and was under crop this season ; the rest is pasture and hay-land.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the main building of solid brick on stone foundation. In this building are the dormitories, the staff's quarters, offices, dining-rooms, kitchen, wash-rooms, bath-rooms and water-closets. The other buildings consist of a large frame building, 30 x 60 feet, the lower portion of which is used as a recreation-room and the upper portion as class-rooms. Adjoining this is the printing office. Adjoining the main building is a frame building at present used as a laundry and sewing-room. Separate from this is a power-house containing a gasoline engine and electric light plant. Besides the buildings mentioned, there is in the main yard, the carpenter shop, granary, horse-stable, blacksmith shop and ice-house. In another yard is the piggery and cow-stable. The cow-stable was started last September and not completed, but will be this summer. It is a frame building, 32 x 56 feet, on a stone foundation, with implement-shed on one side, 18 x 56 feet.

A residence for the principal, 29 x 31 feet, two stories, frame, on stone foundation, has been completed and is now occupied.

Accommodation.—The school will accommodate sixty boys and fifty girls (without crowding) in all one hundred and ten, besides ten of a staff.

Attendance.—During the year twenty were admitted and four discharged, their time having expired, and twenty-six were struck off, having been absent for some time.

On June 30, the number enrolled was ninety-five, the average attendance being about eighty, drawn from the followings districts :—

St. Peter's reserve, forty-six ; Fisher River, thirteen ; the Pas, ten ; Lac Seul, six ; Rainy River, five ; Moose Factory, ten ; Rat Portage, one ; Grand Rapids, three ; Cumberland, one.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room is in charge of two most efficient teachers male and female, and the prescribed programme of studies is being followed as nearly as possible, and the half-day system is being followed. Considerable progress has been made, and is quite apparent in my short term in office.

Farm and Garden.—There are about one hundred acres under cultivation ; off this there was taken last year nearly twenty-three hundred bushels of grain, consisting of oats, barley, speltz and flax, besides potatoes and other vegetables sufficient for the use of the school.

This season the whole of the land broken was put under crop, but owing to a heavy hail-storm on July 18, there will be no crop to harvest excepting some that may be cut for fodder and some potatoes. All other vegetables and grain for stock will have to be purchased, which is somewhat discouraging for the first year.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of six horses, twenty-five head of cattle and sixty pigs.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening and the care of stock, carpentering, painting, plastering, kalsomining and blacksmithing.

The girls are taught housework in all its branches, also sewing, knitting and fancy work, samples of which were shown at the Provincial Exhibition at Winnipeg in July in competition with other schools, and to which exhibit there was awarded first prize, and I am just now in receipt of a cheque for the same.

Moral and Religious Training.—The services in the parish church are attended by the pupils accompanied by members of the staff morning and evening. Sabbath school is held in the afternoon in the institution, the classes are taught by members of the staff, the international series of lessons being followed. The regular classes during the week are opened and closed with Bible-reading, and effort is put forth to instil into the minds of the children (by example as well as precept) those principles that tend to make good men and women as well as good citizens. The progress is not as great as we should like, but perhaps it is all we ought to expect.

Health and Sanitation.—I am told that the school has never before been as free from sickness as during my term of office; every possible precaution is taken against sickness.

Water Supply.—The water used for drinking purposes is taken from a deep well in the middle of the main yard away from the buildings and sewer. That for domestic purposes, outside of drinking, is pumped from a well adjoining the power-house up into two tanks on the third story, from where it is carried to all parts of the main building. The use of this water for drinking and making tea had to be discontinued owing to its close proximity to the building which is at present used as a laundry. This is a great drawback.

Fire Protection.—The appliance for fire-protection consists of a large McRobie fire-extinguisher, which is located in the basement of the main building, and has hose attachment on each flat. There are also two tanks in the attic which are kept filled and which also have hose attachment on each flat, but would be of no effect above the floor in the third story. In addition to the above, there are hand-grenades, fire-extinguishers, fire-axes and buckets located in the most convenient places throughout the building, also fire-escapes and ladders.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by three Smead-Dowd hot-air furnaces and one hot-water furnace; the large recreation hall by hot air, and the class-rooms above and all other buildings, except the principal's residence, which is heated by hot water, are heated by stoves, coal or wood.

The system is very unsatisfactory and expensive, and it is hoped that the idea now under consideration, that of changing the irregular system now in use to that of steam, may be carried out in the near future, as it will effect a big saving.

The buildings are lighted by electricity, the power being obtained by a ten-horse power gasoline engine, which is very handy, but expensive and not always to be relied upon. The engine is also used for crushing grain for the stock and cutting wood and pumping water.

Recreation.—The boys play football (which is their favourite game), baseball and cricket in the summer, and basket-ball, football and skating in the winter. They are also very fond of music and at one time had a good band, but as one-half of the in-

struments belonged to the 90th Battalion band, and were taken away, and those left being in very bad condition, and also not having a leader, the band's efficiency has been allowed to deteriorate.

The girls are very fond of football and play the game on their own grounds, and I have found that they derive a great deal of benefit from the exercise. They also skate, and play basket-ball and other indoor games and exercises.

General Remarks.—It is the aim of those at present intrusted with the management of the institution to endeavour to make the children feel that the school is a home and not a prison, feeling that if they were contented and happy the labour of teaching and preparing them to fill positions in the different walks of life to which they might be called, would be materially lightened, and the progress of the children more satisfactory. As my time in office has been short, I am not able to pronounce on the progress being made, but hope to be better able to speak of it later on.

I have, &c.,

J. THOMPSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. BONIFACE, June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The St. Boniface industrial school is situated on Meuron avenue, within the city limits of St. Boniface, one mile from the city hall, and two miles from Winnipeg.

Land.—There are forty-four acres of land in connection with the school. This land is divided into two lots, one situated east of Meuron avenue, extending to the Seine river; it is eighteen chains long and is said to contain thirty acres, more or less. The other lot is west of Meuron avenue and has an area of about fourteen acres. This land is a portion of lot No. 80, of the Parish of St. Boniface, according to the Dominion government survey of said parish, and was selected by the late Archbishop of St. Boniface and offered to the department for the purpose for which it is now used. In August, 1896, a cheque for $2,000 was issued by the department in payment. The lot east of Meuron avenue is to a certain extent the remains of an old brick-yard and is of very little use for anything but pasture and the culture of roots, as weeds are very plentiful, so much so that oats sown early in the spring of 1902 had to be cut in July to destroy the weeds.

Buildings.—The main building is in a fair state of repair. No new buildings have been erected this year.

Accommodation.—There is room in the dormitories for one hundred and ten children, fifty-five boys and fifty-five girls, if we could recruit up to that number. There is accommodation for a staff of sixteen persons.

Attendance.—The recruiting of pupils is becoming more and more difficult. This year only two pupils could be secured, while on the contrary discharges have increased. On my returns for June, 1902, there were ninety-three names; seven have died, eighteen have been discharged because they were of age, were in poor health, or were

taken away by their parents ; nine deserted. Besides these nine desertions, there were fifteen others who ran away, but with the exception of one boy who is still at large, they were all brought back. Three girls figured on this list, but their absence from school was only for a few hours. No reason could be found for such conduct.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies provided by the department is followed ; progress is fair. Singing is given daily, the children are very fond of music, and visitors are always delighted with the singing and the band, also with the fancy drills and dumb-bell exercises.

Farm and Garden.—Last fall seven hundred bushels of potatoes and three hundred bushels of oats were harvested on land rented from the Archbishop. From the garden we had cabbage, onions, carrots and other vegetables. Hay could not be obtained near enough and on that account had to be bought to feed four horses and thirteen milch cows ; ten head of cattle were wintered out.

Industries Taught.—Besides carpentering, which consists only of repairs, no other industry is taught. The proximity of the city, where even skilled mechanics do not get steady work, prevents us from keeping a blacksmith and shoe-shop. Farming would offer good prospects of profit if we could get land for grazing and stock-raising. The bigger boys are always anxious to be allowed to work on the farm whenever there is anything to do. I am inclined to believe that the principal cause of all the desertions that occurred during the year was the tediousness of having to go to school every day and nearly the whole day, for half a dozen of these deserters did not go to the reserve, but went out in the country to work for farmers. The girls have made good progress in learning all things connected with housekeeping, cooking, cleaning, washing, making and mending clothes and the other branches.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care is taken with this part of the children's education. Religious instruction is given daily in school and on Sundays by the principal.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children in general has been fairly good. We had a few cases of scarlatina among the boys. They were attended to by Dr. Steep, who succeeded in stamping out the contagion. The ventilation, though not perfect, is better than it was; disinfectants are freely used.

Water Supply.—Our well continues to supply excellent and abundant water, which is pumped up by a Bulldozer Myers power pump, worked by a two and a half horse-power gasoline engine. The quickness in obtaining the water makes this kind of outfit the most suitable thing for this institution. The average consumption of water reaches almost two thousand gallons a day, and the average cost of gasoline per day is six and two-fifths cents for pumping all the water needed in the school and stables.

Fire Protection.—We have a McRobie fire-apparatus, with two hundred feet of one-inch rubber-hose, six Dominion fire-extinguishers, six fire-axes and a dozen buckets distributed through the buildings. The usefulness of the Dominion fire-extinguishers was tested last winter when fire had burnt through the floor under the kitchen range, it was put out in a moment.

Heating and Lighting.—Our system of hot-water heating continues to give satisfaction. We experienced some trouble in the beginning of last winter for the want of hard coal ; we are quite sure that soft coal cannot be used for our boilers. The acetylene-gas plant gives entire satisfaction.

Recreation.—There is a recreation hall on each side of the house opening on to large playgrounds. The children are fond of games and enjoy the fresh air, never being so happy as when they are outside.

Thanking the department for kindness shown to us during the past year.

I have, &c.,

J. B. DORAIS,
Principal.

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, MAN., July 20, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Birtle boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river, within the limits of the town of Birtle, and twelve miles from the nearest reserve.

Land.—There are twenty-five acres owned by the school, and an equal area of rented land, all situated in the municipality of Birtle, in section No. 6-17-26. The hills on which the school is situated and to which it owes its fine view are not suitable for cultivation, but afford very good pasture. As the greater part is taken up with hill and ravine, there are not more than six or seven acres of tillable land.

Buildings.—The school is a two and one-half story, stone structure with a good basement. The barn is a frame building with a stone stable and root-house beneath. There is also a frame hen-house and log milk-house. Since last report nearly all the first story and the school-room on the second story have been floored with hardwood. One room in the basement has been fitted up with a carpenter's bench and a few more tools have been added to the stock.

Accommodation.—The buildings will easily accommodate sixty pupils and a staff of five.

Attendance.—The school has a grant-earning number of forty, but no less than forty-two and sometimes as many as forty-seven children have been in attendance during the past year.

Class-room Work.—The interest manifested by the pupils in their work in the class-room is very gratifying. The prescribed course of instruction is followed as closely as possible. A few minutes spent in simple physical exercises help to enliven the class work and break the tedium of the longer session.

Farm and Garden.—Six acres of land are cultivated and furnish the school with vegetables. The boys do the greater part of the garden work.

Industries.—The girls are taught general housework, including washing, ironing, darning, sewing and baking. They also assist with the milking and garden work. The boys are taught the care of stock, gardening, and the use of carpenter's tools.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children attend church services and Sabbath school in the Presbyterian church of the town of Birtle, and every Monday evening the pastor of the church has a meeting for them in their own school-room. Besides this they have daily Bible-readings, memorizing passages that have been previously explained.

Health and Sanitation.—On account of the favourable situation, the sanitary conditions are good, and the health of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Water Supply.—All our drinking water is drawn from a spring about a mile away. Our two cisterns have generally a good supply of soft water. We are hoping to be able to get a supply of good water which may be pumped into the building by means of a windmill.

Fire Protection.—We have Patton fire-extinguishers and twenty-two fire-pails filled with water, distributed throughout the building in convenient places. The cistern in the basement usually contains a good supply of water in the summer, but during the winter the water-supply for fire is not so good. A fire-escape, which can be reached from either wing, affords a means of exit in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by three wood furnaces. During the past year the coal-oil lamps have given place to the acetylene gas-light brought from the town of Birtle. This is much more convenient than the old way of lighting and has much less risk of fire. The government has promised to aid in the cost of putting in this light.

Recreation.—The children engage in the usual outdoor sports, such as sliding and skating during the winter; baseball, football, tennis, skipping, &c., during the summer. They are kept out of doors as much as possible.

I have, &c.,

E. H. CRAWFORD,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. JOHN'S HOMES—BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., August 10, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. John's Homes (the Old Sun's and White Eagle's boarding schools) on this reserve, and to acknowledge the substantial government aid received by us during the fiscal year just ended.

Location.—The homes are situated—the one at the North Camp and the other at the South—about ten miles apart, and within a few yards of the Bow river in each case. That at the North Camp is known as Old Sun's school, and the other as White Eagle's. In each case a few acres of land have been fenced off round the buildings, portions of which are under cultivation. The post office, Gleichen, is about four miles from the former and nine miles from the latter school.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The Old Sun's school comprises the boarding school proper, the school-house, laundry and coal and wood-shed. The White Eagle's school is a large and attractive-looking building, erected in 1894, at the particular request of the South Camp Indians, who approached the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in person in the matter. In the hope of effecting an amalgamation of the two schools, and with a view to considerable financial savings, the boys from White Eagle's have been removed to Old Sun's school, and it is hoped that the building itself may shortly follow if the amalgamation is to be maintained. The cramped condition of our present quarters is both inconvenient and unhealthy, and more so since the heavy floods of last year. No repairs or improvements of any size have been made for nearly two years, pending the removal of the buildings.

Attendance.—The number of children on the school-roll at the end of the fiscal year was twenty-four boys and eighteen girls.

Class-room Work.—The children have made very fair progress in their studies during the year and also in conversational English. We feel the need of a reader for the older children more adapted to the needs of their future lives than the general Canadian reader now in use.

Industrial Work.—About two acres of farm and garden have been well looked after by the boys, and we have gathered large and excellent crops of potatoes and other vegetables. The home flower-garden with its trees in luxuriant foliage and its well-kept lawn reflects great credit on those who have had charge of it. Besides this the children are engaged daily in the stable and housework—feeding and grooming the

horses, milking the cows, making butter and bread, mending and making clothes and laundry work, besides all the general routine of house duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this side of our work. Apart from the regular Sunday services—one of which is conducted altogether in their own language—the children receive definite religious instruction in the Sunday school and at morning and evening prayers each day, all of which is supplemented by simple, practical, ethical instruction in and out of school. The children are very happy, and many of them show a true desire to live good and useful lives.

Health and Sanitation.—With the ample medical provision which we have, the general health of the children has been good; and everything has been done to improve as far as possible the unsanitary conditions of the surroundings brought about by last year's floods.

Water Supply.—Though the supply is abundant, the subsoil through which it passes is more or less contaminated.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are conveniently placed throughout the building, and buckets and tubs of water are kept where they can be easily got at in time of need. Axes are also kept ready for use. Fire-escapes outside the building are permanently connected with the dormitories and are easy of access.

Heating.—The boarding school is heated by stoves only, and the school-house by a furnace. Asbestos safes are used.

Recreation.—Every attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much as possible in the open air. They are taught to amuse themselves with a variety of games, and we endeavour to oversee and guide all their recreation.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALTA., July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school of which I am in charge is located some fourteen miles south of Macleod, on the edge of the Blood reserve, immediately opposite the agency headquarters, with the Belly river flowing between.

Land.—Our land comprises a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, owned by the Church Missionary Society. The buildings and yard occupy some four acres, and there are some twenty acres under crop. All is fenced and sub-fenced. The soil is fairly good, and raises crops of vegetables and grain of average amount.

Buildings.—Our buildings are placed in a square, with the exception of the cow stable, which is in the rear on the southwest side. Starting on the west side, we have the girls' home, with accommodation for about fifty children. It contains a large play-room, bath-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and store-room, with staff dining-room and sitting-rooms, on the ground floor; while three dormitories and four staff

bed-rooms are upstairs. Moving south, we come to the church and school combined, which is large and well lighted. At the corner of the square is our horse-stable with room for four horses, and hay-loft above. Turning east, we find a carpenter-shop and beside it a storehouse. In the boys' play-yard is the bale-room and wash-house combined, and then the old mission house and boys' home. Here is accommodation for some thirty boys. Turning west, we have a small log building used for a meat-house, and lumber-room, and next on the north is our hospital, with ample accommodation for twelve patients, besides the necessary staff. Again turning west, we have the principal's house, built some two years ago, which completes the buildings and square.

Accommodation.—There is therefore ample accommodation for eighty children and for a staff of eight.

Attendance.—Being a boarding school, the attendance is of course regular, the number on the roll at present being forty-six.

Class-room Work.—This is very well carried on by our teacher, Miss Wells, and our children advance as fast as most, I think, as our inspector's report will show. The English spoken by our children has often been remarked on by visitors and others.

Farm and Garden.—This work is being well looked after by our farm instructor, Mr. Yeomans. Boys are trained in the proper handling of horses and cows, and the raising of grain and vegetables, also of poultry. This year we hope to have a threshing of oats, besides all the vegetables necessary for the school.

Industries Taught.—We are not an industrial school, yet our girls are learning dressmaking, thorough plain cooking, the making of butter, and of course general housekeeping; while our boys gather quite a knowledge of carpentering, besides the farming already referred to.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are taken by myself, while other classes of more direct training are also in operation, together with Sunday school and morning and evening service each Sunday. Other incidental training is given, as is natural, by all members of the staff.

Health and Sanitation.—Dr. Edwards has more than once told me that he has never seen more healthy children in an Indian school, and certainly since the inauguration of the operation for scrofula by Dr. Lafferty our health roll is wonderfully good. I think also the amount of vegetable and milk diet now given is a large factor in keeping up the tone of the system, together with the attention given to the keeping of good warm and dry foot-wear, and clothing generally. As to sanitation, all is done that can be in this line, outbuildings are kept in proper condition and nothing offensive is allowed to accumulate.

Water Supply.—This is good, being drawn from two good wells of sufficient depth.

Heating and Lighting.—I am continually improving the heating by the introduction of a better class of stoves, and now that the buildings have been plastered, I think all are quite comfortable. Stoves and furnaces comprise the form of heating, but I find in this country of high winds, stoves are better than hot-air furnaces. The old-fashioned coal-oil lamps are used for lighting, but great care in the handling of them is enjoined. A better system could no doubt be put in, but the cost would be considerable.

Fire Protection.—This is not first-class. A grant was given us the year before last to improve the condition of things, but proved too small to do anything of a really lasting nature with, and so lapsed. We have a few chemical engines, and hand-grenades, also buckets of water are kept in convenient places, and always full, with axes, and two or three ladders. The outlets from the buildings are, I think, sufficient, and little fear of loss of life from fire need be felt.

Recreation.—This takes the form of football, baseball, cricket, croquet, handball and other games indulged in by children, also berry-picking parties, picnics, walks and plenty of swimming and bathing, of which the children are very fond.

General Remarks.—I would further state that I think the general advancement of the children is good, and the work they do, considering their ages, and the condition

of the people from whom they are drawn, is, I feel, quite encouraging. I would like to give expression to the good faithful work of each member of my staff, and also to the very many acts of kindly help, always most cheerfully given by our agent, Mr. Jas. Wilson, who, I feel, is thoroughly deserving of much praise and many thanks.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR de B. OWEN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLOOD RESERVE, STAND-OFF, ALTA., July 25, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated about twenty-four miles south of Macleod, one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river, on the Blood reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve. A few acres have been fenced off near the buildings, portions of which are under cultivation.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows : the main building, 36 x 36 feet, three stories high, with two wings, each 36 x 32 feet, and two stories high, the said building being divided at present into an office, parlour, refectory, class-room, working-room and recreation-rooms; on the ground floor, boys' and girls dormitories; the chapel and private apartments for staff upstairs.

There is also situated behind the main building and adjacent to it a three-story building, 20 x 20 feet, comprising kitchen and pantries, and two large rooms reserved for the use of the Sisters.

The other buildings are: a laundry, 18 x 26 feet, a storehouse and a log stable.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for seventy pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is twenty-eight ; three above the grant-earning number, which is twenty-five.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies given by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—We cultivate only a small area of ground, but on this patch we raise ample vegetables and roots. Both boys and girls take part in the work under the supervision of a Sister.

Industries Taught.—Gardening, stable work, baking, cutting and carrying wood, form the principal manual occupations of the boys; the girls are trained in all branches of domestic work : baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, ironing, &c. All the children's clothing is made in the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this part of education. A certain time every day is devoted to Christian doctrine, and morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—One pupil died this summer. With the exception of that case, the general health of the children has been very good. The sanitary

conditions are looked after carefully ; the ventilation is excellent, and everything is kept clean around the house and the outbuildings. The children get as much outdoor exercise as is practicable and frequent baths are resorted to.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well dug close to the kitchen.

Fire Protection.—Five fire-extinguishers, four hand-grenades, twenty-four fire-pails and four fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms.

Heating.—The school is heated with two hot-air furnaces put up with the help of the department.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day, after each meal. Football, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows, swings and skating are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls amuse themselves with playing ball, dressing dolls, singing and skipping. Boys and girls have each their own playgrounds and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

I have, &c.,

J. L. LeHERN, Ptre, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated about six miles southwest of Saddle lake, and one mile north of the Saskatchewan river, on the Edmonton road.

Land.—About seven acres are set apart for school purposes.

Buildings.—The main building is 60 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, and is divided as well as possible into the various departments required for the convenience of the school. But as space is lacking, we shall be obliged to build. The outbuildings consist of a bakery, laundry, storehouse, ice-house, stables and several smaller buildings.

Attendance.—The attendance is, of course, regular, the pupils being all boarders.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme is faithfully followed.

Garden.—About six acres are under cultivation. Vegetables are the principal products..

Industries Taught.—All the boys work occasionally at gardening. They are also taught housework, and care of cattle. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, and all kinds of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carefully attended to in every respect. Religious instruction is given daily, and the virtues of truthfulness, obedience, honesty, cleanliness, order and self-respect are constantly inculcated and enforced.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been, during the past year, exceptionally good. We are indeed thankful for this, especially so as there has been so much sickness in the neighbourhood. We had, however, in the beginning of the spring, a few cases of whooping-cough, which occasioned the death of three pupils.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the building from a well near by.

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, ladders and pails are constantly kept in places of convenient access.

Heating.—The heating is done by means of wood stoves.

Recreation.—The pupils have recreation three times a day after meals. The boys are supplied with a number of large swings in their playground. They also indulge in football, baseball, arrow-shooting, toboggan-sliding and skating. The girls greatly enjoy swinging, skipping, hand-ball and skating. All the pupils take a long walk twice a week. In bad weather their play-rooms are utilized for indoor games.

I have, &c.,

LEON BALTER,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWFOOT R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLACKFOOT CROSSING,
GLEICHEN P.O., ALTA., August 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report together with the financial statement of the Crowfoot boarding school, Blackfoot reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school is situated on the Blackfoot reserve, at the South Camp, about ten miles from Gleichen post office and within a few hundred yards of the Bow river.

Land.—There are about twenty-five acres fenced in for the use of the mission and school. The land was given for that purpose by the Indian chiefs with the consent of the government.

Buildings.—(1) The main building, which is 36 x 36 feet, three stories high. (2) Two wings to the main building, each 36 x 32 feet, two stories. (3) There is also behind the main building and adjacent to it a two-story building, 20 x 20 feet. The department is aware that the south wing of the main building is not completed yet, and consequently cannot be used. The buildings are divided at present into an office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, school-room, working-room and recreation-room for boys on the ground floor and into dormitories and chapel upstairs. (4) A log stable with frame roof, 16 x 48 feet; the addition, 16 x 24 feet has been built during the last current year, and there is also a root-house to store the vegetables. A well-kept fence surrounds all the dependencies as well as the garden, pasture and field.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for twenty-five or thirty pupils, but when the building will be completed and divided as it should be, there will be accommodation for sixty pupils or more, and a staff of eight or ten.

Attendance.—The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute. The present attendance is twenty-two, but only eighteen of this number have been admitted by the department. Twenty-five pupils are allowed the per capita grant for the present year.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work consists in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, drawing, vocal music, &c.; progress is noticeable and does the teachers much credit. The programme of the department has been followed. The pupils speak English and seem to be proud of it.

Farm and Garden.—Up to the present time very little farming has been done, the institute not being an industrial school, but the garden provides enough work for the pupils during the summer. Each pupil has his own garden for flowers and vegetables, and seems to take a great interest in it. The garden provides a full supply of potatoes and vegetables for the use of the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys have special hours for manual work ; they help in caring for the horses and cattle, and are delighted when they have a chance to drive a team of horses required for the different work carried on around the school. During the summer they work a good part of their time in the garden, hoeing the potatoes and weeding the other vegetables.

The girls are taught general housework, such as cooking, sewing, knitting nad mending of clothes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church is imparted to the pupils ; morning and evening prayers are said, and half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction. The pupils seem to take an interest in their religion and show by their behaviour that they understand the moral lessons taught them. Very few had to be punished on account of their behaviour, as their different occupations keep them out of mischief.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. Three pupils died during the fiscal year : one girl, of tuberculosis, and two boys, one of paralysis of the brain, and the other of spinal meningitis. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully and everything is cleaned around the place and outbuildings as required. During vacation the pupils were out camping, fishing and picking berries, and that kind of life seems to agree very well with their health.

Water Supply.—During a good part of the year all the water-supply needed was obtained from the river. In the beginning of the spring we had a well dug and the water-supply required is now furnished by means of a force-pump.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and rooms ; there is a pump close by the building, but no tank in the house at present. The stairs inside the buildings and ladders outside constitute the fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated partly with stoves and partly with a hot-air furnace. The building is lighted by petroleum lamps.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing and riding on horseback are the favourite pastime of the boys. The girls amuse themselves in playing ball, dressing dolls, &c. Recreation is allowed three times a day after each meal, and is taken outside in good weather or in indoor games in bad weather, but always under the supervision of an attendant.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

J. RIOU, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROWSTAND P. O., ASSA., September 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the Crowstand boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Assiniboine river in northeastern Assiniboia, within a few rods of Coté's reserve and forty-five miles by trail from Yorkton.

Land.—The land consists of three hundred acres, being the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of the second principal meridian.

It belongs to the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The soil and location are well adapted for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The main building is of frame and contains the staff quarters, kitchen, children's dining-room, recreation-rooms, dormitories, laundry, pantries and school-room. There is also a stone milk-house and ice-house, log carpenter-shop, log granary, frame provision store-room, frame clothing store-room, frame stable, log stable and frame driving-shed. The clothing store-room was erected last fall and is 40 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is suitable for forty-five or fifty children and the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance.—The grant is given for forty children, and this number has practically been kept up and sometimes exceeded. There have also been several non-treaty children in attendance.

Class-room Work.—A good year of uninterrupted work was spent in the school-room. We were visited during the year and favourably reported upon by the department's inspector.

Farm and Garden.—Last year a good crop of oats, wheat, barley, roots and vegetables was raised. There was quite sufficient of these products for our own use and there is still considerable grain in the granaries for sale. Twenty-three acres more were broken last year, and this year we have about forty acres of grain, roots and vegetables, all looking well.

Live Stock.—At present we have three farm horses and one suitable for driving. We have eight cows milking and from these enough butter is made for our own use besides putting by a considerable quantity for winter consumption. In addition, there are twenty-one pigs, besides hens, turkeys and ducks.

Industries Taught.—The industries taught for the boys are: farming, care of stock and poultry, use of tools and implements; and for the girls, all lines of farm housework, including baking, cooking, dairying, washing, ironing, sewing, knitting and dining-room work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Along with the industrial and intellectual training every effort is made to form well-balanced characters by close attention to ethical and religious education. Each day is begun and closed with singing, Scripture-reading and prayer. On Saturday evening the children meet for an hour for the study of the Sabbath lesson of the week. On Sunday they attend church and Sabbath school. Once a week a familiar illustrated talk is given on some subject of live interest. Incidents in everyday life are made much of in driving home moral and religious truth.

Health and Sanitation.—From a sanitary point of view the situation is excellent, hence the health of the school has, as a rule, been good. There have been a few cases

of scrofula, but no epidemic during the year. There was one death from some spinal trouble ending in convulsions.

Water Supply.—Much to our disappointment, the effort made last fall to secure water by boring proved a failure. Hence the Assiniboine river continues to be our only source of supply.

Fire Protection.—The protection against fire is not first-class. We have five fire-extinguishers, some fire-pails, axes and a supply of hand-grenades distributed throughout the building. From each dormitory there is an outside fire-escape.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by two wood furnaces and a couple of stoves in outlying parts of the building. The lighting is supplied by coal-oil lamps, and where possible they are arranged on brackets.

Recreation.—Good, separate playgrounds are provided for the boys and girls. Football and various other games are indulged in and encouraged. In cold or disagreeable weather inside games are resorted to. Sufficient time is set apart for these purposes.

General Remarks.—While giving a good general education, an effort is made to guard against giving the pupils utensils to work with that will unfit them for the more rude ways of life they may have to adopt when they return to their homes. Such discipline is employed as will tend not so much to military precision in school life as to the formation of habits of self-control, and hence strong characters.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. McWHINNEY,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, BROADVIEW, ASSA., June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Cowessess boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Crooked Lake boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess reserve.

Land.—There are forty acres of land which have been surrendered by the band of the reserve for the use of the Roman Catholic mission.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows :—the priest's house, 30 x 20 feet ; the church, 62 x 20 feet; a house, 20 x 20 feet, exclusively reserved for the Indians; an ice-house, 12 x 14 feet; a stable, 65 x 20 feet. The main edifice, with the institute proper, is a three-story building. Its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

The basement contains a dining-room, a kitchen, pantry, a dairy-room, a lavatory with a large boiler, a rain-water tank, and root-house.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, a pharmacy, the school-room, 26 x 15 feet 3 inches, and the boys' play-room, 32 x 14 feet.

On the second floor is situated the girls' play-room, the sewing-room, three rooms for the accommodation of the staff, the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

On the third floor are situated two large dormitories, 35 x 23 feet, their height being 12 feet 6 inches ; also a garret containing a large water-tank.

During the year a new edifice has been erected, which is used by the Reverend Brothers as a general workshop. It is a two-story building, on a stone foundation, 30 x 20 feet.

The first story comprises a carpenter's department, which is provided with all the latest wood-working tools, viz., a buzz-planer, a circular saw table, a wood-turning lathe, a band-saw, an emery wheel for grinding tools, and an improved wood-lathe.

On the upper floor we have organized a small shoe-shop department, for the purpose of teaching our young boys all the necessary manual work. A few of the large boys repaired their own shoes quite satisfactorily.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for sixty five pupils, and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular, and I am happy to state that the emolument has considerably increased during the year. We have reached the authorized number of forty pupils without any difficulty.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible under the circumstances. The subjects taught are: religious instruction, grammar, parsing, drawing, spelling and useful knowledge in arithmetic, history and geography, but special attention is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging. English is generally spoken, and I may say it is now quite familiar to almost all the pupils.

Farm and Garden.—There are about fifteen acres this year under cultivation. We have also a garden in which is raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The garden and the farm work give the children a healthy occupation.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age ; they have learned to bake their own bread, besides they help in caring for the horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general housework, without neglecting, however, to keep clean their recreation-room and dormitory.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short religious instruction is given daily on some practical subject such as order, cleanliness, politeness and obedience ; after which hymns are sung. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains and the abundance of light, is very good and the general health of the pupils is a surprise to all our visitors. Frequent baths are resorted to and the premises are always kept in perfect order.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from a well in the basement. Although we have all the water necessary for ordinary purposes, still, in order always to have an unlimited supply at hand to be ready for fire, the well should be deepened. The water is of fair quality.

Fire Protection.—Fire-protection is abundantly provided for, by means of a gasoline engine and power-pump of one hundred gallons capacity per minute, connected by a two inch stand-pipe with a tank in the attic, which tank can be shut off by one pull of a lever and the water is then pumped direct into the stand-pipe maintaining a pressure of 100 pounds on 1½ inch hose with ¾ inch nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall, also one in basement and one outside of building. The pump and engine are used to elevate the water required to supply the tank in the attic; from thence it flows through a stand-pipe to the plumbing system, which is consequently always ready for use.

The engine is started by an electric spark, and a stream can be playing on the fire in ten seconds. The engine is also provided with tube ignition, and should a fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have all

the water pressure from the tank on the hose all the time, which is a pressure of twenty-three pounds in the basement. The pump is provided with a safety-valve to prevent breakage. Besides we have two Babcock extinguishers in a convenient place, and also a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms. I regret to say, however, that we have not been able, as yet, to provide the building with fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated entirely by two hot-air 'New Idea' furnaces. An abundant supply of pure air is constantly admitted, to replace the foul air that leaves by the ventilators, which are placed in the dormitories and halls and give great satisfaction. The school is lighted throughout by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room by itself. No lighted lamps are allowed inside and matches are placed under the control of the attendants. Furthermore, a new system of generator adapted to the acetylene machine by Rev. Brother Eugene, has greatly improved its working.

Recreation.—During summer, football, cricket, swimming, fishing, and shooting with bows and arrows, and in winter skating, singing, playing cards, marbles, checkers and playing the violin indoors, are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with drawing-slates, dressing dolls, playing ball, singing and skipping.

General Remarks.—I am happy to state that we have received twenty-four very nice enamelled iron beds; having been given by His Grace L. P. A. Langevin, Archbishop of St. Boniface. These have considerably improved our dormitories.

In closing my report I feel it my duty to say that during the past year there has been marked progress among the pupils in speaking the English language, and general conduct is fairly good.

I must also acknowledge the zealous co-operation of the members of my staff during the year, all are doing their best to make this school as flourishing as possible.

In conclusion I wish to express my high appreciation of the interest taken in our school by Mr. Begg, who in his visits examines the children and appears well pleased with the progress made by them.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
DUCK LAKE, SASK., July 20, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and three miles from Luck Lake reserve.

Area.—There is one hundred acres of land, the property of the government, in connection with the institution.

Buildings.—No additional buildings have been erected since my last report. Some of the outhouses have been repaired and repainted. The girls' apartments are comfortable and spacious, the only deficiency being a working-room.

Accommodation.—The boys are not so well provided for : they lack a suitable recreation-room, and the dormitories are not sufficiently spacious.

Attendance.—One hundred pupils have been under supervision during the year.

Class-room Work.—Competent teachers have been doing justice to this department and the examinations, rehearsals, musical and calisthenic exercises have given much satisfaction. The advanced students follow the half-time system.

Farm and Garden.—Gardening and agricultural pursuits receive the attention of the boys under efficient management. The products of their intelligent labour during the past year were two thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, and a large quantity of cereals, as well as vegetables in profusion. Our garden is the wonder of the Northwest, attracting the admiration and surprise of all who visit it, and convincing many of the incredulous, who have too long looked upon this section of Canada as a desert waste, that the soil and climate are both beyond reproach.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in all kinds of farm labour and are kept busy and happy by work, study and recreation. The girls are employed in the occupations suitable to their age and strength. General housework, domestic economy, sewing and knitting occupy the hours not devoted to mental culture.

Moral and Religious Training.—We are pleased to note that the children respond to the religious training which they receive daily. Their obedience is affectionately respectful.

Health and Sanitation.—Although small-pox, scarlet fever, and diphtheria ravaged the vicinity of our school, we are happy to state that, thanks to the good ventilation and sanitary conditions of our house, we enjoyed a total exemption from malignant diseases during the year. We regret, however, to chronicle the death of two of our dear children.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are on hand and barrels of water are kept constantly ready for use. Stairs leading from the dormitories, afford easy exit in case of danger.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by four furnaces, which are carefully attended to day and night. The lighting system is by means of acetylene gas, which gives great satisfaction in the buildings and throughout the yards and gardens,

Recreation.—Great attention is given to the boys and girls during their hours of recreation ; physical culture is aimed at, and the children are allowed due liberty in all outdoor and indoor amusements suitable to their age and sex. During the time devoted to recreation the most constant supervision is exercised by the staff.

Admission and Discharges.—Nine pupils were admitted during the year and six were discharged.

General Remarks.—Permit me to tender my very sincere thanks to the department for the generous and marked interest it has shown to this institution during the past, and I hope that in the future its confidence in my untiring efforts to maintain a first-class boarding school will remain unshaken.

The zealous co-operation of our good friend, Agent Jones, deserves particular mention here. May he also accept the expression of my gratitude for his constant interest and devotedness in behalf of the poor Indian children

Circumstances over which I had no control compelled me to change the community of Sisters which during nine years had lent me their faithful co-operation in the difficult task of settling this establishment on a firm and satisfactory basis. On July 6, amid the very legitimate regrets of all concerned, these devoted Sisters bade adieu to those whom they had served with disinterested zeal and noble self-sacrifice.

An all-wise providence, however, did not leave my dear children without protection. The Sisters of the Presentation of Mary, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., responded to my earnest appeal. Twelve of that community traversed a distance of two thousand

miles, with joyful alacrity, to continue the good work in this vineyard of the Lord. They have bravely taken up their new duties among strangers—strangers in all except faith—and I trust to God for a promising and successful future.

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, Ptre, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
PRINCE ALBERT, October 20, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location and Land.—The school is situated about two miles west of the rising town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having twelve chains frontage, extending back two miles and containing about two hundred acres.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff, and the girls. The bedrooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room for the senior classes, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. There are also in this building a clothing-room, sewing room, and a room for cases of sickness. In the second building is a dormitory for the younger boys, with a lavatory, a room for drugs and medicines, an office and apartments for the principal. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room, reading and recreation room for the senior male pupils, a room for the head teacher, and also a school-room for the junior classes. The outdoor buildings are: a large house built during the year, 40 x 16 feet, and used as a granary, storehouse, and dairy; a coach-house built during the year, 32 x 16 feet ; a stable, 44 x 22 feet ; a pig-pen, 22 x 12 feet ; and an implement-shed built during the year, 28 x 18 feet.

Grounds.—The ground immediately attached to the buildings is laid out to afford ample playgrounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—The alterations that were made in the rooms of the buildings in the years 1901 and 1902, with the alterations and repairs made during 1903, have helped to give plenty of room for the authorized number of children. Along with these alterations, the kitchen, sewing-room, and both lavatories have been remodelled and enlarged, the main building re-floored, replastered and repainted, all of which have given the buildings a better appearance, and secured greater convenience and comfort for the pupils.

Class-room Work.—The pupils attend school twice daily, with the exception of the elder girls, who assist in the dining-room and kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m. The course of study is about the same as that used in the public schools of the Northwest Territories.

The pupils are graded as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	7	4	11
" II.	7	11	18
" III.	7	1	8
" IV.	4	3	7
" V.	2	1	3
" VI.	2	0	2
	29	20	49

The reserves from which the attendance is drawn are as follows :—

	Pupils.
Ahtahkakoop's	17
John Smith's	9
James Smith's	4
James Roberts'	1
William Charles'	4
William Twatt's	5
Mistawasis	2
Non-treaty	7
Total	49

Farm and Garden.—Owing to heavy rains in the months of May and June, the crops were retarded in their growth and consequently were not as good as they were the previous year. Our crops last fall reached about one thousand two hundred bushels of oats, two hundred and sixty-two bushels of potatoes, ten bushels of carrots, five bushels of onions, five bushels of beets, two tons of turnips, four tons of brome grass, and twenty-eight tons of wild hay, the whole of which was grown on the college farm.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The girls are taught all kinds of useful housework, such as sewing, knitting, making clothing, mending, darning, washing, ironing, house-cleaning, and cooking. All the bread that is used in the school is made by the girls, and is baked in a portable Reid oven, which has a capacity of eight loaves of two pounds weight.

The boys are taught the various kinds of farm work, such as attending to the horses and cattle, milking the cows, drawing water, chopping and sawing wood, ploughing, harrowing, harvesting, hay-making, carpentry, repairing of fences, and any ordinary work required.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening worship is regularly conducted for the whole school. On Sunday regular religious services are held in the college chapel, morning and evening. Every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock Sunday school is held. This lasts one hour, and is always a profitable hour. The children are very fond of singing hymns and the study of the Holy Scriptures. The Institute leaflet is one that is used in the Sunday school. A number of our pupils are communicants. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been fair. During the months of January and February we had ten children ill with scarlet fever. Fortunately we were able to isolate them and thus help to prevent the epidemic from going through the whole school. Dr. Kitchen was very attentive and rendered good service, and I am also thankful to add that no deaths occurred. The children have as much out-door exercise as is practicable. The dormitories, class-rooms and all other rooms are kept very clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply.—We have one good well with good water, the other two have gone dry. We had a new well dug, but it will have to be deepened, and when this is done, we shall have two good wells.

Fire Protection.—A fire broke out in the main building in October, but with the help of our boys' fire brigade, buckets, &c., we were able to check the fire and extinguish it before it made much headway. The damages resulting from this fire were promptly paid by the Sun Insurance Company, in which company the buildings are insured. We have eight fire-extinguishers, which were supplied by the department, eighteen hand-grenades, twelve fire-buckets and two axes.

Heating.—Stoves are used in two of the buildings, but in the main building, where the girls and female members of the staff live, a furnace is used. The fuel used is wood.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very regular, and during the course of the fiscal year two pupils have been admitted and four pupils were honourably discharged.

Recreation and Amusement.—Our children have plenty of recreation. The boys have cricket, football, swings, military and physical drill. Besides this the college brass band furnishes a good deal of amusement and delight and does much to enliven the place. The girls take a great deal of interest in their calisthenic corps. They enjoy physical drill, dumb-bell exercise, skipping, throwing and catching the ball, swinging, reading and music, and a walk almost daily, attended by a member of the staff. We endeavour to make the children feel as happy here as possible.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR.

Principal.

North-west Territories.

Ermineskin's Boarding School,

Hobbema, Alta., July 9, 1903.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Ermineskin's boarding school is situated on the Ermineskin's reserve, about a mile from Hobbema station, in the district of Alberta. There is no post office at Hobbema, but the mail is delivered each day.

Land.—There is about twenty acres of land in connection with the school, which has been allowed for the wants of the mission. A part of this land is used for playgrounds for the pupils. A large garden takes up the second part, and the rest is used for pasturage.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the members of the staff and by the pupils. The first contains the Sisters' private rooms; the second consists of a kitchen on first floor and a chapel above; the third, which is 40 x 45 feet, is entirely given to the use of the pupils. This last consists of a school-room and a refectory on the first floor, a dormitory for boys, an infirmary and a sewing-room on the second floor; and a dormitory for girls on the third floor.

Accommodation.—If the building were finished, we consider that we should have accommodation for about seventy-five pupils and twelve Sisters.

Attendance.—We have at present twenty-six boys and twenty-two girls. The average attendance during the year was from forty-five to forty-eight pupils.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is closely adhered to, and I may say that success has crowned our efforts, for the pupils

have made marked progress in each branch of study. They have acquired a most satisfactory knowledge of the English language. The inspector, Major McGibbon, after his last visit, expressed his satisfaction with the school in very high terms. At his request, a few samples of composition, arithmetic and drawing were sent to Ottawa.

Farm and Garden.—The three acres of land under present cultivation as a garden, presents an encouraging appearance.

Industries Taught.—During the working hours the boys and girls are taught in their respective branches. The boys work in the garden, look after the cattle and prepare the wood for fuel; they are also taught baking and shoe-mending, and keep the yard clean.

The girls, besides housekeeping, are taught sewing, knitting and the cutting and making of their own clothing, as well as that of the boys. All this work is done by hand. The mending of all the clothing, and the darning, is also done by the girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—The greatest care is given to the moral and religious training of the pupils. Each day half an hour is devoted to religious instruction, which is given by the missionary or teacher. They also attend a daily service at 6 a.m.

Health and Sanitation.—Two pupils died during the year, one as a result of consumption and the other from a tumour, and two have gone back to their homes on account of scrofula. There were no other cases of sickness during the year. The ventilation is excellent throughout the building.

Water Supply.—There are two wells in the vicinity of the school, and a good pump which gives us satisfaction.

Fire Protection.—A dozen barrels and quite a number of pails are kept constantly filled with water, and ladders are attached to the different buildings. There is a trap door in the higher dormitory.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by stoves and lighted by lamps.

Recreation.—In the winter the boys' recreation consists in coasting and skating, while in summer their most favourite game is football. The girls like coasting and singing drills when they are indoors; in summer long walks and fruit-gathering are what they enjoy the best.

I have, &c.,

L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,
BALCARRES, August 18, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the File Hills boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on section 32, township 23, range 11, west of the 2nd meridian, about four hundred yards to the west of the File Hills ageney buildings.

Land.—About two hundred acres of land are connected with the school, and owned by it. Four acres are inclosed with the buildings for vegetable and flower gardens, and lawn.

Buildings.—The buildings are:—the home, 30 feet square, three stories high, built of stone, with mansard roof, and a new frame addition, which is not quite completed, 20 x 30 feet, two stories high. The new part has a kitchen and isolated hospital room on the first flat, and boys' dormitory on the second. The old frame kitchen is now enlarged to 12 x 30 feet, and is used as a laundry. The school is a frame building, 16 x 34 feet, with stone foundation and porch in front, situated about twenty yards west of the home. The old log stables have been replaced during the year by a new log one, 20 x 30 feet, on stone foundation, with shingled roof. It has a hay-loft, which will hold about four tons of hay. A log granary has been erected, 18 x 18 feet. The remaining buildings are a log carriage-house and a root-house.

Accommodation.—In the house there is good accommodation for twenty-five children and four of a staff.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is fifteen.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room has been very good. The prescribed programme of studies has been followed.

Farm and Garden.—There are about nine acres altogether. Last fall we had sufficient potatoes to carry us safely through the winter, and had a good yield of other vegetables as well.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught general housework, baking, buttermaking, sewing, washing and ironing. The boys are taught gardening, farming, care of stock and general chores both inside and out of the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—These subjects receive special attention. They are taught each day.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children was good until last fall, when measles broke out among them. This left them weakened for the winter and caused scrofula to come to the surface. Keeping them under as little confinement as possible and leaving them out in the fresh air is having the desired effect. There was one death during the year.

Water Supply.—We have a sufficient supply of water convenient to the school.

Fire Protection.—We have ladders and pails with water at hand; also two fire-extinguishers. There are two ways of escape from every sleeping-room.

Heating and Lighting.—Stoves and oil lamps are used.

Recreation.—The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games; various games in the home are introduced during the long winter evenings.

I have, &c.,

KATE GILLESPIE,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA, ASSA., July 7, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Gordon's boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is located on the west side of Gordon's reserve about twelve miles from the agency headquarters.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is three hundred and twenty acres, and comprises the east half of section 4, township 27, west of the second

principal meridian. This, I believe, has been allotted to the school by the government. Its natural features are prairie, very hilly, with some sloughs, and about twenty-five acres of tillable land, but no wood. The above is suitable for pasture.

Buildings.—The main building is the same as reported last year, and is used for school purposes. Separate buildings are provided for a laundry and storehouse; and the stables, which are the same as mentioned in last year's report, are used for the horses and cattle and also poultry.

The root-house and ice-house are also the same as reported last year.

A new building has been erected, 16 x 20 feet, used for a driving-shed and a new tank has been put in the basement six feet high, six feet wide and twelve feet long.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils and four of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been remarkably good during the past year.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of studies is that laid down by the department. I may add that there is a vast improvement, especially in speaking English, which is very marked.

Farm and Garden.—We do not farm, but our garden consists of about three acres. An abundance of vegetables of every description was raised. There is also a beautiful flower garden, which is the delight of the children.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses and cattle, poultry and pigs, milking and gardening in summer. The girls are taught all household duties, butter-making, and the care of the same.

I cannot speak too highly of the children as to their proficiency in their work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Very careful attention is paid the pupils in this respect. Their moral conduct has been excellent during the past year, and in no case had severe punishment to be administered.

Health and Sanitation.—The health on the whole has been fair. Two pupils have been discharged with scrofula ; no deaths occurred during the past year.

The sanitary condition is all that can be desired ; the building is well ventilated, and kept very clean, and I may say the children take a pride in helping to keep it so. It has been alabastined and painted.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is obtained from wells, about three hundred yards from the school, but we hope to get our supply somewhat nearer this summer. As a rule we always have an abundance of soft water.

Fire Protection.—This consists of two Babcocks, two Carr chemical fire-engines, one pump, two lengths of hose, twelve buckets, six axes, sixteen hand-grenades, nine fire-extinguishers, and a small tank, besides several water-barrels.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with wood stoves, and the lighting is done by means of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football, and swings, form their favourite pastimes during the summer months, while coasting, and many other games in the school-room are indulged in during the winter.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
HOLY ANGELS BOARDING SCHOOL,
NATIVITY MISSION, FORT CHIPEWYAN,
ATHABASKA LAKE, July 2, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you the annual report of the Holy Angels boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school, situated near Fort Chipewyan, belongs to the Roman Catholic mission, and is under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

Fort Chipewyan possesses no post office; neither are we located on a reserve.

Land.—The soil is sterile and rocky. The only farm we possess is a small, flat, and low stretch of land which admits of the cultivation of barley and potatoes. Carrots, cabbage and turnips thrive but poorly in such barren soil.

Buildings.—The building is as follows: the main building is 50 x 30 feet, to which are added two wings, the west wing, 38 x 27 feet, and the seat wing, 50 x 25 feet.

A large class-room, an infirmary for the boys, two refectories for boys and girls with two parlours and a kitchen, to which is added a wash-house, on the first floor.

On the second floor is situated a large class-room, the girls' recreation-room, infirmary and dormitory; further on is a small chapel and rooms reserved for the use of the staff.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for sixty pupils, seven Sisters and six auxiliaries.

Attendance.—School is kept regularly except on usual holidays. All the pupils follow the course prescribed, when not prevented by sickness.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, history of Canada and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—The children weed the garden and assist after school-hours in whatever little work they can do on the farm. The boys saw and chop in the yard all the wood required for fuel.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting, darning, embroidery and cooking. We neglect nothing to procure for them the advantage of becoming housekeepers.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the pupils. Our children being generally good-natured, it is very seldom that we are obliged to have recourse to any punishments.

Health.—Up to the present time the physical state of the pupils has been thoroughly satisfactory.

Water Supply.—The water used here is drawn from the lake by means of a pump.

Fire Protection.—The fire-appliances consist of a force-pump, with hose, ladders, buckets and axes.

Heat and Light.—Wood is used for heating and coal oil for lighting.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken after meals in the open air, during which the children enjoy outdoor games. In cold weather a long walk is taken every day.

I have &c.,

SR. McDOUGALL,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ISLE À LA CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
ISLE À LA CROSSE, ATHA., July 3, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on a peninsula of the lake of Isle à la Crosse. Our nearest post office is at Green Lake, eighty miles south of the school.

Land.—The soil in the district is very poor for agriculture ; however, there are about twelve acres under cultivation.

Buildings.—The institution comprises one building with a frontage of eighty feet and a depth of thirty. It is for the purposes of the school. Another building is for the use of the Sisters in charge.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for thirty girls and twenty boys with the necessary staff.

Class-room Work.—The children have made good progress, chiefly in writing and arithmetic.

Farm and Garden.—Twelve acres are under cultivation ; barley and potatoes are the principal products of the farm.

Industries Taught.—The boys help in whatever little work they can do. The girls are taught sewing, cooking, washing and general domestic work. Some of them have succeeded wonderfully in tapestry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training by the teacher and the principal himself. The conduct of the pupils is very good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils was good until an epidemic visited the country and the school also. There were no serious cases.

Water Supply.—We use no other water than what we draw from the lake.

Fire Protection.—The only fire-appliances are ladders, buckets and axes, but a supply of water is always kept on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Care is taken that due time is given for recreation.

I have, &c.,

H. SIMONIN, Ptre., O.M.I.

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE (C.E) BOARDING SCHOOL,
ATHABASCA, September 5, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on the Church of England boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school faces south, being situated about a mile from Buffalo lake, over which it looks Buffalo lake is joined by the Heart river to Lesser Slave lake

proper ; the latter is about six miles from this mission. Heart river passes within half a mile of the school, emptying itself into the lake.

This mission is not situated on a reserve.

Land.—The land, which was surveyed during the summer of 1901, contains about ninety acres, and is the property of the Church Missionary Society. It consists of bush and prairie ; the soil is sandy loam, well adapted for all kinds of agricultural purposes.

Buildings.—The girls' home, 24 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is divided into the children's dining-room, matron's sitting-room, and sitting-room for the teacher and wife (the latter is matron for the boys). The matron's bed-room and girls' dormitory are on the upper floor. There is a kitchen adjoining, 12 x 15 feet.

The boys occupy a new wing, which was added to the original building in the year 1900. Its dimensions are 32 x 34 feet ; the ground floor is used as a school-room and boys' day-room ; the upper floor as boys' dormitory and teacher's bed-room.

The other buildings consist of a fish and ice-house combined, with a school storeroom above; a root-house, an implement-shed, stables, old storehouse, with clothing-room above and two closets.

A new closet, 10 x 5 feet, for boys, was erected this year.

Accommodation.—There is room for fifty pupils, and four of a staff.

Attendance.—For the three quarters ending December, 1902, March and June, 1903, we had a daily school average of twenty-seven and one-half, thirty, and twenty-eight and one-half respectively.

Class-room Work.—English, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, general knowledge, ethics, recitations, vocal music, cooking and religious instruction, are taught in the class-room.

Farm and Garden.—The boys assist in all farm and garden work. This year we have about nine acres of oats, and two acres of barley under cultivation ; also two acres of potatoes, and a garden of about half an acre well stocked with vegetables of various kinds. We can safely say that our garden would equal anything in the Calgary or Edmonton districs. Considering the drought in June, the oats and barley have done very well. Milch cows and horses are kept at the mission.

Industries Taught.—Agriculture is the only industry taught.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training imparted at this school is carried on under Church Missionary Society lines.

Health and Sanitation.—There are two closets, one for boys and one for girls, about thirty yards from the buildings. We have had very little sickness among the children in the home this winter.

Water Supply.—During the summer, water is brought from the river by means of a water-cart; ice and snow are used in winter.

Fire Protection.—A ladder is attached to the roof of the kitchen and another to the roof of the home.

Heating and Lighting.—All the buildings are heated by box stoves, wood being the fuel used. The home is lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football, baseball and indoor games form the chief recreation of the pupils.

General Remarks.—All the land owned by the mission is inclosed within a fence, about half of which is of wire. The posts are twelve feet apart, with a top rail and four strands of wire.

I have, &c.,

C. D. WHITE,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. BERNARD'S MISSION R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE P.O., July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the St. Bernard's Roman Catholic boarding school, Lesser Slave Lake, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The situation of the school on the northeastern bank of the Lesser Slave lake is both pleasant and healthful. It stands on a slight elevation which slopes towards the water and the setting sun, and commands a good view of the surrouuding country. As this location necessitated levelling part of the forest, the site happens to be quite bordered by woodland, which makes a pleasant resort for the children during warm weather.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres and belongs to the mission.

Buildings and Acccommodation.—The main structure, seventy-two feet long by twenty-eight feet wide and three stories high, is a large and commodiously apportioned dwelling of fourteen compartments, six of which serve for the girls, as recreation hall, dining-room, sewing-room and dormitories. The remaining apartments excepting the chapel and kitchen are occupied by the staff, which is composed of eleven persons.

To the right and a little in the rear is the boys' house, a two-story building, sixty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, which will accommodate forty pupils. The first floor is partitioned off into recreation hall, dining-room, and a class-room for smaller pupils. The sleeping apartments are on the second floor.

The school-house, also to the right of the main building, but extending forward is thirty by twenty-four feet and three stories high. It comprises two cheerful well-lighted class-rooms, the upper floor being used as a store-room.

Spacious and well kept grounds surround the three buildings, and flower-beds, which add greatly to the general appearance of the place, are laid out and carefully attended to by the pupils under the direction of the teachers.

Attendance.—The average attendance was from forty to fifty pupils. Some of these entered in September and left at the end of June; about thirty remained during the summer months.

School-room Work.—The school hours are from nine to eleven o'clock in the morning; the afternoon session from one to four, being interrupted by a school recess.

Three teachers were engaged with the pupils and in order to gain attention took great pains to make their lessons interesting and instructive. Most of the pupils applied their minds arduously to their studies and a visible progress was realized. A marked improvement was noticed in their pronunciation last year, which was undoubtedly due to careful exercise in class recitations.

The children like to appear before strangers, and several opportunities of displaying the capabilities were afforded them during the term, the chief among these being their annual entertainment, which was as usual tendered to the public at New Years.

The programme of studies laid down by the department was carefully carried out by the teachers. The grading of the pupils is as follows :—

Standard	I.	17 pupils
"	II.	10 "
"	III.	12 "
"	IV.	2 "

Farm and Garden.—About two hundred and ninety-five acres of land are under tillage, the farm comprising two hundred and fourteen acres; the rest is cultivated as a garden.

Industries Taught.—When the girls have reached a proper age, they are taught the culinary art, washing, ironing, sewing, dressmaking, and, in a word, all that can contribute towards making them competent housekeepers.

The larger boys are trained to work on the farm, while the younger ones are kept busy weeding the garden, carrying wood and doing other light work about the house.

Moral Training.—The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the Holy Scriptures. A half hour daily was given to religious instruction, while to make certain that the moral education was carefully attended to, the pupils were kept continually under the supervision of one of the teachers.

Health and Sanitation.—Considerable sickness prevailed in the neighbourhood last winter, but no contagious disease was contracted at the school, excepting influenza, two cases of which gradually developed into consumption and carried off two of our pupils, viz., Marie Beaver, No. 010; and Adam Bigfeet, No. 36. Another pupil, Leon Lalonde, No. 62, died early in the summer of a complicated disease which resembled brain fever.

Water Supply.—Very good water is supplied by wells dug close to the house.

Fire Protection.—These wells, ladders and a hose are our only protection against fire.

Heating.—The principal building is heated by a hot-air furnace, which gives great satisfaction. The chief advantage of this mode of heating is the even temperature produced throughout the entire building.

The other buildings are heated by stoves in which we burn pine, spruce, poplar and birch. The surrounding forest abounds in trees of these kinds.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have large playgrounds leading from their respective departments, where they enjoy themselves during the different seasons at all the games and sports common to their ages.

The Roman Catholic mission has a small steamboat for the purposes of visiting the different bands along the lake, and for conveying pupils to and from school.

The children are occasionally favoured with an excursion. By attaching two large boats to the steamer, the entire number may be taken in the same trip.

Per Capita Grant.—The government grants yearly $72 per capita for forty pupils.

I have, &c.,

A. DESMARAIS, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., June 29, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I acknowledge with gratitude the substantial government aid received by me during the past year and I beg herewith to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is located on the quarter of section 14, northwest, township 27, range 15, about twelve miles from the Touchwood

agency and Kutawa post office, and seventy-two miles from Qu'Appelle, C. P. R. station.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. There is a large garden prettily laid out in front of the house; trees are planted alongside of the former. On one side of the school a nice parterre surrounded with trees has been laid out.

Buildings.—The school buildings include the old church, 24 x 56 feet, which now serves as a boys' recreation hall, and a new stone house, 50 x 30 feet, erected six years ago. This new building is two stories high and contains a basement. The latter comprises a large cellar, seven feet high, part of which is used as a root-house and dairy. On the first floor are: a kitchen, a bakery, a pantry, refectories for Sisters and pupils, a small room for visitors and the chapel. On the second floor: girls' dormitory 27 x 28 feet, sewing-room, play-room, and Sisters' apartments ; there is also a large and comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle, includes on its first floor : the class-room ; on the second floor is the boys' dormitory, 20 x 39 feet, airy and well lighted. There is no cellar under that part of the building. The other buildings are : the principal's house, carpenter's shop and stables. There is also a windmill, which enables us to cut fire-wood, crush grain and pump water in sufficient quantity for the daily needs of the house.

Accommodation.—This school has ample accommodation for fifty pupils.

Attendance.—Thirty children attended school regularly during the year.

Class-room Work.—The course of study outlined by the department is followed as closely as possible.

Great attention is given to correct English conversation, writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, declamation and singing. A satisfactory progress has been noticed in all the above mentioned subjects.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to this school, but there is a beautiful garden.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught general housework, cooking, baking, butter-making, sewing, knitting, darning, mending, washing and ironing.

The boys are taught light housework, gardening and stable work. I cannot speak too highly of the proficiency of both boys and girls in their work.

Moral and Religious Training.—No effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. Regular instruction is given, and the pupils show great interest. The conduct and general behaviour give great satisfaction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children during the year has been excellent, there being only one case of scrofula, which through constant care, now appears better. Every attention is given to the sanitary condition of our buildings and their surroundings.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the school from three different wells, two on the premises near the school and one in the cellar, under the kitchen, from which water is drawn by means of a force-pump which conveys the water to a tank fixed near the roof of the building, from which the water-supply is distributed by means of iron pipes.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with two Babcocks, twelve fire-pails and axes. There are also two force-pumps and plenty of hose for proper working in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with wood stoves. Eighteen were used last winter, and this is not sufficient to keep the frost out, especially in the dormitories and bed-rooms. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day. In the summer months the boys take great pleasure in football, arrow-shooting, games with marbles and tops. The girls enjoy skipping, running, singing and other games.

General Remarks.—The past year has been characterized by health, a spirit of obedience, contentment and cheerfulness, on the part of the pupils, and has been one of remarkable advancement in every regard, especially in the acquirement of the English language. Concerts were given during the winter months and it is with pleasure that we noticed how greatly surprised the people were at the ability and deportment of the pupils.

In conclusion, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to Agent Martineau for his kindness and the great interest he takes in the welfare of the children.

I have, &c.,

J. E. S. THIBAUDEAU, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
MORLEY P.O., ALTA., June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report on the above school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school with the land attached thereto is situated on lot eight, Bellanger survey, Morleyville settlement, near the confluence of the Bow and Ghost rivers, and about four miles east of the eastern boundary of that part of the Stony reserve north of the Bow river.

Land.—The land owned by the school consists of the grant made by the government, comprising one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven acres. The quality of this land is poor and not much adapted to agricultural pursuits, being mostly of a gravelly nature, and is very largely used for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The main buildings are frame, on stone foundations, and consist of two wings, one of which was erected in the fall of 1891, 38 x 44 feet, and the other in the fall of 1900, which is 26 x 40 feet. The basements of these buildings are used for recreation-rooms and lavatories during the winter months.

The school-room is also a frame building, 25 x 35 feet, on a stone foundation, and very well ventilated. It is situated on a hill about one hundred and twenty-five yards north of the main buildings. These buildings are right in the foot-hill country; in fact almost under the shadow of the Rockies, and the view from the school premises is grand.

Accommodation.—There is good and ample accommodation for forty-five pupils, and seven members of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been good. Allowing for those ordered out on sick leave by the medical officer, almost as many pupils as the rule of health will allow have been present.

Class-room Work.—Under this head the rules of the department as well as the course of study authorized by the same, have been strictly carried out, the third and fourth standards working on the half-day system with industries between. The children under faithful management have done a great deal of work, and this in a most satisfactory manner. Progress is very manifest in this department, and in the monthly reports from the school-room, good conduct is a very prominent feature.

Farm and Garden.—Comparatively speaking, very little farming is done, beyond the growing of a quantity of green feed to be used as fodder for the stock in winter time. Our nearness to the mountains forbids much agricultural pursuit beyond the growing of a small quantity of potatoes, turnips and some of the hardier vegetables. We have about forty acres under cultivation which is as follows : thirty acres of oats, nine acres of wheat and one acre of brome grass. In vegetables, we have half an acre of potatoes, one acre of turnips and about a quarter of an acre of small seeds.

Industries Taught.—Under this head we have been very careful that efficient instruction be given, in order to enable these boys and girls to acquire the mode and system necessary to keep abreast of the times, and thus earn their own livelihood after leaving school. The boys are taught in the various branches of ranching, ploughing, seeding, mowing, teaming, milking, fencing and building ; more especially do they excel in axe work and teaming. The girls are most efficiently taught in sewing, knitting, mending, cooking, baking, washing, ironing, and dairying, and many of them have proved themselves very apt pupils.

Moral and Religious Training.—Both by example and precept have we tried to instruct these children in the faith in which we believe, and it is very gratifying to note that we have not laboured in vain. Religious exercises are as follows : morning, reading of the Scriptures and prayers ; evening, singing and prayers ; Wednesday evening, service ; Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock ; Sunday school, 3 p.m. ; church service when weather permits, and a song service at 7.30 p.m. Their morals are highly commendable and the general deportment is satisfactory

Health and Sanitation.—For the last three years the health of these pupils has been improving, and especially during the past year has it been good. During fine weather the pupils are given as much outdoor exercise as possible, which we find very beneficial to their health. The sanitary condition of the premises never was in such good order before.

Fire Protection and Water Supply.—The only fire-protection we have is four Babcock fire-extinguishers and twelve grenades. The water-supply is our principal drawback. as it has to be hauled a distance of over a quarter of a mile, and entails a tremendous amount of work, both on man and horse-flesh.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by two wood-burning furnaces and several box-stoves. The furnace in the new wing is quite satisfactory, but the one in the older building is badly out of repair and requires attention. The schoolroom is heated by a wood-burning box-stove. Wood instead of coal is used in the kitchen range. The dining-room is lighted with two gasoline lamps, coal oil being used in the rest of the buildings.

Recreation.—Swings have been erected for the girls and other games adopted. The boys play football and many other games of their own invention. In winter-time skating is a very popular exercise.

General Remarks.—Our Indian agent, Mr. H. E. Sibbald, has assisted in every way in his power, and our medical officer, Dr. Lafferty, has responded promptly to our calls.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. NIDDRIE,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Onion Lake (St. Anthony's) Roman Catholic boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About seven or eight acres of land are fenced in and set apart for school purposes; buildings, gardens, playgrounds and yards. The land belongs to the reserve.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 45 x 35 feet, three stories high, exclusively for the pupils. Another building, 25 x 20 feet, is for the use of the Sisters, and to this is attached the kitchen and pantry. The storehouse, laundry and bakery are separate buildings. During the year a new hen-house, ice-house, stable and boys' closets were erected.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for sixty pupils and a staff of ten persons.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is regular. Fifty pupils were present the whole year.

Class-room Work.—Two teachers are charged with the different classes in separate rooms. The programme of the Indian schools is followed. The school was examined by Inspector Chisholm on June 12 and 13. The result was very satisfactory. I think the pupils did credit to themselves and teachers.

Farm and Garden.—About three acres of land is cultivated successfully with all kinds of vegetables. The pupils, both boys and girls under the close supervision of a teacher, do all the work, except ploughing.

Industries Taught.—The boys have the care of horses and cattle, preparing fuel, bakery, cobbling, and care of their own rooms, except scrubbing. They are also very handy with carpenter's tools, and do all the light repairing that is to be done at the buildings. The girls are taught all household duties. They had great pleasure in each preparing specimens of their own hand-work to show the inspector at the time of his visit.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training. The conduct of the pupils being generally good, punishments are rarely resorted to, and pleasing and useful rewards are awarded to merit.

Health and Sanitation.—I regret to say that three pupils died during the year of consumption; except those three, the health of the pupils has been very good.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well at a short distance from the school.

Fire Protection.—One well, ladders, stairs, galleries, pails and axes are kept in readiness, and are our principal protection from fire. Eave-troughs have been put round the buildings, and barrels are most of the time full of water.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are all heated with stoves; and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day after each meal, during which the pupils indulge in outdoor games. During the summer holidays a good camping out along our beautiful lakes is much enjoyed.

I have, &c.,

E. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., August 4, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report of the school under my charge in this agency.

Location.—The school is situated on the northeast corner of Makaoo's reserve, and about three hundred yards southwest of the agency headquarter buildings.

Land.—There are perhaps twenty acres of land connected with this school and mission, this land being part of the reserve.

Buildings.—The school-house now, is a new building (frame) 30 x 40 feet, three stories high. The lower floor of this building when finished, will be divided into two class-rooms. The second floor will be partitioned into rooms for the staff and a room for any of the boys who may be sick or suffering from any non-contagious or non-infectious disease. The third floor will be one large dormitory without partition. Great care has been taken in the ventilation and lighting of this building. We have been using the lower floor as a school-room since April. The building originally used for a school is now used only as dormitories and laundry.

The log building near the school-house, which was used as carpenter's shop and boys' recreation-room, was pulled down, as it was very inconveniently situated and altogether too near the new school-house. Near-by is a storehouse some 15 x 20 feet, with a garret for storing clothes; provisions, beef, fish, and game are stored on the lower floor. The building which form the quarters of the staff and all the girls of the school is made up of six buildings, put up at different times, but all connected ; any one of the four outer doors gives entrance or egress to the whole building, which is about 60 feet square. On the lower floor of this building are the principal's office, Indian room, pantry, kitchen, dining-room, store-room, two bed-rooms, and dispensary. All the upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and dormitories for the girls ; the dormitories for the girls being one flat, 24 x 36 feet, without partitions, and another, 20 x 24 feet, likewise without partitions. A building, 20 x 20 feet, two stories high, has been added to the buildings occupied by the staff; this addition forms the quarters of ladies comprising the staff, and leaves the girls' dormitories unobstructed by any partition, and places the rooms of the staff in such a position that they have at all times entire command of the dormitories. There is a cellar 20 x 30 x 7 feet. Our stables have been enlarged and finished till now they are second to none in this place.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for seventy pupils and also for a staff of eight.

Attendance.—All the children being kept in the house, the attendance has been perfectly regular, except in rare cases, when a child would be sick.

Class-room Work.—Very marked progress has been made in class-room work during the past half-year, especially is the improvement noticeable in reading, writing, arithmetic and English-speaking.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm-land now extends a trifle over three acres. We raise vegetables and root crops enough to supply our whole household. The work is almost entirely done by the staff and scholars.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught carpentry, and house-building principally. They also have the care of horses and poultry, as well as the care of the cows, and the milking, and working of the cream-separator is also part of their work or duties. We also raise a few hops, and this forms part of their work.

Girls are taught knitting, sewing, cooking and general housework, and the making of butter and cheese.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this part of their education particular care and attention is paid. Each one of the staff fully recognizes that without careful moral and religious training, all the other training is simply wasted, or even worse. We do not aim to teach them the tenets of any particular church, preferring to teach them the simple old gospel, 'The Old, Old Story'—Christ first, the Church afterwards.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the children has been very good.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is ample, four wells being used, and each of them containing a supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical fire-extinguishers, ten fire-pails, three axes, and constant watchfulness and care as to stoves and stove-pipes, are all the protection we have in the large building occupied by the staff and girls of the school. At the school-house and boys' dormitory there is a well with abundant water, a force-pump and hose and nozzle for same.

Heating.—All our premises are heated with wood stoves. In places where there is greater danger of children playing with fire, I use top-draft stoves, so that it is almost impossible for the children to get at the fire.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are football, baseball, swings and athletics, including the crosscut-saw or the wood pile.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PINCHER CREEK, P.O., ALTA., June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on the above institution for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher creek, and is situated on the northeast quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of the 4th meridian, and two miles from the Peigan reserve. The post office address of the school is Pincher Creek, Alberta.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section above named.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, with a small summer kitchen, 12 x 16 feet attached to the rear of the building, a carpenter's shop, 16 x 24 feet, and a stable, 18 x 30 feet. The boarding school is 78 x 32 feet, thirty-two feet over all. It is a frame building, and is lathed and plastered throughout; it contains kitchen, dining, play and sleeping-rooms for the children, and rooms for the staff, as well as store-rooms and lavatories.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for forty pupils, viz.: twenty-four boys and sixteen girls, also accommodation for a staff of six persons.

Attendance.—There are at present in attendance twenty-six pupils: eleven boys, and fifteen girls.

Class-room Work.—The children have made good progress in all their studies.

Farm and Garden.—We have a good garden of two acres. All the vegetables were grown that were needed for the school. A large number of trees have been planted.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to take care of the horses and other stock at the school. They do all the bread-making for the pupils, and all their own work on the boys' side of the institution ; also their own washing, and assist with their own mending. The girls are taught sewing, mending, washing, and general housework, and also assist in the kitchen.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily, both morning and evening, while on Sundays the children attend Sunday school at 10 a.m., service in their own language at 1 p.m., evening service at 6 p.m. The moral conduct of the pupils has been good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has on the whole been good, with the exception of several scrofulous cases, and two deaths from consumption. Last fall this school was visited with what is called American small-pox, and while it was a very loathsome disease, there were no fatal results.

The sanitary conditions are all that can be desired.

Water Supply.—An ample supply of good water is obtained from a drive-wheel in the kitchen.

Fire Protection.—The only means of fire-protection is four small fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by two large hot-air furnaces, made by Pease, of Toronto, which give every satisfaction. The building is lighted with ordinary lamps.

Recreation.—The boys are very fond of football and hockey, and during summer enjoy swimming in the creek.

The girls play all kinds of games of a simple nature.

General Remarks.—This school was flooded twice during the year, owing to Pincher creek overflowing its banks ; the basement being full, the furnaces were under water for some days. Also, considerable damage was done to the foundations of the main building, which makes it very difficult to keep the building warm and comfortable.

I have, &c.,

W. R. HAYNES,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALTA., July 26, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the Peigan Roman Catholic (Sacred Heart) boarding school, on the Peigan reserve, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on fine elevated ground on the north side of the Old Man river, a very healthy location, in the centre of the Peigan reserve, in close proximity to the agency buildings. Sacred Heart Boarding School, Peigan Reserve, Macleod, Alta., is the address of the institution.

Land.—The land on which the school is built belongs to the reserve; about half an acre is fenced for a vegetable garden, in which we raise a good crop every year.

Buildings.—The school building consists of a large house, 84 x 26 feet, with an addition on the north side for a kitchen, 19 x 16 feet, and a pantry, 17 x 14 feet.

The centre building is 30 feet square, two stories high. The roof part is unfinished, and consequently unoccupied. On the first story are the refectories for the boarders and for the staff, the parlour, and a corridor leading from the front door to the kitchen. On the second story are the rooms for the staff, and a good-sized chapel. On the west side, on the first floor are the class-room, and the recreation-room for the boys, 25 x 14½ feet ; on the second floor the dormitory for the boys, 29½ x 25 feet. On the east side, on the first floor are the sewing-room, and the recreation-room for the girls ; on the second floor the dormitory for the girls. Both sides are of the same size.

We have a small outbuilding, 18 x 17 feet, used as a stable and chicken-house..

With the departmental grant, we put up last year a laundry 30 x 20 feet. In the first story is situated the washing-room, 20 x 20 feet, and the coal-room, 10 x 10 feet, while in the upper story is the drying-room.

Accommodation.—The buildings affords accommodation for forty pupils and the staff.

Attendance.—The pupils of this institution are all boarders, and consequently the attendance is regular. Last year we lost six pupils ; one boy died at home of consumption; three boys and two girls were transferred to Dunbow industrial school. We received four new pupils : two boys and two girls.

Class-room Work.—We follow the programme of the department. The progress is generally fair and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—Most of our children are too young to be of much use on a farm ; but at special hours they help in the garden.

Industries Taught.—Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys work in the garden, keep clean their rooms and dormitory, scrub the floors, and do a little work around the house. The girls are kept busy at general housekeeping, sewing, mending and washing clothes, and helping in the kitchen.

Moral and religious Training.—Special attention is given to instruct our pupils in moral and religious truths. Catechism and Bible history are taught every day by the priest.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been generally good this last year. Scrofulous diseases have very nearly disappeared, and the health of the pupils is generally improving.

Water Supply.—The institution has two wells now, one a few feet from the kitchen, the other close to the garden. They furnish a sufficient supply of water for the establishment.

Fire Protection.—We have a fire-extinguisher and axes ; also buckets of water are kept at convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—We use common coal stoves to heat the school ; coal-oil lamps are used for lighting, and proper care is taken against any danger by fire.

Recreation.—We have two recreation-rooms, large and well ventilated ; one for the boys, the other for the girls. We built a fence last year around the school-buildings, and have now two good yards for the children, one for the boys and the other for the girls. Besides this, behind the buildings there is a nice piece of prairie, where the children can play in good weather, under the supervision of some of the staff, and where the boys take special delight in playing football.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
WHITEWOOD P.O., ASSA., August 5, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the Round Lake boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is beautifully situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, at the east end of Round lake. The buildings are situated upon the northeast quarter section 14, township 18, range 3. The south half of section 23, in the same township, also belongs to the school.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame on stone foundations, and consist of the boarding school proper, the school and barn.

The boarding school proper, contains waiting-room, dining-room, parlour, girls' waiting-room, tailor-shop, store-rooms, kitchen, sleeping-rooms, laundry and cellars. The school contains school-room, two class-rooms, teachers' rooms, and boys' sleeping-rooms.

Accommodation.—The buildings are capable of accommodating eighty pupils.

Health and Sanitation.—The location of the buildings is well drained towards the river and the lake. The rooms are large, with plenty of light and ventilation. Everything about the buildings is kept clean.

The health of the pupils has been good, there having been no case of scrofula in the school.

Water Supply.—The supply of water, which is abundant, is obtained from the river and lake. There is also a good well and a rain-water cistern.

Class-room Work.—The pupils attend school from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 3 p.m. The programme of studies of the department, has been followed, and the progress is encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—There is a farm in connection with the school under the supervision of an experienced farmer. About seventy-five acres are under cultivation. We have about one hundred head of cattle. The garden supplies us with all the vegetables we require.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in farming and gardening ; the care of horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, carpenter work, painting and dairy work.

The girls are taught baking, cooking, laundry work, tailor and dressmaking, sewing, knitting, mending and fancy needlework; also general housework.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been very regular ; a few of the boys have been allowed to assist their parents for a week or two in the busy season of the year.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—Religious instruction is given not only in morning and evening devotions, in the Sabbath school and public services, but in all our teaching and dealings with our pupils we seek to build up a Christian character.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places, and a constant supply of water and fire-buckets is kept on hand; stove-pipes and flues are kept in good repair.

Heating.—Our premises are heated with hot-air furnaces and wood-stoves.

Recreation.—This consists of football, croquet, swings, swimming and all the general games of the playground.

General Remarks.—Music is being taught, both vocal and instrumental. Instruction is given in the theory and practice of vocal music ; also on the organ and piano. Some of our pupils show considerable ability.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
CALGARY P.O., ALTA., August 24, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the Sarcee boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on the southwest corner of the reserve, near the agency headquarters.

Land.—About ten acres are fenced for school and mission purposes.

Buildings.—The school is under one roof. It consists of boys' and girls' wings, separated by dining-room and kitchen. The dining-room and kitchen have been plastered since my last report, by the aid of a special grant from the department. The picket fence, which extends around two sides of the school, has been painted.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for twenty boys and ten girls, and for a staff of three.

Attendance.—Fourteen pupils are on the roll, one of whom has been out on sick leave for some months. The total number allowed by the department is fifteen.

Class-room Work.—This has gone on as usual, and fair progress has been made.

Moral and Religious Training.—This has the first place in all our work, and we believe our efforts are attended with a great measure of success.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good during the past year.

Water Supply.—Two pumps and a windmill raise water from wells, about thirty-two feet deep.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water, buckets and axes are kept in convenient places. Two Patton fire-extinguishers are on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—Coal and wood stoves provide the former, and lamps, in which coal-oil is used, the latter.

Recreation.—Swimming, riding and fishing in summer, tobogganing and skating in winter, provide some of the children's recreation. They also go for walks and take an interest in flower gardening. The elder pupils enjoy reading.

General Remarks.—The staff remains the same as last year. Mr. P. Stocken teaches, and also superintends the boys out of doors. Mrs. Stocken has general charge of the indoor work, and Miss Crawford is girls' matron. All the work in the institution is done by the pupils, who are mostly all quick and capable.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS, C.M.S.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SMOKY RIVER (St. AUGUSTINE) R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
SMOKY RIVER, *via* EDMONTON, ALTA., June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present herewith the annual report of the Smoky River (St. Augustine) Roman Catholic boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school is prettily situated on the left bank of the Peace river, a few miles above the mouth of the Smoky. The surroundings are really enchanting

by their variety, and by the new scenery presented to the sight almost at every step; while the panorama opposite the mission presents a dense forest of all the variety of trees to be found in the Northwest Territories. Our premises are surrounded by a crown of hillocks—all in meadows—rising finely to an altitude of one thousand feet.

Land.—The land connected with our establishment is owned by the Oblate Fathers who established the mission in the year 1886. It has not yet been surveyed but the low land near the river is estimated to comprise about three hundred and fifty acres. Sixty acres are under cultivation at present. A good pasture meadow of two hundred acres has been fenced on the face of the hills, on the north side of the property, and an abundant spring of water permits us to keep the cattle and the horses near at hand from the first fine days in spring till late in the fall.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: a two-story structure, 35 x 20 feet. The lower portion is entirely used for school purposes, while the upper part is used as a boys' dormitory, provided with iron spring beds. A second building, three stories high, 40 x 26 feet, has two wings, each 25 x 15 feet, and an addition two stories in height. The lower story is suitable for culinary work and the upper as a dining-room. In one of the wings of our main building is the chapel, and the other is used as a store-room. The dormitory for girls is in the third story, which forms the Sisters' residence. It has been lately provided with iron spring beds.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for sixty pupils and eight Sisters.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily from eight to eleven a.m. and from one to four p.m. The programme of studies given by the department is followed in every point with a persevering application.

Farm and Garden.—The older pupils help the lay Brothers during seeding-time and harvesting. A large quantity of wheat, oats, potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, cabbages, beets, pease and beans have been reaped on the large farm, the property of the mission. The crops were of the best. The boys help in gathering the cattle and the horses. They saw all the wood for the use of the school and keep the yard in the best of order.

Industries Taught.—While the girls are taught sewing, knitting, dressmaking and general housework, the boys like to help on the farm and in the little garden which is under the care of the Sisters.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily by one of the Reverend Fathers, besides the special care with which the Sisters attend to this important part of the education. Everything is done by both precept and example to instruct the pupils in the principles of faith and religion. We are justified in stating that their conduct and general behaviour give great satisfaction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been good, if we except a slight outbreak of influenza towards spring. We regret to announce the death of one of the pupils.

Water Supply.—The river which flows near the mission furnishes an abundant supply of water.

Fire Protection.—Besides the river, there is a creek, also ladders as protection against fire.

Heating.—The heating is done by a hot-air furnace.

Recreation.—The ordinary games are indulged in by the pupils.

I have, &c.,

SISTER SOSTINE,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. ALBERT, ALTA., July 2, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the St. Albert boarding school for the fiscal year just ended.

Location.—The school is situated about nine miles north of the town of Edmonton. It is not a reserve, but is in the St. Albert settlement, bordering on the Sturgeon river.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school and owned by the corporation of the Sisters of Charity, is three hundred and thirty-five acres ; situated in township 54, range 25. Over two hundred acres are under cultivation ; the rest is in pastures and woodland.

Buildings.—There are two principal buildings. The main building, 180 x 35 feet, contains the school-rooms, and is occupied by the staff and the girls; it is four stories with a basement. The other building, 50 x 30 feet, is used by the boys. A large refectory and infirmary for the boys has lately been completed. The outbuildings are : bakery, laundry, meat-house, ice-house, implement-shed, repair-shop, granary, horse and cattle stables, besides numerous smaller buildings.

Accommodation.—The school has accommodation for two hundred persons.

Attendance.—The average attendance, during the year, was seventy-two.

Class-room Work.—The public school programme for the Territories is followed. The children have shown considerable aptitude in the pursuit of their studies and have made great progress during the year.

Farm and Garden.—Over two hundred acres of land is under cultivation, and with the exception of three hired men, the work is done by the boys.

Industries Taught.—All the pupils are employed, certain hours daily, each according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour. The girls do the sewing and mending of all the clothes, cutting and making of new clothes, baking, cooking, laundry work, and all ordinary household duties, also carding, spinning, knitting and fancy-work. They carried off the first prize for their work at the Edmonton exhibition. The boys attend to the farming, gardening, dairy work and the keeping of the farm implements, harness and shoes of the pupils in repair. They also take care of all the horses, cattle and poultry we have on the premises.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the pupils and every effort is made to instil into their minds their duty towards God and man. The pupils' conduct being generally good, punishment is rarely resorted to.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of whooping-cough which followed measles, raged last spring throughout the country, and many persons died. The only two deaths at the school I had to report during the year, were two of its victims. Every precaution has been taken to ensure perfect sanitary conditions.

Water Supply.—The water-supply for the houses is obtained by hot-air pumping-engine, giving five hundred gallons of water per hour. We also have two good wells on the premises for watering the cattle.

Fire Protection.—A tank of fifteen hundred gallons' capacity is situated in the attic. The water is forced into this tank by a hot-air pumping-engine and thence it is distributed throughout the buildings. Five fire-extinguishers, twenty grenades and three axes are conveniently placed about the halls (the grenades and two fire-extinguishers were suplied by the department). We also have hose and ladders, six in number, on and around the buildings.

Heating and Lighting.—Two hot-air furnaces and several stoves, heat the buildings. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—The pupils indulge in healthful outdoor games three times a day after meals. Several picnics were given during the year, especially during the warm season, which the children immensely enjoyed.

General Remarks.—Last year a new set of young boys were trained for the brass band. They were invited out on several occasions for contest. These young musicians' success drew compliments from all sides. Seven members of parliament, and many other distinguished persons visited the school. At each time a reception was given, in which the children took an active part. The programme on these occasions, being well rendered, reflected credit upon the school.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT,
THUNDERCHILD'S (ST. HENRY'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, June 29, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Thunderchild's (St. Henry's) boarding school is adjacent to Thunderchild's reserve, on the Roman Catholic mission property.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast quarter section 6, township 46, range 18, west of the third meridian, patented. It is a plateau with nice groves and is about one mile distant from the Saskatchewan river. It is adapted for any kind of grain.

Buildings.—The main building contains the class-room, one refectory, two dormitories and the apartments required for the staff. There is a kitchen also. In connection with the main building there is a laundry, two pantries, two summer-houses, a swing and a shed. The shed, 12 x 16 feet, was converted into a bakery last June. This, with the purchase of a portable steel oven, cost $450. These last mentioned buildings are not the government's property, as no grant was paid by the department for their completion.

Accommodation.—The building affords accommodation for over twenty-five pupils and a staff of six.

Attendance.—The pupils of this institution are all boarders and consequently the attendance is regular.

Class-room Work.—Very marked progress was made along these lines during the past year, especially in reading, writing and the speaking of English.

Farm and Garden.—We have about fifteen acres of potatoes, other vegetables and grain under cultivation. Both boys and girls take part in the work under the supervision of a Sister.

Industries Taught.—The boys take care of the cattle and horses, besides sawing and splitting all the wood used by the institution. The girls are kept busy at general housekeeping, sewing, knitting, washing clothes, helping in the kitchen, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every opportunity is taken to teach the pupils their moral responsibilities, and to persuade them to practise civility, kindness, obedience, truthfulness and honesty.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children this year has been first-class. The sanitary conditions are very satisfactory. Underground drains carry off the water from the kitchen and laundry ; disinfectants are used where necessary. By means of an Eolian ventilator on the roof, each room is excellently ventilated.

Water Supply.—A well dug at great expense gives us good water, but not sufficient for fire-protection. The reason is that the well is not deep enough, and we cannot find a man brave enough to do the work for us.

Fire Protection.—We have on hand two Patton 'Star' glass-lined, chemical fire-extinguishers and three ladders.

Heating and Lighting.—Ordinary box-stoves alone are in use for heating purposes, whilst coal-oil lamps supply the needed light. The lamps are in the Sisters' care.

Recreation.—Football, bows and arrows, marbles, swings and skipping ropes form the favourite pastime during summer months. Coasting, and games in the school-room are the chief recreations during winter.

I have, &c.,

H. DELMAS, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
WABISCOW LAKE R. C. (ST. MARTIN'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
LAKE WABISCOW, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Wabiscow Lake (St. Martin's) Roman Catholic boarding school, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The mission is situated on a picturesque little stony point of land, on the north side of the lake, and the school-house stands but a short distance from this beautiful expanse of water.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is about eight or nine acres, which is under cultivation. The Oblate Fathers are the owners of this land, and on their premises the school is built.

Buildings.—There are four buildings, the two largest of which stand in a horizontal line, having the church between them, but advanced toward the lake, so as to form an oblique line to the two buildings. The building on the east side is three stories high, the largest room on the first floor being consigned to the use of a school-room, while two other rooms are used, one as a dining-room and the other as a sewing-room.

The addition on the north side is two stories high, the lower of which contains the kitchen and the upper the boys' dormitory.

On the second floor of the main buildings is situated the Sisters' apartments and the chapel. The third story is entirely occupied by the girls as a dormitory. A store-house has been constructed a few paces from the kitchen and in it are kept all the provisions and groceries.

Attendance.—The children have attended school very regularly during the term. There has been no absence from the number of pupils on the roll.

Class Work.—I am pleased to state that the pupils are progressing in their studies according to their tender ages. Several of them are very talented. The majority of our scholars are fond of school, and are also diligent and studious.

Industries.—The boys are kept quite busy carrying water for the supply of the house, preparing fuel, and in the proper season they are taught gardening. They also aid in taking care of the domestic animals. The girls are taught to sew and knit, and all kinds of mending. They manifest good dispositions, are willing and anxious to learn dressmaking and all that relates to household duties.

Moral Training.—The Reverend Fathers and Sisters attend to this part of the education with the greatest care and vigilance. They work with untiring zeal to instil into these young minds a love of God and their duties as Christians.

As a general rule they are docile and obedient, thus giving satisfaction.

Health and Sanitation.—The children enjoy very good health notwithstanding their weak constitutions.

All have been exempt from grievous illness during the year.

Fire Protection.—The waters of the lake and the supply continually kept in the house are our present protection against fire. In the near future we hope to have a pump in the house.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by several stoves. Wood is the only fuel used.

Recreation.—There is a large yard just in front of the house where the children amuse themselves in the fine weather, playing games, swinging, &c. They also have drills and calisthenic exercises.

General Remarks.—The government grants yearly $72 per capita for fifteen pupils.

I have, &c.,

SISTER TIBURCE,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—ATHABASCA DISTRICT,
WABISCOW LAKE (ST. JOHN'S MISSION) C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ATHABASCA LANDING P.O., ALTA., July 15, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I send, as requested by the department, the following report on the school under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The St. John's Mission boarding school is situated on Lake Wabiscow, and on the second lake of that name as you come in from Athabasca Landing, our nearest post office. Athabasca Landing is about one hundred and twenty miles south from the school. The school and little settlement are situated on the north bank of a large bay of the above named lake; the bay runs east and west, the lake itself running north and south. We are not situated on a reserve.

Land.—The land belonging to the school has never been surveyed or measured. It comprises a long narrow strip running back about three-quarters of a mile. It lies between the two trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company and Johnston Brothers. There is perhaps in the claim about forty or forty-five acres, about twelve of which is

cleared. The land belongs to the Church Missionary Society of England, and was a claim bought from an Indian who had built two little houses on it and cleared about an acre. The land is very rich, has a nice slope to the south and is about thirty feet above the lake. Almost all kinds of vegetables do well, also grain, wheat, oats, barley and pease. We very rarely have late early frosts.

Buildings.—These consist of the following :—

(a) The mission-house, a log building, thirty feet square and two stories high, In this building, the missionary, his family, the staff, and children live.

(b) A church, the main part of which is 17 x 22 feet, with a chancel, 10 x 12 feet, which is used for Sunday or week-day services.

(c) A study or office, a log building, 12 x 14 feet, one story and a half high, used by the missionary as a study, and office to meet people in; the upper story is fitted up as a bed-room, for use if necessary.

(d) The storehouse, a building about 23 x 15 feet, attached to the mission-house.

(e) Cattle-shed, horse-stable, pig-house, dog-yard and poultry-yard, fish-house and three closets. These are all log buildings.

Logs are at present being hewed for a building for the missionary, so as to increase school accommodation. Also the logs for a widows' house are partly drawn to the site.

Accommodation.—We have accommodated the missionary and wife, two ladies and a young man ; also twelve girls and ten boys in the house.

Attendance.—The majority of the scholars being boarders, their attendance has been regular. The children of the traders have been very regular, but the attendance of Indian children living at home is very unsatisfactory.

Class-room Work.—The teaching ranges from the very beginning to about the fourth reader; the writing is very good; to the more advanced pupils, geography and grammar have been taught. They are nearly all children of parents who only speak Cree, but are learning English very fast.

Farm and Garden.—Farming or stock-raising has not been very successful here, for two reasons. During the last few years the water has been so high that hay was very scarce, there are hundreds of acres of grass-land here that in a wet season are under water and in a dry season are very hard to cut, being so rough in the bottom. Horses can winter out here and keep fat, as they have all this land to pasture on when the water freezes.

Another reason against stock-raising is, there have been every year, and especially during this last one, cattle—more particularly cows—poisoned by eating wild parsnips which grow up green as soon as the snow goes, and are scattered over all the wet low-lying land. Horses do not eat them, and cattle do not when the pasture becomes good.

As our lands are cleared up, we shall be able to remedy both these evils by growing food for our cows and being enabled to keep them fastened up till there is good pasture, when they will not eat these wild parsnips.

Gardening has been very successful and a great source of profit to us, enabling us to use vegetables for the needs of our large household. Potatoes grow very abundantly and are extra large and sound; carrots, turnips, and cabbages are also generally very fine.

Our garden is an object lesson to the children at the school, and also to the parents, of what can be done in that way.

Industries Taught.—There are no distinct industries taught here yet.

The girls are taught housework, sewing and knitting, while the boys take care of the horses, cattle and pigs and do the gardening, our object being to improve their condition, not change completely their mode of life.

For many years to come, there will be in this part of the country, fur-bearing animals, and so a chance for hunting. If they have cattle and garden produce to fall back on, it will often save them being short of food, as hunting is very precarious.

Moral and Religious Training.—Being a mission school, this side of the work is considered the most important; our desire being to bring the children into a personal knowledge of Jesus as their Saviour, and then to fit them to be loyal, useful citizens.

A portion of the Gospels and Epistles, is read at the breakfast table, before any one leaves, also morning prayer and the Lord's Prayer are said in English.

School opens with a hymn. On alternate mornings the Bible is read, the children reading in English, verse about with the missionary. After it is read again by the children in English, the missionary reads it, verse about, with them in Cree.

The next morning the psalms appointed for the following Sunday are read by all in English ; after which the ten Commandments are carefully taught them in both English and Cree, and also when these are well known, the Creed and the Lord's Prayer are taught them. Our duty towards God, our duty towards our neighbour, are taught in English and Cree.

On Sunday afternoon we have Sunday school, where, during last winter, they were taught a general sketch of Old Testament history.

Each night prayers are read in Cree, also a portion of the New Testament in the same language, and as this is at the supper table, all are present.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has so far been very good. We lost a girl and a boy, the result in both cases of consumption. We try to take every legitimate precaution against disease, and during my residence in this part of the country—that is, for over eight years—I have not seen any disease like fever or measles among these people.

Sanitation is observed as far as possible. There is a good natural fall from the house, so that the drainage is good, and it is always dry around the school. The outbuildings, such as stables, are a sufficient distance away.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is defective, as we are dependent on the lake for our water. A well has been dug, but is not yet in working order. Of course the supply is abundant enough, but after a storm the lake is very muddy.

Fire Protection.—We have no regular system of fire-protection. On the second story of the mission-house a small supply of water is always kept, while on the lower floor one or two barrels are kept full. We have several ladders around the place.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by stoves on the lower floor, the pipes heating the upper story. These pipes all run into a solid mud chimney built in the centre of the house, resting on a cross-beam. The chimney is made of mud, worked up carefully with cut straw and built in between two boxes, the inside one being removed when the mud was set. The lighting is done with coal-oil lamps and candles.

Recreation.—We have swings, and the children play outside. During the warm weather a favourite game is making a little camp as nearly like the one their parents make as they can. In winter we teach them such games as 'snap' or some instructive game, such as 'spelling games.'

I have, &c.,

CHARLES RILEY WEAVER,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, SASK., August 4, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following report for the year ended June 30, 1903, is respectfully submitted in accordance with your circular.

Location.—The school is located on the south bank of the Battle river, about two miles west of where this river falls into the north branch of the Saskatchewan ; it is about two miles due south of the town of Battleford, which is our post office ; it is built on land specially reserved by the Dominion government for the use of this school. The main building is what was used as the official residence of the Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner, when he was the first Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories.

Land.—In the immediate vicinity of the buildings there is a reserve of five hundred and sixty-six acres, and one of three hundred and seventy-six acres three miles to the east of us. The former is where our only farming land is, but the greater portion of which is sandy and wooded; the wood is not yet large enough for fuel purposes. The latter reserve is a hay swamp where we get the hay for the stock. The land is all in township 43, range 16, west of the third meridian, and consists of parts of sections 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, in which the pupils and most of the members of the staff reside, principal's residence, two cottages—one of which is used by married members of the staff, and the other, which we usually keep empty in case of being required for any cases of contagious disease that may necessitate isolation, is at present being used as a laundry ; it was the only available building after our regular laundry building was destroyed by fire, with all its contents and fittings, on the 24th of last December. Although not well suited for this purpose, nor conveniently situated, it will have to continue in that use until such time as we get a proper laundry building put up. Then there are the carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, store-room, stable, pig-pen, hen-house, warehouse, root-house, granary, and several small outbuildings.

Accommodation.—We have sufficient accommodation for the authorized number of pupils, and more ; and for the requisite staff to look after them.

Attendance.—Admissions during the year, five; discharges, twelve, and one death. Average attendance for the year a fraction over eighty-six.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two teachers—a male and a female teacher—each has a separate class-room. The course of studies ordered by the department is adhered to. Several of our graduates are now teaching school in connection with the Indian work in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Athabasca.

Farm and Garden.—We have forty-one acres under cultivation, of which six acres is worked as a garden. Our oats last autumn went as high as ninety bushels to the acre, a first-class sample. This year we have what is said to be the best garden in the district.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses and cattle, pigs and poultry, baking, some blacksmithing, carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers with Scripture reading, on week-days, the regular services and Sunday school work on Sundays ; special prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening, a circle of the 'King's Daughters'

amongst the girls, and the 'King's Sons' amongst the boys ; and a 'Daily Scripture Reading Union' to which pupils of both sexes belong. These have been organized and carried on for several years with very good results. The meeting of these societies are officered and conducted by the pupils under proper supervision. In connection with this part of the work I consider it proper to mention that the death of Mrs. Matheson, which took place on the morning of Sunday, May 24 last, has removed from the school one who devoted a great deal of time and care in many ways towards the best welfare of the pupils ; all was done out of pure, unselfish love for the work, as she did not receive any salary, or hold any officially recognized position in the school. She organized the circle of 'King's Daughters and Sons' and supervised it until her death; she gave instruction in music and singing, and in many other ways helped on the great work. Her efforts are bearing good fruit in the characters, lives, and work of many of the pupils and ex-pupils, and by these, she being dead, yet speaketh. I am thankful to add that there are willing hearts and ready hands to carry on the work to which she freely devoted so much of her time. The members of the staff readily and cheerfully take an active part in the moral and spiritual welfare of the pupils as well as in their secular duties. In short our aim may be summed up in the words of our daily school prayer :—'That true religion, useful knowledge, and honest industry may here forever flourish and abound to the glory of God.'

Health and Sanitation.—One pupil died in the school during the year; there have, of course been several cases of temporary illness, a thing only to be expected where a large number of children are assembled under one roof, but on the whole, we have reason to be thankful that the health of the staff and pupils has been so good, especially when epidemics of various kinds were so near to us in the district. The ventilation of the main building is good, and other sanitary arrangements are attended to.

Water Supply.—We have an ample supply of very good water in our wells..

Fire Protection.—We have a number of hand-grenades, Babcock fire-extinguishers, axes, and pails of water placed in different parts of the building. There are four tanks in which a supply of fresh water is always kept ; from the two upper tanks, which are near the top of the building, iron pipes lead down to the lower floors, and on each of these flats there is a length of hose with nozzle attached to the pipe. A McRobie stationary fire-apparatus is also located in the main building, having a supply of hose connected with it on each of the three flats. There are fire-escapes from the dormitories, while a supply of ladders is always kept near the main building.

Heating.—This is done by hot-air furnaces, and ordinary stoves, wood being the fuel exclusively used. New furnaces having been put in last summer, and some changes made in the hot-air pipes, the heating was much more satisfactory than ever before.

Lighting.—Ordinary lamps with coal oil are all we have. Some better system might be installed, as in the case of several other schools.

Recreation.—Swings, basket-ball, football, wood-sawing and lots of outdoor exercise.

General Remarks.—I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and earnestness of the members of the staff in the responsible duties of their respective positions, and in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the pupils. Their efforts are bearing good fruit in the great work of character-building.

I beg to thank the officials of the department for the kind, courteous and generous treatment the work and workers received from them; it is heartily appreciated and results in the good of the work.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CALGARY, ALTA., June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the above school for the fiscal year now ended.

Location.—The school is not situated on any reserve, but on a half-section of land, partly purchased and partly the gift of the city of Calgary, about five miles south of the city, and close to the Bow river about a mile below where it is first spanned by the C.P.R. main line.

Land.—Owing to the Bow river cutting off one corner, the actual acreage is somewhere near two hundred and seventy-five acres. The position is N.E. ¼, sec. 23, T. 23, R. 1, and S.E. ¼, sec. 24, T. 23, R. 1, west of the 5th meridian.

About one-fourth is fit for cultivation, the remainder being either a swampy creek or a gravel hill.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been added during the year.

The main building remains as it was. The south side, exposed to the severe south-east winds, is still only rough boarded on the outside, and eight years' exposure has naturally shrunk the boards, opened the joints, and gives us plenty of fresh air and with it the cold temperature in winter which has again frozen some of our heating pipes.

There are, besides a house used by the farm instructor, large stable, laundry, and bakery used temporarily as a residence for the principal; ice-house with dairy and meat storage; carpenter-shop with paint, print and store-shop above; large shed for young stock.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for five members of the staff, and, taking the regulation four hundred cubic feet of dormitory air space per pupil, there is room for thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The difficulty in obtaining recruits is still felt—owing in our case, apparently to the small number of recruits entering the boarding school, and the difficulties in the way of transfer, even of those eligible, from there to here.

The following are the figures of the year :—

Number on roll June 30, 1902	34 pupils
Admitted during the year :—	
Blackfeet	4 "
Bloods	5 "
Total	43 "
Discharged during the year	2 "
Total on roll June 30, 1903	41 "

Of the forty-one pupils above mentioned fourteen names have been taken off the roll, they being discharged since July 1, leaving us with less than thirty pupils at the time of writing.

Class-room Work.—This was kept up as well as possible under the circumstances during the winter months, but owing to the general derangement of the school, due to causes detailed under 'health,' it must have been with difficulty that it could be done at all.

During the rush of spring work in June classes were stopped, all hands turning in for outside work.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops last fall turned out satisfactory. Oats were light and only fit for feed, not for seed. Vegetables, sufficient to keep us through the winter, were stored.

The present prospects are good for this year.

Our stock still increases and does well.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentry.*—As our carpenter left us for pastures new in October, and no new one is yet appointed, the work here this year has been of a desultory character. Several of the pupils have done well in minor repairing and such like work.

Printing.—The four or five boys who have taken work in this are making a very creditable showing. The plant is not department property, but the school has the use of it on condition that a small diocesan magazine of some twelve to sixteen pages is printed every month. The issue has a circulation of somewhere near two thousand copies and the work reflects credit on the Indian pupils who get it out. No expense to the department is incurred in this shop.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carefully looked after and, though often appearing full of disappointment, yet there are many encouragements.

Morning and Evening prayers every day, with full services on Sundays, are attentively taken part in and enjoyed.

Health.—During the past twelve months we have had a good deal of illness.

First there was scarlet fever in the family of the principal. By taking due precautions, it was prevented from spreading amongst the pupils; but the death of the one patient was regretted by all.

In January, however, we had a serious outbreak of typhoid fever; the principal being the first and most serious case, followed by seven others among the pupils. The illness developed acute tuberculosis in one of the pupils, who was sent home but soon after that died, whilst all the rest recovered.

Miss Dunlop, our housekeeper, was shouldered with the care of the convalescents as they returned from hospital, and also with many others suffering from minor ailments. She deserves every credit, the medical officer repeatedly expressing his praise and speaking most highly of her work during this trying period. Mr. Mills had his hands full also, as, though the Ven. Archdeacon Webb was in residence, the greater part of the ordinary work fell on Mr. Mills' shoulders.

The cause of the outbreak was no doubt the contamination of the water of the Bow river by the sewage of Calgary. Owing to the breakdown of our pumping-engine we were forced to use it, and suffered the same evil results which we have since heard that others near us did from the same cause.

Sanitation.—We have no actual sanitation, but we have had our usual difficulty in disposing of our waste water from the kitchen, from bathing, especially during high water.

Water Supply.—The provision is made for the use of a well close to the main building, pumped by a hot-air pump. As the engine is in the most unsuitable place in the whole building, it is continually getting out of order and then we have to resort to carrying by hand.

Fire Protection.—The building is fitted throughout with a McRobie chemical outfit. There are also two tanks in the attic which, when the engine is working, are kept filled, and from these a stand-pipe and hose carries water to the whole establishment. 'Star' fire-extinguishers and fire-pails are also conveniently placed. A fire-axe is also kept on each floor.

Heating.—The school is heated by two 'Economy' heaters made by Pease. Being a combination of hot air with hot water, we have found them after seven years' experience expensive and not satisfactory for such a large building as this with our heavy western gales.

Lighting.—The school is lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The pupils take great interest in the ordinary boys' sports. Football is their favourite game and they excel in it.

General Remarks.—I must, before concluding, express my grateful thanks to the Indian Commissioner and to the department for the consideration shown me during my severe illness; to the Ven. Archdeacon Webb for his services during that time and to the members of the staff who did loyal service under very trying conditions.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. HOGBIN,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LEBRET P.O., July 31, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, four and one half miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle and eighteen miles north of the Canadian Pacific railway; though twenty-four miles from Qu'Appelle station by the trail. It is not situated on a reserve, but is in a central position for the Assiniboine, Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Muscowpetung, Touchwood Hills and Sioux reserves.

The site is picturesque, the buildings being on a slightly elevated flat between two large bodies of water; fronting to the west and south on the Qu'Appelle lake with the village of Fort Qu'Appelle in the distance, to the north are steep hills of irregular formation, some three hundred feet high, divided by a broad, wooded valley running in a northerly direction, and containing a small creek, while the eastern view presents the Katepwe hills and lake in the distance and in the immediate vicinity the village of Lebret.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school and immediately surrounding it comprises about five hundred and nine acres, all in township 21, range 13, west of the 2nd meridian; it was specially surveyed and reserved for the purpose by the Department of the Interior and is made up of parts of different sections—about fourteen acres on the northwest corner of section 2, on which the school buildings and garden are situated—about one hundred and twenty-five acres on the west side of section 11, this is nearly all coulee and side hills covered with scrub, but was required for a roadway to the farm on top of the hill; about two hundred and ninety acres or the east half of section 10, this is badly cut up by hills and ravines, but has some arable land, it affords fair pasturage in wet seasons; eighty acres or the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14, this is good land, but badly cut up by sloughs.

Besides the above, and about five miles northwest of the school, we have three quarter-sections reserved for hay purposes, of these the northeast ¼, section 34, township 21, range 13, west of the 2nd meridian, was bought by the department for hay purposes, has some arable land but is much cut up by shallow sloughs, which yield a fair quantity of hay in favourable seasons; the other quarter-sections are northwest ¼, section 34, township 21, range 13, and the northwest ¼, section 22, township 21, range 13, both west of the 2nd meridian. Of these we are getting as much under cultivation

as possible, the land is good but scrubby and rolling; producing some hay and supplying valuable grazing for horses not in use.

All the above parcels of land are fenced in with barb wire.

Buildings.—The main block is frame, brick-veneered, and is composed of three adjoining three-story buildings, viz.: the boys' building, 90 x 70 feet, with gymnasium addition on the north, 35 x 80 feet; the girls' building, 80 x 50 feet, joins the boys' at the southeast corner, and the small children's and hospital building, 60 x 40 feet, is conected with the girls' building at the southeast corner.

Basements extend under most of the buildings and contain the heating plant and pumping-engine, large coal bins, and store-rooms for roots and vegetables.

The first floor of this block is divided into class-rooms, dining hall, recreation-rooms, parlours, kitchen, pantries, lavatories and halls. The second floor consists of dormitories, sewing-rooms, offices and lavatories.

The first floor includes chapel, hospital, doctor's dispensary, dormitories, employees' rooms, store-rooms and tanks for domestic and fire-protection purposes.

Connected to the main building and built of lumber, not yet veneered, are the Indian reception-room, ice-house, provision store, fire engine-house and girls' closets.

The following buildings are separate from the main building and from each other, are of frame construction, and stand in two rows facing on a lane running north and south:—mill for crushing grain and sawing fire-wood.

The old wash-house situated on the lake shore directly in front of the main entrance to the school has been done away with and a more convenient building, 20 x 55 feet, was erected at the southeast corner of the main block. A granary, 14 x 16 feet, and stable, 16 x 30 feet, were erected on the farm. The buildings are kept in as good repair as our means allow and are painted and kalsomined regularly.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is ample for two hundred and twenty-five pupils, the number authorizel, but is limited for the staff; no provision being made for married employees.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been satisfactory considering the difficulty of obtaining pupils, and averaged one hundred boys and one hundred and twenty-one girls; a total of two hundred and twenty-one; several of these, being under age, draw only half the per capita allowance.

Class-room Work.—Of the two hundred and twenty-nine pupils enrolled at end of June ninety-eight were boys and one hundred and thirty-one were girls. The grading under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	15	19	54
" II	10	22	32
" III	46	43	89
" IV	18	15	33
" V	9	12	21

The first and second standards attend class six hours each school day when practicable, in order to become as proficient as possible in the use of the English language before learning any industry. The higher standards attend class half each day, and work at trades the other half as a rule. In busy seasons on the farm, or in the garden, all the boys and sometimes the girls are engaged the whole day at outside work under the supervision of their teachers.

Farm and Garden.—The area of our own land under cultivation is two hundred and ninety-four acres, and we have fifty additional acres rented, making three hundred and forty-four acres under cultivation altogether this year; made up as follows:—forty acres of summer-fallow, fifty acres of breaking, nine acres of potatoes, twenty acres of barley, five acres of flax, five acres of brome grass, seventy-five acres of oats, one hundred and thirty acres of wheat, four acres of pease, and six acres of roots and garden. Twenty boys were regularly attached to the farm and worked as required; other boys and girls, as their turn came, did the milking; and all the boys and girls assisted on the farm and in the garden when necessary.

Owing to frost our crop was much below what we expected in both quantity and quality. We had two thousand seven hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, two hundred and twenty-five bushels of barley, one thousand six hundred and thirty bushels of oats, twenty-five bushels of pease, eighty bushels of carrots, eight hundred bushels of turnips, seventy-five bushels of mangolds, six hundred and seventy bushels of potatoes, and one hundred and thirty-five loads of green fodder and hay. We had an abundant supply of garden stuff, comprising rhubarb, corn, onions, beets, parsnips, cabbage, pumpkins, citrons, melons, currants, tomatoes, asparagus, pease, lettuce, celery, &c.

Ideal spring and early summer weather allowed the work to be done without interruption ; and the present appearance of the growing crops promises an abundant harvest; a late spring frost destroyed the Saskatoon and cherry crops, but we have a very fine showing of several kinds of apples and crabs, plums and currants.

Stock.—Our stock is in good condition and comprises one bull, seventeen cows, five heifers, two steers, nine calves, fourteen work horses, four heavy colts, five native horses and four light colts, sixty-five swine and a lot of poultry.

Industrial Work.—(1.) *Blacksmith's Shop.*—Seven boys worked at this trade and did a good deal of custom work, besides all required for the school.

(2.) *Shoe Shop.*—Twelve boys assisted the shoemaker in making and repairing boots, shoes and harness.

(3.) *Bake Shop.*—Fifteen boys took turns in assisting the baker: doing all the baking for the institution, pickling pork and beef; smoking bacon and fish; supplying the house with ice and meat cut into suitable sizes for kitchen use.

(4.) *Carpenter Shop.*—Twelve boys worked in this shop. A great variety of work was done for the school and outsiders in carpentry, cabinet-making, repairing vehicles and implements; several buildings were erected by contract. A new wash-house, granary and flour store were built for the school.

(5.) *Paint Shop.*—The furnaceman instructs the boys in this department; as we are short of big boys, and it is unlikely any will follow this trade for a living, none are permanently attached to this shop. Besides doing the painting, plastering, stone and brick work for the school; looking after the fire-appliance and running the gasoline pumping-engine, the furnaceman and night watchman, as his title implies, looks after the furnaces and makes regular rounds of the whole building every night during the winter.

(6.) *Tinsmith Shop.*—We have had no regular tinsmith this year, as we had no accommodation for a married man, but we have employed Jews from the Roumanian colony from time to time and have found them first-class workmen.

(7.) *Girls' Work.*—Under direction of the Reverend Sisters the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, dairying, laundry work, and make their own clothes and greater part of those worn by the boys. They assist in the garden, milk the cows in summer-time, and have entire charge of the poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the employees are required to set a good example and develop in every way a sense of responsibility in the pupils. The assistant principal and teachers attend specially to their moral training and manners. On Sunday and every day during the winter months, I hold a class for the whole school when I give religious instruction for one hour after class hours. Chapel is attended night and morning daily, and the Lebret church morning and afternoon on Sundays.

Conduct.—The conduct for the past year has been very satisfactory.

Discipline.—As there is a regular system and efficient staff, there is no difficulty in maintaining order.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the pupils has been excellent; the severe type of measles we had last year left some complications and there were a few cases of pneumonia and operations for scrofula. The physician in charge inspects frequently, and conditions conducive to health are maintained by an abundant use of vegetables and wholesome food carefully prepared; by cleanliness of person and premises; by clothing adapted to the season, and by plenty of outdoor exercise, drill and

calisthenics. The ventilation and sanitary conditions are good, but the drainage system requires repairs and constant attention.

Water Supply.—We have an abundance of good water pumped by a one-and-a-half horse-power gasoline pumping-engine which supplies a tank at the top of the building from whence the water is distributed to other tanks in different parts of the building by means of overflow pipes.

Fire Protection.—Our fire-protection appliances consists of three fireman's axes, one Babcock extinguisher, sixteen chemical extinguishers of different makes, ninety hand-grenades, twenty-four pails, all under the supervision of the furnaceman and night watchman. Large tanks in the garrets of each of the three buildings provide a good quantity of water, and are always full and are connected with discharge pipes that have taps and fifty feet of hose on each floor of the boys' and girls' buildings; none have been installed in the hospital building so far. Ample means of escape in case of fire are provided by ten stairways on the first floor, six stairways on the second floor and two stairways to garrets, where no one sleeps. There are always several ladders in serviceable condition at the carpenter-shop.

Heating and Lighting.—Seven hot-air furnaces supplemented by a few stoves heat the main block very comfortably; the trade shops are heated by stoves. Lamps burning coal oil and acetylene gas supply the light.

Recreation.—The boys play baseball, football, hockey, prisoners' base, hide and seek, tops, marbles, &c.; besides their large playground they are allowed to roam about the surrounding hills and valleys. The girls have a large tree-shaded playground, with swings, seats, tables and other means of recreation. In summer-time both boys and girls enjoy bathing in the lake, and in winter-time they skate upon it. Both boys and girls use the gymnasium. The library books are well patronized. The indoor games in vogue are those usually found in white schools. The brass band continues to flourish and has a large repertoire of choice music. Both the boys and girls are fond of music and many possess instruments of their own. Several public entertainments were given to appreciative audiences.

Admissions and Discharges.—Twenty-one children were admitted during the year, five boys and sixteen girls. Sixteen pupils were discharged; ten boys and six girls.

Ex-pupils.—Favourable reports of progress of ex-pupils are received from agencies where their interests are looked after and where they are taken hold of and urged on in the direction of civilization and self-support. On going back to the reservation from school they have much to contend with if they persevere in civilized habits, as the old people and dancing set bitterly oppose all progressive ideas and methods and endeavour by ridicule or cajolery to get the new arrivals to join their ranks.

Few people, in fact only those who have studied the evil effect of pagan dances as they affect the moral and physical welfare of the Indians, realize the important step taken by the department in the total suppression of such dances in this district: usually the dance was the first downward step in the career of ex-pupils, as when once they become dancers, progressive ideas and actions are abandoned—on account of the ridicule they provoke from the dancing set—for gambling, debauchery and slothfulness.

With the new order of things and the close settlement of a good class of white people near the reserves, ex-pupils will have far more chance of succeeding in the future than they had in the past, and as the abandonment of the ration system necessitates effort in order to exist, they will naturally practise the occupations they have become familiar with in school. The tendency of the Indians of this district toward progressive methods and civilized manners is very marked, we have practically no trouble with the parents of children; but changing the mode of life and even of thought of a whole tribe requires two or three generations of persistent effort, not ten or fifteen years, as some people seem to expect.

General Remarks.—Most of our pupils spent two days at the File Hills agency on the occasion of the annual agricultural fair held there by the Indians. An increas-

ingly large number of visitors from all parts of the world, breaking their transcontinental journey and attracted by the rich farming country, the shooting and hunting, or the beautiful scenery of the Qu'Appelle district and lakes, paid a visit to the school.

In conclusion I would say that the Indian agents on the surrounding reserves have given me great assistance; that when there has been any necessity for their services, the North West Mounted Police have always been prompt and efficient; and that my present staff and employees are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONARD,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
RED DEER, ALTA., July 6, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Red Deer river, about three miles due west of the town of Red Deer, Alberta. The school is not upon a reserve. The situation is a very good one, the only drawback being the fact that it is on the wrong side of the river for the town, but no doubt in the future a bridge will be built across the river at this point, which will correct this drawback.

Land.—The land, which is first-class in quality and suitable for mixed farming, consists of three-quarters of section 14, township 28, range 38, west of the fourth meridian. We have also a lease of about six hundred and forty acres for grazing purposes, and six hundred and forty acres reserved for hay-land. The hay-land has not been of much use to the school for some years, but I expect this year to make hay upon it, and with our increased herd of cattle we shall need all the hay obtainable.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows:—A stone building occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. This building also contains the office and inspector's quarters.

Brick building, occupied by the boys ; dwelling-house, occupied by the principal; two cottages, occupied by the assistant principal and the farm and carpenter instructors; blacksmith-shop, used at present as a sore-room; carpenter's shop, ice-house and refrigerator combined ; pig-pen, two well-houses, cow-stable, horse-stable, hen-house, storehouse, engine-house, and three closets.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for ninety pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance.—There has been an average attendance of slightly over sixty pupils. We commenced the year with fifty-eight and we closed with fifty-seven—four are at home on sick leave.

Total on register July 1, 1902	58	
Admitted during the year	12	
Total		70
Discharged	7	
Died	6	
Total		13
Total on register July 1, 1903		57

Class-room Work.—The progress made in the class-room has not been as marked as usual. Unfortunately the teachers have not been up to the standard required, and changes have been frequent. The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard	I	15 pupils
"	II	19 "
"	III	20 "
"	IV	13 "
"	V	1 "
		68

Farm and Garden.—We have about one hundred acres under crop as follows:—oats, sixty acres; barley, fifteen acres; garden, ten acres, and timothy, fifteen acres. We have also about twenty acres cleared and ready to break. The stock consists of seventy-four head of cattle, six horses and five pigs, which are all in good condition.

Industries Taught.—*Carpenter Work.*—During the year four boys have been engaged in the carpenter's shop. They have done all the repairs and alterations.

Farm.—All the senior boys are employed on the farm, and they are turned out good farm-hands.

Housework and Sewing-room.—All the girls are taught housework, butter-making and sewing. At the last show of the Red Deer Agricultural Society, out of fifteen articles exhibited we obtained three first, four second and three third prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training has not been neglected, our one endeavour has been to teach the pupils to be good and to have correct ideals.

Health and Sanitation.—This year has been the worst in the history of this school. Six of the pupils have died from consumption, three of whom came from the Hudson's Bay country. It is a question if the change of life has not been greater than the children could stand—from the wild, free life, living largely upon fish, to the confined life here—and one is compelled to ask if after all the boarding school on the reserve is not more likely to make strong children. The sanitary condition of the school is good, and our supply of water is satisfactory.

Fire Protection.—The school has five Babcocks, seven Star fire-extinguishers, ten fire-pails and ten axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated with two furnaces made by the Smead-Dowd Company and two furnaces made by the Pease Company. The cottages and shops are heated by stoves. The heating is satisfactory.

The school is lighted by coal-oil lamps. This system is dangerous.

Recreation.—The boys still continue to be fond of football and baseball. In the winter they skate upon the river, which is at our door. The girls play the usual girls' games and in the winter they also are permitted to skate.

Both boys and girls are kept out of doors as much as possible.

Staff.—One of the great difficulties in connection with schools of this class is to obtain the services of persons whose interest is greater than the wage they receive; this difficulty increases as the years go. The nature of the duties is very trying and the better class of assistants cannot be obtained. This institute has suffered in the past very greatly because trained assistants were not to be obtained.

Dr. Denovan has been as usual most attentive.

General Remarks.—During the year I have seen almost all the ex-pupils—who are now living—and in almost every case there is a marked difference between Indians who have attended this school and those who have never left the reserve. While admitting that the pupils have not made the advance we had hoped for, yet the school life has been of the greatest advantage to them.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, ASSA., September 24, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report in connection with this school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is not situated on a reserve, but on the north half of section 28, township 17, range 20, west of the 2nd meridian. The site is one of the best in this part of the country. The buildings are erected on the high banks of the Wascana creek, which winds gracefully through the grounds. The banks on the east side being low, a fine view is given looking eastward. Almost directly to the east and about four miles away can be seen plainly the busy town of Regina; to the southeast, and two miles away, the headquarters of the Northwest Mounted Police, with its fine cluster of buildings. On a clear day the bluffs to the north, twenty miles away, and the Dirt hills to the south, thirty miles off, can be plainly seen. The Canadian Pacific trains are in view almost continuously while they travel a distance of twenty-five miles. The young trees and shrubbery on our grounds are making fine progress during these wet seasons, and every year adds to the beauty of the grounds. This spring we planted five thousand additional trees, four thousand being supplied by the Department of Forestry, and one thousand out of our own nursery. Fully ninety-five per cent of these trees are growing—a gratifying result, considering the dryness of the early part of May.

Land.—The north half of section 28 was purchased for the school by the department, and besides this the school section lying directly west of us is held under a lease for our use. With the exception of ten or twelve acres cut up with the creek, our school half-section is all good arable land. About two hundred and sixty acres are under cultivation. The balance is taken up with pasture and playgrounds. The whole is well fenced and every part in use. The land is a heavy clay soil and good for wheat-raising. In addition to this land we have during the present season broken thirty-five acres on the rented school section.

Buildings.—The main building is solid white brick resting on a dressed sandstone foundation, and consists of two flats with a fine basement eight feet high, and a commodious attic. The basement furnishes room for our seven Smead-Dowd furnaces with their cold-air rooms, for a neat little dairy, boys' and girls' winter play-rooms and room for a good supply of fuel. On the first floor are the following rooms, all of good size and well heated and lighted: assembly and recreation-room, large central hall and two smaller hallways, reception-room, office, medical dispensary and photographic dark-room, senior and junior class-rooms, pupils' dining-room, kitchen, sewing-room, teachers' dining-room, scullery, pantry and kitchen store-room. On the second flat are two large dormitories in the extreme north and south ends respectively, a little boys' dormitory in the west wing, three corridors, two bath-rooms, two wash-rooms, three clothing store-rooms, and ten private rooms for teachers. In the attic are four store-rooms for winter clothing and bedding, a general store-room and three large water tanks.

Besides the main building, there are the following buildings on the grounds:—principal's residence, brick-veneered; cottage hospital, one story, frame; farm instructor's cottage, one story, frame; trades building, two stories, frame, containing carpenter-shop, paint-shop, shoe-shop, printing-office, hardware store-room and lumber-house attached; implement-shed, frame; cow-stable, frame; horse-stable and barn, frame, with stone basement; hen-house, frame; hog-pen, frame; two pump-houses,

frame ; bake-shop, containing large brick oven and grocery store-room, frame ; blacksmith-shop, frame ; ice-house containing refrigerator, frame ; granary, frame ; two root-houses, underground ; garden tool-house, frame ; lumber-house, frame ; grain-crusher house, frame; two outside water-closets, frame; band-stand, frame, and a toboggan slide with store-room underneath, frame.

During the year repairs have been made to the cow-stable, and larger yards provided in connection with the hog-pen. The chopper has been removed to the granary and connected with the big windmill, so that on windy days the boys chop enough feed for all our stock. A fine turning lathe donated by the Frost & Wood Company, Smith's Falls, Ontario, has also been connected with the windmill, and is found very useful both as a means of manual training and a convenience in repairing. Three large new tents with floors and flies have been erected for fresh-air treatment of pupils lacking in robust constitution. The most satisfactory results have followed the placing of pupils to sleep in these tents, which are adapted so that an abundant supply of fresh air is furnished without draughts. New floors have been laid in the kitchen, scullery and large boys' dormitory. A latrine was added to the boys' dormitory, doing away with the use of night-pails. A new gas-house was built with connection with the main basement for our hundred-light Siche acetylene gas generator, and the whole system of gas-pipes and fixtures placed in position in all parts of the building, by our mechanical instructor, Mr. Tripp, with the assistance of his boys. The light is an immense improvement on the old coal-oil lamps in point of illumination, safety and cleanliness. The bright light has had a marked effect on the spirits of the pupils in the long winter evenings. All the rest of the building, not painted last year, has been painted—wood and plaster—with lead paint, and neatly stencilled by the pupils. This has improved the appearance of the building, furnished educative surroundings, and greatly improved the sanitary condition of the building, as all the walls can now be washed easily and effectively. The boys' big dormitory was painted by two of our boys without the supervision of an instructor. They chose their own colours, mixed their own paint, and made their own stencil—putting it on in three colours—and the work is pronounced by every one to be equal to the best work in the building done under an instructor. These boys, Antoine Burns and Pius Natakas, had only had four months' instruction under a painter. They are from the Birtle agency. A number of the girls assisted in the house painting.

The furnace cold air rooms in the basement were also surrounded with brick walls, replacing the old single board ones, giving a number of the boys some practice in brick-laying, and adding greatly to the warmth of the rest of the basement.

During the spring about five hundred new fence posts were put into fences, replacing old rotten ones, and considerable repairs made on gates about the farm. A new native wax-berry hedge was added to the grounds in front of the main building.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the school for one hundred and fifty pupils, and a staff of twelve teachers.

Class-room Work.—The regular school-room hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. with a recess of fifteen minutes in each half day. All the older pupils spend half of each day in class excepting in emergencies, and half at some kind of industrial work. Small and backward children attend school all day. Two school teachers are regularly employed, both of whom have had normal school training and use the most modern methods. Miss Cornelius, the junior teacher, is a full-blooded Oneida Indian girl, and was trained in Hampton Agricultural and Normal Institute, Virginia. She has more than sustained the good record she made last year, and the presence among our pupils of an Indian girl, with all the refinement and capacity of the best white ladies, has been a great inspiration. In January last, Mr. Bayne was succeeded by Mr. Mackey, a graduate of Regina normal school, who is ably filling his place as teacher, and editor of 'Progress.' In addition to his school work, Mr. Mackey took general oversight of the garden during the summer.

The pupils are arranged in classes according to the schedule prescribed by the department as follows :—

Standard	I part I	18 pupils
"	II " II	13 "
"	III	9 "
"	IV	24 "
"	V	10 "

Attendance.—The average attendance was ninety-one. During the year we obtained nine recruits and discharged fifteen.

Farm and Garden.—From farm and garden we produced last year thirteen hundred and sixtey-seven bushels of wheat, twenty-three hundred and fifty bushels of oats, seventy-five tons of hay, one hundred and fifty tons of straw, four hundred bushels of potatoes, seventy bushels of turnips, twelve bushels of onions, fifteen bushels of carrots, thirteen bushels of beets, ten bushels of parsnips, one hundred heads of cauliflower, two hundred heads of cabbage and one hundred heads of celery besides what vegetables were used on the tables fresh.

The acreage of crop this year is as follows :—wheat, sixty acres ; oats, fifty acres; barley, six acres; flax, six acres; garden, three acres; potatoes, ten acres; turnips, two acres; brome grass meadow, fifty acres; we have a summer-fallow of eighteen acres and fifty acres of breaking.

The individual plot system has again been carried out in the garden, as there is no means like it for making pupils familiar with all the steps in growing the various kinds of vegetables. There was the same striking superiority to be seen in the plots over the common garden as last year, presenting a striking object lesson on the value of extra care and cultivation, and the magic worked by ownership. The pupils will receive half the market value of what they produce on their respective plots, and prizes in addition for the best plots. One boy is also having some business experience in marketing the produce of the plots. He receives ten per cent commission.

The farm stock consists of thirteen horses, nine grown cows, twelve young cattle including calves, ninety pigs and thirty hens.

Industries Taught.—Besides farm and garden work, instruction is given the boys in carpentry, painting, glazing, blacksmithing, printing, baking, gas and steam fitting and steam engineering. In all these lines the instructors make an effort to bring out the educational value of the manual work, making an effort to stimulate thought and develop observation by presenting problems in soil, plants, animals, wood, iron, heat, steam, &c., realizing that, especially to Indian pupils, such problems in the concrete are peculiarly stimulating. In view of the fact that this is distinctively a farming country, our aim is to train all to be intelligent, resourceful farmers, and only those showing a special genius for some trade are encouraged to learn it completely.

The girls are taught housekeeping in doing the school housework under efficient instruction, and in taking turns in private cooking and housekeeping in the residences of married members of the staff. They are also given instruction in laundry work, dressmaking including cutting and fitting, dairying and house painting. Lace-making and bead-work under the instruction of Miss Cornelius have been both popular and remunerative to the girls. Most of the girls are very fond of these lines, and show a wonderful natural taste in the designing of patterns and the harmonious combining of colours.

Moral and Religious Training.—Moral and religious training is given by the principal, and his assistant in his absence, at two services each Sunday, and at morning and evening prayers each day. Most of the staff assist in Sunday school work. The Bible is used every day in the school-room as a reading text-book, and all members of the staff are urged to seize every opportunity to build up and strengthen their character. I am proud to be able to report a decided improvement in the tone and con-

duct of the pupils as a whole. A noticeable improvement has taken place in the extent to which they can be trusted in every way when out of sight of teachers.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been decidedly above the average, although as usual we have had several losses through consumption. This improvement has been due to a large extent to putting any pupils showing loss of weight (in our monthly weighing and measuring) out to sleep in large well ventilated tents. Even in pretty cold weather this has been found very beneficial. Drill and calisthenics have as usual been conducted by Assistant Principal Mars and Miss Cornelius. The physician in charge has been very attentive. The services of a nurse for two months, and the instruction she gave some of the girls have been of great value. The improvement of sewer and ventilating systems, and the addition of effective latrines have greatly improved the sanitary condition of the building.

Water Supply.—The water-supply continues to be very satisfactory. The hot-air pumping engine gives good satisfaction, and pumps sufficient well-water on about twenty pounds of coal per day. All the rain-water from the main building is saved in tanks under the laundry and kitchen. The well-water is of excellent quality, and cooled by spring-water ice from Boggy creek, is a great luxury in the hot weather.

Fire Protection.—Three large tanks in the attic are kept full of water, and the reels of hose in different parts of the building connected with these tanks furnish an ever ready means of fighting fire. Besides we have a McRobie chemical fire-engine with branches of hose in convenient places throughout the main building. Many hand grenades are also kept in readiness in all the buildings. Plenty of ladders, two of which are long enough to serve as fire-escapes, are kept in convenient places ready for emergency. In the medical dispensary also is kept a neat case containing extra fire appliances including three fireman's pickaxes, five patent fire-extingushers, twenty-four hand-grenades and four Stempel fire-extinguishers. Besides, nine fire-pails are constantly kept full of water in the upper main corridor.

Heating and Lighting.—Our heating system consists of seven Smead-Dowd hot air furnaces, which heat the main building, and coal stoves for all other buildings. We can get plenty of heat in every part, but consume more coal than we should.

The acetylene gas plant installed during the year has been a great acquisition, giving splendid light, lessening work, and being much safer than the old coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football continues to be the favourite recreation among the boys. During the year a game of basket-ball was provided, which has been very popular, and has furnished peculiarly good exercise for the development of chest and shoulders. Hunting is also greatly enjoyed by the older boys, and band music brightens the evening.

General Remarks.—The adoption of a school uniform has not only reduced our clothing bills by making it easier to keep a check on the care of the suits, but has done a good deal to develop a desirable school spirit.

The seating of boys and girls at the same tables in the dining-room, allowing them considerable freedom to mix for an hour or two every evening on a limited part of the playground, and playing basket-ball together, have improved the conduct of both.

During the year, by the liberal contribution of many friends of the school—especially Regina citizens—we have been provided with a double cylinder Waterous traction engine worth $2,170. A number of friends in Toronto contributed a fuel and water tender for it, worth $150, and the Mutch Brothers, of Lumsden, a six-plough gang, worth $280, for steam ploughing. The Frost & Wood Company, of Smith's Falls, Ontario, donated $250 worth of shop machinery, lathe, shaper drill, &c., and friends in Montreal have promised us a gasoline engine to use for running shop machinery when our traction engine is at outside work and when intermittent power is wanted. The intention is to give our boys a good course in steam engineering with sufficient experience in repairing machinery to make them intelligent in the use of the same. The traction engine has already been used with good success in hauling coal from town. It draws a train of five or six wagons according to the roads,

and is much more economical for this purpose than horses. It will be used for threshing—the department having very generously furnished the school with a fine separator with self-feeder, wind stacker, self-weigher and bagger, &c.—for chopping grain, cutting straw, and ploughing, thus furnishing plenty of opportunity for practical experience for the boys. The addition of this new equipment has added new spirit to the school, and made the older boys much more contented and interested in their work.

It is again my great pleasure to report very favourably on many of our graduates whom I have visited on the reserves, and a number who are at service among white people. John Hunter, our South African veteran graduate, with his brother George, another graduate, is settled down to successful horse-ranching. Fred Deiter and Mary Belle Cote, two of our graduates, were married last March, and are comfortably settled on their own farm at File Hills. Fred has a comfortable two-room log house, a fine team of large horses, a wagon, sleighs, &c., and last year raised over a thousand bushels of wheat. He has over a hundred acres of crop in again this year. Mary Belle had saved enough money to furnish her house nicely when they were married. Many others, too numerous to mention individually, are doing well and are a great encouragement to the work.

In closing, I wish to bear grateful testimony to the courtesy and assistance with which I have been treated by the department and its commissioner and agents, and to the energetic, faithful and efficient services rendered by the staff of the school as a whole.

I have, &c.,

J. A. SINCLAIR,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALTA., July 11, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is situated in a valley on the west side of High river, two miles from Davisburg post office, and about twenty-five miles from Calgary, Alberta.

Land.—Nine hundred and sixty acres are attached to the school. About half of this land consisting of fractions of sections 22, 26 and 27, township 21, range 28, west of the 4th meridian, surrounds the school buildings and comprises good bottom and bench lands, which, excluding hills and ravines, is fairly well adapted for farming and gardening. The other half of the school property, held as a hay reserve, is located twelve miles southeast, and consists of the east half of section 26, and the northeast quarter of section 36, township 20, range 27, west of the 4th meridian.

All land occupied by the school belongs to the government.

Buildings.—There are two principal buildings, one mainly for the use of the boys, and the other for the girls. In the boys' building, which is the larger one, are the principal's room, reception-room, office, play-rooms, lavatories, a small store-room, two class-rooms, the dormitories, the boys' infirmary and rooms for some of the staff. In the girls' school, of which the Reverend Sisters have charge, are the kitchen, dining-room, chapel, class-room, dormitory, sewing-room, lavatories, and generally

the whole of the matron's department. To the west of the boys' school, and separate from it, are the workshops, lumber-shed, and bakery. To the rear of the main buildings, and parallel to them, are the stables, granary, implement and carriage-shed, and behind these there are a piggery, a calf-shed, a cattle-corral, and a slaughter-house. The hospital, engine-house, and laundry are three separate buildings to the east of the girls' house, and quite close to the banks of the river.

No new buildings were erected since last report. A new oven was built in the bakery, large corrals were constructed behind the stable, the main buildings and shops were painted, the laundry was moved from its dangerous position near the river, besides which a lot of general repairing was done to buildings and fences.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils and a staff of twelve.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was seventy-four. Admissions, eleven ; discharges, eight.

Class-room Work.—The regular school hours are observed, namely, from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with the usual intermissions. The official programme of studies is carefully adhered to. The junior pupils attend class for five days in the week. The seniors follow the half-day system. Examinations are held regularly, and promotions are made in accordance with the progress shown by the pupils. The following are the numbers in the different standards :—

Standard	I.	15	pupils
"	II.	25	"
"	III.	21	"
"	IV.	13	"
"	V.	6	"
		80	

Farm and Garden.—We have two hundred and thirteen acres under cultivation. There are seventy-eight acres of oats, eight of wheat, twelve of barley, three of flax, twenty-one of roots, and ninety of brome grass. So far the season has been favourable, and there are prospects for a good harvest.

We had from last year's crop, eleven hundred and forty-two bushels of oats, two hundred and forty-five of barley, fifty-five of wheat, six hundred of potatoes, four thousand of turnips, two hundred and fifty of mangolds, besides a large supply of garden produce. Three hundred and thirty tons of hay were put up.

Stock.—Our present stock comprises thirty-one horses, two bulls, forty-five cows, thirty-four heifers, twenty-seven steers, twenty-three calves, twenty-four pigs, and about one hundred poultry. Apart from these there are about thirty head of cattle owned by the boys.

Besides supplying our own wants in beef, we were able to sell twenty-seven head of stall-fed cattle in March, which brought us in $1,553. We also sold nine head of horses at an average price of $95.

We purchased a thoroughbred Clyde stallion and two shorthorn bulls. Considering the difficulties we have in keeping up the full number of pupils, and thus earning the full government grant, I may say that our farm, more particularly our stock, is one of the mainstays of the institution. Our total receipts from live stock and produce sold during the year was $3,054.50, which gave us nearly two-thirds profit.

Industries Taught.—*Farming.*—Farming in all its branches is regarded as the most important industry. All of the senior boys work at least half of the day on the farm, and during haying and harvesting the whole day is devoted to work. Particular attention is given to stock-raising. The cattle, horses and hogs are cared for by the boys under the supervision of the farm instructor. During the harvest, after the school crop is saved, the older boys are allowed to hire out amongst neighbouring farmers. With their earnings pupils are encouraged to purchase young stock, which are kept

at the school until the boys are discharged. These cattle run with the school herd, and receive the same care and attention as the school stock. We find that this plan induces the boys to take more interest in the care of the cattle, and leads them to invest their earnings profitably.

Carpentry.—An instructor is in charge of this department. He employs eight boys, and, from time to time, when there is a lot of repairing to be done, the carpenter and his assistants receive help from a number of the senior boys. We endeavour to arranged it so that most of the big boys shall have an opportunity of learning plain carpentry, sufficient at least to make them handy men.

Baking.—The baker, assisted by the boys, bakes for the school, does the butchering, attends to the ice-house and cuts up the meat for the kitchen.

Shoemaking.—One of the ex-pupils has been employed to do repairing. No new boots were made and no apprentices were placed in the shop.

Needlework.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting, repairing clothes and darning. They are instructed in the use of the sewing-machine. All their own clothing is made by them. They make shirts and socks and do most of the repairing for the boys. In housework they receive daily instruction and learn how to cook, bake and do laundry and dairy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are said morning and evening. Catechism is taught and the children are given every opportunity of benefiting by the teachings of Christianity.

The conduct of the children has been satisfactory. Discipline was maintained without employing severe measures.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children in general has been very satisfactory. There was no epidemic during the year and apart from a few slight colds there was no sickness. In addition to periodical housecleanings, we have every spring a general cleaning up and washing out of the dormitories and school-rooms and when necessary a thorough fumigation of all the living-rooms.

I regret to have to announce the death of pupil No. 115, A. Lacombe. He succumbed to an attack of brain fever last February. Dr. Lafferty, who is always at our call when needed, was unremitting in his attention in this sad case.

The sanitary condition of the buildings is satisfactory.

Water Supply.—We have a plentiful supply of good water, which filters from High river, into a capacious well, and is then pumped into tanks at the top of the different buildings.

Fire Protection.—Three tanks, two in the boys' building and one in the girls' school, are kept constantly full of water. These tanks, having a capacity of fourteen hundred gallons apiece, are situated immediately under the roof of each building. On every story there are one hundred feet of hose connected with pipes from the tanks. There are fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades in the differents rooms and fire-pails filled with water are placed in convenient places. We have eight fire-axes, eighteen fire-extinguishers, fifty-five hand-grenades, and forty-seven fire-pails. Each of the dormitories is furnished with a wide fire-escape, running from the outside of the building to the ground.

Heating and Lighting.—The boys' building is heated by four hot-air furnaces, two of Gurney's and two of Pearce's: stoves are used in the girls' building. Coal-oil lamps supply light.

Recreation.—Every day at least two and a half hours are devoted to play. Outdoor exercises are heartily encouraged. Football and hockey are the principal games. Last winter our hockey team played six matches with outside clubs, winning five. The proximity of the river affords ample opportunities for swimming and fishing. In winter its ice affords ample room for skating and hockey rinks. The girls enjoy themselves at croquet, swinging, skipping, taking long walks in summer and skating in winter.

General Remarks.—Inspector McGibbon came here in the latter part of June. He audited our books, examined the classes and took the inventory. His business-like suggestions, and the friendly interest he took in the children did us all a world of good.

I have to thank Agents James Wilson and Robert Wilson for their courtesy and assistance during my visit to the Blood and Peigan reserves. With their aid and the kindly help of the principals of the boarding schools on their respective reserves, I was able to secure several recruits and the promise of others.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL,
ALBERNI, July 9, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school has a beautiful location. It is built on a plateau about sixty feet above the level of the garden, which it overlooks; at the back of the school the country rises to a higher level, and is heavily timbered, giving abundant shelter from the prevailing winds. In front of the school, and about two hundred yards away, flows the beautiful Somas river, and from the school-grounds we obtain a splendid view of the river with Alberni about two miles and a half distant. On the same plateau across the road which divides this property from the reserve is the Shesaht village, about one mile down the river on the opposite side are the Opitchesahts.

Land.—There are sixteen acres of land in connection with the school. The sixteen acres are part of lot 81, district of Alberni. The land is owend by the Presbyterian Church. The land was originally heavily timbered, it is very expensive to clear ; the soil, however, is very good. The land needs underdraining, it is also expensive work; over one hundred and sixty yards of drain were laid this spring. Over half the land is now cleared, giving a large garden, orchard and playground for the children.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of main building, 38 x 43 feet, three stories high; the old school building is used for a laundry, bake-shop, carpenter-shop and play-room for boys in wet weather. Other buildings are school-room, wood-shed, driving-shed, and root-house. All buildings are kept in good repair. During the year rustic boards were put on the root-house and the large attic floored with shiplap. The root-house and driving-shed were painted. More lockers have been made for boys' clothing, for harness and band instruments. Some necessary equipment has been provided by the receiving of a bake-oven, there are also in transit thirty iron beds. All broken plaster throughout the main building was repaired this spring, and all the rooms kalsomined.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty pupils besides staff. All admissions this year were voluntary, only exceptional cases were admitted; several applications were refused. It is the intention of the Church to build, so that more accommodation will be provided.

Attendance.—There are forty-five children on the roll, twenty-six boys and nineteen girls. Two girls and one boy were admitted during the year.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. Good progress has been made in the class-room, special attention is given to

reading, writing, memorizing and the use of English. The following is the standing in classes at the close of the year :—

Standard	I.	9 pupils
"	II.	13 "
"	III.	10 "
"	IV.	11 "
"	V.	2 "

Farm and garden.—The stock consists of two horses and five head of cattle. The boys milk and take care of both cows and horses. In our large garden abundant opportunity is given for the boys to learn the initiatory steps of farming. There are about two hundred and fifty fruit-trees in our orchard, comprising apples, pears, peaches, cherries and plums ; besides abundance of all varieties of small fruits. More clearing has been done, also fencing, road-building, stumping and draining of land. This year several of the boys and girls were allotted garden plots of their own, in which they have taken great interest. The plots were planted with several kinds of vegetables and flowers.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of stock, farming, gardening, plain carpentering, painting and baking. The girls receive a thorough training in all that pertains to the keeping of a home. They are also taught bread-baking, the care of milk and butter, the canning of fruit, of which our garden affords a good supply; also cooking, laundrying, sewing and music. The pupils are very faithful and attentive to their duties, and all the work required of them is done promptly and in a cheerful manner.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every effort is made by the teachers that the pupils may be built up in true Christian character. The proximity of the school to the reserve has an elevating effect on the parents of the children as shown by the higher tone of living and cleanliness in their homes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children during the year has been much better than any previous year, the only serious case being an accident that happened June 26, whereby one girl had both wrists and right leg broken by a fall of thirty feet. She is progressing favourably at present. The sanitary condition of the school is good.

Water Supply.—The water that is used by the school is pumped from the river by the windmill; there is a well for drinking purposes.

Fire Protection.—Four Carr fire-extinguishers are placed through the building. Sixteen fire-buckets are kept full in convenient places. There is also one hundred and fifty feet of rubber hose. We hope further to improve our fire-protection.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by furnace in basement. Ordinary lamps are used for lighting the building.

Recreation.—The boys continue to take great interest in football, they are fond of outdoor games of all kinds. The children are very fond of swimming and canoeing. In the winter evenings indoor games are provided.

General Remarks.—We are grateful to Mr. H. Guillod, our agent, for his kindly visits and for the deep interest he takes in the pupils and ex-pupils of this school.

I have, &c.,

JAS. R. MOTION,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Alert Bay Girls' Home,
Alert Bay, September 19, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—Complying with the wishes of the department, I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Alert Bay girls' home is situated on land belonging to the Church Missionary Society. A quarter of an acre is fenced for a vegetable garden at the side of the home, and a tasteful flower garden, facing seawards, gives it a very pleasant and homelike appearance.

Buildings.—The building is of wood, 32 x 34 feet, and comprises dining-room, play-room, kitchen, laundry and matron's sitting-room downstairs, with suitable bed-rooms above.

Accommodation.—The building is capable of accommodating fifteen girls.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are admirably taught by Mrs. Hall in the village school. The schedule prescribed by the department is followed.

Moral and Religious Training.—Bible lessons with prayers are given daily and the girls' morals are zealously guarded by Miss Edwards.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good with one exception. In June Mona died of pneumonia.

Water Supply.—There is a good supply of water from a spring on the hill at the back of the home.

Fire Protection.—Two fire-extinguishers, one axe, and buckets, all supplied by the department, are always kept on hand. A large tank is kept full of water.

Heating.—The ordinary box-stoves are used.

Lighting.—Hanging coal-oil lamps are used.

Recreation.—Great care is taken in this matter. When fine, the pupils take long walks with the matron. A large play-room is well supplied with books and toys and games, all of which are at the disposal of the pupils.

I have &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Clayoquot (Bishop Christie) Boarding School,
Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island, July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Clayoquot (Bishop Christie) boarding school is situated on St. Mary's bay, a cozy cove of Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. The location is an ideal one for a school, central on the coast, secluded from the nearest Indian reserve, Opitsat, and the Clayoquot trading post, and well sheltered

from the cold winds. Mail is conveyed to the school by private bag from the Victoria post office, and the weekly steamer lies to in the bay before the school to deliver mail and freight.

Land.—The land attached to the school consists of one hundred and sixty acres of unsurveyed crown land, which has been pre-empted for the Roman Catholic diocese of Vancouver Island by the Rev. A. J. Brabant. It is covered partly with heavy timber, partly with thick brush; elevated portions of it are rocky and the low places are swampy. If cleared, thoroughly drained and sown with suitable grass, it will make fairly good pasture. Barely two acres of the whole tract have been cleared and turned into gardens.

Buildings.—The main building, 40 x 60 feet, frame, is substantially built, well painted, and is conveniently divided into two separate parts for boys and girls respectively. Entrance hall, parlour, office, kitchen, pantry, two class-rooms, two dining-rooms occupy the first floor. On the second floor are the chapel, two officers' bed-rooms, and two dormitories. In the attic are two more dormitories and two small bed-rooms. All the rooms are high, airy and well ventilated ; the class-rooms are provided with large double windows, admitting a flood of light. In the rear of the main building stands the laundry, 14 x 32 feet, and nearby is the woodshed, 36 x 50 feet, with carpenter-shop and shoe-shop under the roof. At a safe distance is the storehouse, 12 x 18 feet. There is also a small barn on the premises. The outside of the main building and of the laundry received new coats of paint last summer.

Accommodation.—The school has accommodation for fifty-five pupils and staff.

Attendance.—At the close of the year there were fifty-six pupils in attendance, the number of boys and girls being equal. The average attendance for the year was fifty-five. The grant provides for fifty only. Six pupils were admitted during the year, one died at home when out on leave of absence.

Class-room Work.—This has been carried on according to the programme of the department in the past year in a manner most satisfactory to the teachers and most creditable to the pupils. All pupils without exception speak English well and fluently. The use of their native language is strictly forbidden ; violations of this rule, however, are exceedingly rare and but trifling. The pupils in the higher standards show a wonderful progress in composition and letter-writing. The writing of some of the pupils is an object of admiration and praise from visitors. The application of the small and the large pupils is most commendable; in fact, it surpasses all prior experience of the teachers either among the whites or Indians.

Music is by no means neglected in our institution. Some of the children are gifted with extraordinary talent for music. Class-singing, a regular feature of the programme, proves a source of great delight and refinement to the children. Three girls and two boys receive lessons on the organ. To the band, which is a favourite with both children and friends, were added this year piccolo and clarionets. A select quartet of mixed voices and a male quartet are under special training and give good promise.

The grading of the pupils at the end of the year was as follows :—

Standard	I.	5 pupils
"	II.	11 "
"	III.	13 "
"	IV.	24 "
"	V.	3 "
		56

Farm and Garden.—The boys cleared two large pieces of ground all alone and prepared them for vegetable gardens. Some five hundred currant and raspberry bushes were set out last fall. This spring the boys with their instructor planted about an acre in potatoes and other vegetables. The front lawn is kept tidy and attractive by

the girls and some boys under the direction of the matron. Nearly all the boys take a hand in gardening.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentry.*—Two boys followed the carpenter's trade ; they erected the storehouse mentioned above, they built a drying-room for the laundry, put up a smoke-house, 10 x 10 feet, for curing salmon and halibut, and kept the premises in repair. Owing to want of funds, no foreman was employed for them and they did all the work described under the direction of the principal.

Shoemaking.—Three boys worked in the shoe-shop mending shoes and half-soling, though without an instructor this year.

Painting.—Six boys in charge of a competent foreman painted the outside of the main building and the laundry.

Baking.—Four girls learned to make good bread. Eight boys were employed in kneading bread, giving the best of satisfaction.

Dairying.—A start on a moderate scale was made in this industry the past year. Some boys were instructed in milking, butter-making, and in feeding and care of stock.

Fishing.—At the proper seasons the senior boys did the fishing for home consumption, using net, line and spoon-hook; they kept the house liberally supplied with salmon, halibut, cod, perch, herring. Rev. A. Seve greatly improved their methods of fishing.

Net-making.—Several boys and girls received practical lessons in netting from the Rev. A. Seve. They made a large seine net and some dip nets, besides making the necessary repairs of the nets in use. This industry would prove useful and profitable to the West Coast Indians.

Laundrying.—The boys are taught to wash their own clothing; the girls, however, receive special instruction in all the details of laundrying. This work is done without machinery in as far as practical, in order to train the pupils in accordance with their home conditions after leaving school.

Girls' Work.—Many girls have attained great proficiency with the needle. Our girls cut and make all their own clothing. Every girl learns to knit stockings by hand, after this she is taught to use the knitting-machine, which turns out a pair of stockings complete in less than half an hour's time. After learning plain sewing and cutting, the girls, as a reward of proficiency in plain needlework, are taught to crochet lace, underskirts, vests, mits, and gloves, and finally to embroider. The majority of the girls have done splendid work in crocheting and drawn-work and four can embroider skilfully. A lace-machine has been placed in the school and the girls learn lace-making with such facility that it bids fair to become a profitable industry for their future lives.

The girls assist in all the general housework and take their turns weekly in the kitchen. Many are now able to prepare a meal for both officers and pupils without assistance. The senior girls are taught also to make practical use of and to preserve and can the many kinds of wild berries in which their country abounds. The aim ever kept in mind in this line is to prepare each girl to become a practical, all-round, general housekeeper.

Moral and Religious Training.—No other feature of education receives more conscientious attention than the moral and religious training of the pupils. The discipline is mild but firm. The conduct of the pupils is watched most carefully. Reposing confidence in them yields gratifying results. Each pupil is allowed all the latitude best adapted to an unforced development of a self-consistent reliant character. Religious principles are made the basis and the rule of their conduct. No praise is too great for the obedience, the orderliness, the amiability, and politeness of our pupils in the past year. Religious instruction is imparted daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils was very good with the exception of one who was naturally of a weak constitution and who died while out on leave of absence. Outdoor exercise is strictly insisted upon, whenever the weather permits.

Sewerage and ventilation are very good. For sanitary conditions the school is favourably located.

Water Supply.—This proved very insufficient this year, owing to a serious break in the dam of the reservoir from which the water is pumped by a hydraulic ram. With the assurance of aid from the department, obtained by the superintendent, Mr. A. W. Vowell, steps have already been taken to provide a permanent and abundant supply of good water in the near future.

Fire Protection. —The school has been supplied by the department with two Stempel extinguishers, twelve fire-buckets and two fire-axes. These appliances are kept in convenient places, ready for immediate use. On every floor there are taps with fire-hose nearby. Fire-escapes run down the outside on both ends of the building.

Heating and Lighting.—All heating is done by means of wood stoves; coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—For all kinds of outdoor exercise and games the sandy beach at low tide offers the pupils a unique playground. The boys delight in football, handball, jumping, vaulting, foot-racing, marbles, boating, canoeing, sailing. The girls have swings, skipping-ropes, croquet and ten-pin sets and other outdoor pastimes. For the rainy season both boys and girls are provided with a liberal selection of favourite indoor games.

General Remarks.—It is gratifying to report that throughout the year the pupils manifested the greatest devotedness to the school and its officers notwithstanding the fact that they had not been allowed any holidays last year. The promptness with which they returned cheerfully and willingly this year on time and even before time, with the exception of three, who were unavoidably delayed much to their regret by rain and contrary winds, is new evidence of the lively interest the children take in the school, and also witnesses their high appreciation of the work done by the department through our school for their advancement. It is but to be regretted that the facilities and the means of the school are not unlimited to receive all applicants and to meet all the requests for instruction in various industries. The school is gaining more and more in favour and confidence with the Indians, even the non-progressive element, as may be inferred from the frequent and generous donations of fish and venison which they make to the school unasked and without thought of compensation. This fact certainly speaks well for the influence the school is exercising through its pupils over the old people, and hence it can readily be seen that, with more means and more facilities, a far greater amount of good could be done for the West Coast Indians.

In conclusion I wish to express my high appreciation of the successful work of Rev. A. J. Brabant and Rev. A. Seve at the school during my absence ; likewise, I tender my sincere thanks to Mr. A. W. Vowell, the superintendent, and to Mr. Harry Guillod, the local agent, for their kind and willing attention to the wants and interests of the school.

I have, &c.

P. MAURUS, O.S.B.

Principal.

British Columbia,
Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School,
Port Simpson, September 23, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my first annual report on the Port Simpson boys' boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Port Simpson boys' boarding school is situated on the southeast side of the village of Port Simpson about four hundred yards from the water front.

Land.—The school grounds alone are fifteen rods by twelve, but there is land connected with the mission church which we hope to utilize as soon as it is properly fenced.

The land is wet and boggy, but after it is properly drained and tilled, it will grow small fruits and certain kinds of vegetables for which it is best adapted. Cabbage, carrots, turnips, beets, &c., grow luxuriantly, but the ground is too cold and the seasons too short for tomatoes, pumpkins, cucumbers, melons, &c.

Buildings.—The school building has a frontage of seventy-eight and a depth of thirty-six feet. There are two wings, one of which is occupied by the staff and principal's family, and the other is used as a boy's reading-room, hall, bath-room, kitchen and store-room. In the centre of the building is situated the reception-room, sewing-room and boy's dining-room.

In addition to the school there is a building, 24 x 16 feet, used as a play-house for the boys on rainy days (of which we have many). The upstairs is used for a lumber-room. There is also a wood-shed, a drying-shed, a hen-house, and a cow barn.

Accommodation.—The boys' dining-room is large enough to seat thirty or thirty-five boys.

Upstairs there are three dormitories sufficiently large for twenty-five boys. The matron's room and boys' clothes-room are in connection with boys' dormitories.

Provision is made for twenty-five boys, principal, matron and school teacher or trades instructor.

Attendance.—In June all the boys who had homes were allowed a holiday of unlimited time. All but five took advantage of the opportunity. They were to return when funds would increase sufficiently to carry on the work of the institution. In October, 1902, I received official notice that a per capita grant for ten pupils had been made by the Dominion government. At once the boys were given the privilege to re-enter, which they did without delay. During the December quarter fifteen were in attendance, and sixteen during the quarters of March and June, 1903. Since that time three others have been admitted, so that at present we have nineteen enrolled and other applications.

This summer nine of the boys were out for holidays and most of them were back at the expiration of their three weeks. Some who went to the Skeena river remained a few days over time.

One boy who went to his home on the Nass river gave such a good report of the home that two others were induced to come back with him and are now inmates of the school.

Class-room Work.—The boys attend the day school and some of them are making marked progress. The advancement is quite noticeable when compared with that of the village children who attend so irregularly.

Farm and Garden.—From the virgin soil we have converted about one quarter of an acre into a garden in which we grow gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants (black and red), and rhubarb, which are used freely while fresh, after

which pailfuls of jam are made. These with the native wild berries, supply us, so that we buy little or no dried fruit.

We have fresh vegetables all summer, and raise enough of all kinds for our yearly consumption, except potatoes and onions, which we buy.

Industries Taught.—Gardening, carpentry, shoemaking and general housework are taught.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers, catechism, and the Bible are taught daily, while a high standard of morality is ever held up before the boys.

Health and Sanitation.—The premises are well drained and kept free from filth.

During the year we had comparatively no sickness. One boy had a little rise of temperature for a time, and that, with the exception of one mild case of mumps, is all the sickness we have had.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is not very good. We obtain our supply from the roof and from a flume which brings surface water from the hills. We are much in need of a well.

Fire Protection.—A small tank, two barrels, two ladders, axes and buckets comprise the fire-appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—Heating is done with wood and coal. Stoves are so arranged as to have a stove-pipe through each dormitory.

Lighting is done by means of oil lamps.

Recreation.—Our grounds are small, but good use is made of them. Football and steal-the-wedge are favourite amusements in the playground. Walking and boating are much enjoyed on fine days, while carving and canoe-modelling are resorted to in bad weather.

General Remarks.—It has been impossible to get wood this fall, so the boys took two boats to Georgetown saw-mill, a distance of about eight miles, filled one large boat with slabs and refuse boards and towed it home, giving a day's outing of pleasure and profit.

Two very enjoyable days were spent at Salmon creek, catching fish at low tide. Millions of fish ascend the stream to spawn, and never return. Their bodies are so battered and bruised by the shrubbery and stones that by the time they have reached their destination life is spent and they die before they get back to the sea. At low tide one could easily walk across the stream on the backs of fish. It is great sport for the boys (and even older ones enjoy it) to roll up their trousers and shirt sleeves, some with iron hooks fastened to sticks, some with sharpened sticks, some with dip-nets, and others who have no better contrivance, with naked hands, wade in and pitch the salmon out on the beach. The first day's catch was ninety-seven and the second day they got ninety-nine in about two hours' time.

At this season of the year if the days are fine, the boys are given tins and allowed to go after school for a ramble over the hills to pick cranberries. They seldom come back with less than a pailful and occasionally they bring in over a bushel. This is profitable recreation, for the berries make delicious jam, and, apart from the resource to the home, the boys have a chance to stretch their limbs and fill their lungs with mountain air.

Another source of profitable exercise is gathering fish eggs in the spring. About the first of April herring find their way into bays and inlets and leave their spawn on the grasses, seaweed, rocks, branches or anything to which they will adhere, in numbers as countless as the sands on the sea-shore. The eggs are considered a great delicacy while fresh, and when dried make good food for winter.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. M. RICHARDS,

Principal.

British Columbia,
The Port Simpson (Crosby) Girls' Home,
Port Simpson, June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Port Simpson (Crosby) girls' home boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is located at Port Simpson, and is situated just outside the limits of the Tsimpshean reserve..

Land.—The land lies in section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district. It is owned by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, and was acquired by purchase from Mr. Gordon Lockerby, of Port Simpson. There is an area of two acres, which is well fenced, but for the most part in a rough condition.

The land lies on the slope of a hill, the greatest elevation being toward the south and east. The character of the soil is swampy and requires thorough drainage to fit it for cultivation or use in any way.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a house, three stories, with a basement; wood-shed, chicken-house, drying-shed, water-closets and tank.

We have a new hot-water tank in connection with the range and new floors in dining-room and sewing-room.

Accommodation can be provided for forty-five pupils and four teachers.

Attendance.—The average attendance is thirty-nine and one-half (39·51).

The total enrolment is forty-one, and one out-pupil.

The present number in attendance is forty, and we have two out-pupils.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room good progress has been made. The pupils speak English fluently and those who have been admitted during the year have learned it rapidly. The subjects taught are: reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, grammar, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history and doctrine, and the Methodist catechism.

Eight pupils were promoted to standard IV; eleven to standard III; two to standard I; and two to standard VI.

Some of the pupils have made good progress during the year in instrumental music.

Garden.—A few flowers, vegetables, berry and currant bushes are cultivated, but owing to unfavourable conditions of soil and climate, little can be accomplished in this line.

Industries Taught.—The industrial teaching consists of instruction in general housework, laundry-work, cooking and bread-making, also sewing and dressmaking. The pupils have made very good progress in all branches of housework as well as in sewing and dressmaking, in which careful instruction has been given, also in knitting and fancy-work.

Under the supervision of teachers in the different departments, the pupils perform well all the work of the institution, and the out-pupils have given very good satisfaction as general servants.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging. A Bible lesson is taught each day and religious instruction takes a prominent place in the school routine.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition is good and the drainage excellent.

The general health of the pupils has been very good. No deaths have occurred during the year. A number had a mild form of grippe and we had one case of pneumonia. All are in good health now.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is obtained principally from a mountain stream at some distance from the house, and the water is conducted by means of a flume to a tank. The rain-water is also received into the tank from which it is distributed through the house by means of pipes.

All water passes through a filter before flowing into the tank. Since the new tank was built the water-supply is excellent and abundant.

Fire Protection.—We have fire-escapes, furnishing means of escape from the two upper flats and from all the dormitories. Besides these fire-escapes, which we have tested and proved satisfactory, there are two stationary ladders on the roof and two from the ground to the roof, also two light movable ladders are on hand.

Buckets of water and of ashes are kept always in readiness on each flat and eighteen water-pails are available in case of fire.

We have two chemical fire-engines and one fireman's axe. There is an unfailing stream of water from the flume and a tank with a capacity of four thousand gallons.

Mention may also be made of the efficient village fire-brigade within call at short notice.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating of the home is accomplished by means of seven stoves, one open grate and one coal-oil stove.

Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting, bracket and hanging lamps being used exclusively in the pupils' apartments.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day. This recreation consists of games, physical culture, such as club-swinging and drill, walking, boating, playing on the beach and general play.

The pupils have a large play-room in which they play in stormy weather. Exercise in the open air is encouraged and enforced if necessary.

General Remarks.—This year has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the institution. No pupil has gone out of the school during the year, and four have entered. It has been characterized by health and a spirit of cheerful obedience.

We have been able to trust the pupils in many ways more than ever before. The routine work has been done gladly and cheerfully, though it means a full portion of hard work and study, especially to the older pupils. There is always an effort made to lighten labour by change of employment. The girls are arranged in sets and pass from one department to another each week. We find this system most satisfactory and are pleased to say that the pupils perform their duties in a very creditable manner. In the sewing department last year, hours were devoted to fancy-work and a sum of $50 was realized from the sale of their work, with which they are furnishing a hospital-room in the home.

There have been no changes of staff during the year.

At Christmas the girls were given books as presents and they take great interest in their perusal. Some of the older ones always have a book on hand and a taste is formed for good literature. Every year more of them can read and appreciate books on account of their increasing knowledge of English. Some read fully as much and as intelligently as the average white child of the same age.

Through the donation of a friend we have started a library for the home besides the books owned by individual pupils.

Most of the ex-pupils keep clean, good homes and their children are neatly and comfortably dressed. Altogether we have much reason to be gratified with the results of the year's work, and although they still need careful watching and guidance in many ways, yet we can see that they are growing in knowledge and character, and we hope to go on to higher attainments and more growth next year.

I have, &c.,

HANNAH M. PAUL,

Principal.

British Columbia,
St. Mary's Mission Boarding School,
Mission City, July 15, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The St. Mary's Mission boarding school is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, in the vicinity of Mission Junction, some forty-three miles east of the city of Vancouver. Standing on a well-laid out plateau, two hundred feet above the level of the river, our buildings command a splendid view of a large portion of the Fraser valley, making the site an ideal one for an Indian school.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of about three hundred and sixty acres ; property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It lies in the Mission City district municipality, section 2, townships 3 and 4. The land, which is best adapted to fruit-culture, yields also good crops of hay and vegetables.

Buildings.—The boys' school consists of a main building, 75 x 33 feet, which includes chapel, class-room, library, parlour, dormitory, bath-rooms, toilet-rooms, principal's and teachers' rooms, infirmary, refectory and kitchen. Another building, 45 x 24 feet, attached to the main one, contains two class-rooms, band-room, shoemaker and carpenter-shops and two bed-rooms.

The girls' home consists of a main building, 75 x 33 feet, with a wing, 45 x 24 feet, and contains chapel, class-rooms, parlours, sewing-rooms, recreation-room, dormitory, bath-rooms, bed-rooms, toilet-rooms, infirmary, refectory and kitchen.

A play-house for the boys, laundry, storehouses, wood-shed, stables and barns comprise the outer buildings of the establishment.

Accommodation.—Fair accommodation can be provided for forty boys and as many girls ; although several of the common rooms are small for that number.

Attendance.—The attendance is good. The number of pupils ranges from seventy-five to eighty.

Class-room Work.—Four teachers are continually at work in the school. Rev. Brother Collins is in charge of the more advanced boys. Mr. Therouse holds sway in the second division. The younger boys and girls are intrusted to the motherly care of Rev. Sister Mary Conception, who, notwithstanding her advanced age, has proved herself an efficient teacher. The highest grade in the girls' school is most successfully conducted by Rev. Sister Mary Adolphus.

The result of our examinations, annually held in June, in the presence of the parents and friends of the pupils, and presided over by His Lordship Bishop Dontenwill and several of the clergy, gave proofs of serious work and remarkable progress during the past year.

Farm and Garden.—A large portion of our farm is kept under hay. About ten acres are cultivated for the production of grain, chiefly oats, and from six to seven acres for the raising of different kinds of vegetables.

The garden, well laid out and tastily kept by our pupils, is stocked with flowers of different varieties, and fruit-bearing shrubs. Our extensive orchard supplies us abundantly with apples, pears, plums and cherries.

Industries Taught.—The art of farming and gardening, carefully taught by skilful instructors, figures in no small degree in the education of our boys. Most of them when their school days are over, find employment and a livelihood on the many beautiful farms of the Fraser valley. Their manual work in this line, comprises the care

of cattle and the live stock in general. Assistance is also rendered to our employees by the boys when the time for harvesting arrives.

The principles of carpentering are taught to those who show an aptitude for the trade.

The girls are instructed by the Rev. Sisters in the culinary department, dress-making, knitting and general housework. Many of them prove themselves adepts in fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The Rev. principal is in person charged with the religious training of the pupils. A certain time is daily allotted for this. The principles of morality are strictly taught them. Prompt attendance at the different religious services held in the chapel is enforced. Taught to chant the hymns, etc., used in Catholic worship, they render assistance to the choir at the Sunday service in the parish church.

Health and Sanitation.—There is nothing lacking in the attention paid to the sanitary condition of our institution. The moment serious sickness manifests itself, medical aid is promptly called for. In general, the health condition of the children during the past years has been all that would be desired.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from a mountain stream which flows through the property. The supply is abundant and healthful, and is conveyed in pipes through the entire buildings.

Fire Protection.—To the supply of chemical fire-extinguishers on hand, four new ones have been kindly added by the department.

The outfit consists of four fireman's axes, forty-eight pails constantly kept in readiness and eight fire-extinguishers. The larger boys are taught the use of these fire-appliances, whilst the younger ones are exercised in, and instructed how, in case of fire, to seek safety.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by means of wood stoves. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The pupils are passionately fond of outdoor sports and games, such as football, baseball, handball and the like. Fishing and hunting are occasionally indulged in to honour school-boy days.

Their recreation grounds are kept in good order and are spacious.

The long winter evenings are joyfully passed in the recreation hall with checkers, chess, dominoes, &c.

General Remarks.—St. Mary's Mission is a centre for Indian gatherings, which take place three or four times a year. At these gatherings, the pupils find an occasion to entertain their parents and friends by concerts, dramas, &c.

The band concerts at the camp fire, in the evenings, make life enjoyable for these people, while they remain in our vicinity.

To our teaching staff, it is my bounden duty to offer my sincerest thanks for the deep interest they take in the welfare of the pupils and school in general.

In every way the work done has been satisfactory, the best of results have manifested themselves, peace and harmony reign supreme, and all this is due to the unceasing efforts of our teachers.

I have, &c.,

J. TAVERNIER, O.M.I.,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Squamish Boarding School,
North Vancouver, July 4, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Squamish boarding school is favoured with a delightful location on the north shore of Burrard inlet, opposite the city of Vancouver, and about four miles distant therefrom.

Land.—There are twenty-one acres of land in connection with the school which is the property of the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus. About one-third of this land is under cultivation and is used for vegetable garden, orchard, flower beds, etc.; the remainder is uncleared.

Buildings.—The old school building contains entrance hall, parlour, girls' school-room, boys' school-room, dining-rooms, kitchen and pantry, all of these are on the ground floor; the second story is taken up by dormitories for boys and girls, bed-rooms for principal and officers, also a small chapel. The outbuildings consist of wood-shed, laundry, storehouses, barn and hen-house.

A new wing has been added to the school building and when finished will afford accommodation for the girls.

The lower floor contains the main entrance, two parlours, a large school-room and a work-room. On the second floor are the chapel and rooms for the principal and the teachers. The upper, mansard, story is used for a dormitory. On each floor are bath and toilet rooms.

Farming and Gardening.—All the boys are instructed in gardening and farming, as we deem it most advisable that every boy upon his leaving the school should be acquainted with the rudiments of farming.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls attend to general housework and take their turns at the kitchen, laundry and bakery. About three hours each day are devoted to hand and machine sewing. They are taught cutting, fitting and finishing dresses, also crochet-work. Their handwork is greatly admired by all the visitors, who never fail to praise the neat and clean appearance of the girls.

Attendance.—At the end of the year twenty-four boys and twenty-seven girls were in attendance. The average attendance was about fifty during the year. One boy was regularly discharged.

Class-room Work.—The work done in the class-room has been most satisfactory and encouraging. The pupils, without exception, have been most anxious to learn and have made splendid progress. The school hours for boys and girls were: in the morning from 8.30 to 11.30 a.m.; with an hour's study in the evening. At the close of the term, the pupils were graded as follows :—

Standard	I.	30 pupils
"	II.	7 "
"	III.	3 "
"	IV.	9 "
"	V.	2 "
		51

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral training of the children is carefully attended to by constant teaching and supervision. Religious instruction is daily given

for half an hour. Morning and evening prayers are said in common. The conduct of the pupils throughout the year has been most satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children during the past year was not as good as in the previous year. Among the pupils allowed to go home on sick leave, three died ; the others are very well now and I hope they will be able to return to school after the summer holidays. The sanitary conditions and drainage are good.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is good and is obtained from a small creek a short distance from the school.

Fire Protection.—Two Stempel fire-extinguishers, two dozen buckets, two hundred feet of hose and two axes are kept in readiness for any emergencies.

Heating and Lighting.—All the heating is done by means of wood stoves; for lighting, coal-oil lamps are used.

Recreation.—The boys delight in football, baseball, jumping, foot racing, marbles, and in boating and canoeing; the girls are fond of dressing dolls, drawing, reading, &c. For the rainy season, both boys and girls are well provided with indoor games, such as lotto, dominoes, chess, &c.

General Remarks.—The past year has been characterized by a spirit of obedience, contentment and cheerfulness on the part of the pupils, who are polite, well behaved and devotedly attached to the school; some are exceptionally bright.

In closing my report, I beg to express my sincere thanks to Mr. A. W. Vowell, Indian superintendent, for his kindness and attention in all matters connected with the school. I must also gratefully acknowledge the services rendered during the year by the late agent, Mr. Frank Devlin.

I have, &c.,

SISTER MARY AMY,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
YALE (ALL HALLOWS) BOARDING SCHOOL,
YALE, June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Yale (All Hallows) boarding school for Indian girls, under the management of the Sisters belonging to the All Hallows Community of the Church of England.

Location.—This school is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Canadian Pacific railway station of Yale. It stands on the right bank of the Fraser river, at the foot of one of the Cascade mountains. It is not on a reserve.

Land.—The buildings stand in well laid out grounds of about seven acres in extent, in the township of Yale. This land was bought by friends of the school, assisted by a government grant of $500. It is held in trust for the school. The property is bounded on one side by a deep ravine, through which rushes a rapid mountain torrent ; in front, below a steep bank, flows the Fraser river, separated from the school grounds by the government road, and the railway line ; at the rear of the buildings the mountains rise abruptly. Most of the land is well adapted for the culture of fruit, flowers and small vegetables. Fruit-trees bear enormous crops, and flowers grow and blossom in profusion, but the soil is too light for heavy root crops, and the nights are too cold to allow of the cultivation of other vegetables, such as tomatoes, corn, &c., to any extent.

Buildings.—These consist of a large school building, containing dormitories, school-room, play-room, &c., a school chapel (recently enlarged), a building formerly used as a laundry, and a house for teachers and visitors. During the past year an addition was made to the original school building by adding a new wing, 17 x 34 feet, two stories high, and plastered throughout. This provides three bed-rooms, infirmary, reception-room, work-room, and clothing-rooms. A verandah and balcony were also added to the front of the house. Since submitting my last annual report all the dormitories and bed-rooms in the school building have been plastered and refloored, and the entire building painted, oiled, or kalsomined inside, adding greatly to the attractive appearance of the school. Ventilators have been made in the school-room, which have given increased comfort during school hours.

Accommodation.—The present enlargement enables us to accommodate thirty-five pupils, while the staff can be increased to any desired number.

Attendance.—All the pupils are boarders, and only a small number of them leave the school for holidays of three weeks' duration during the summer, with leave from the department.

Class-room Work.—The school-room is under the charge of a fully qualified teacher, Miss Kelley, B.A., of Trinity University, Toronto, who has re-organized the entire work of all the standards, according to the most up-to-date methods of school work. Two of the Sisters and the vice-principal take certain classes in the school, while the matron takes the younger children for needlework daily.

Garden.—Half an acre of fruit-trees, small fruit, and vegetables, well cultivated, materially helps in the housekeeping, besides helping to keep the children in good health. Part of the grounds is laid out attractively in lawns and flower-beds.

Industries Taught.—Though not an industrial school, yet the girls are thoroughly trained in the various departments of domestic service; the older girls being also taught cooking, bread-making and laundry-work. Needlework is taught throughout the school. Those who show aptitude for it are encouraged to work in the garden during the summer months. As occasion arises the elder girls are trained in sick-nursing, and the administration of homely remedies in cases of illness. This knowledge has frequently proved to be of great benefit to them when among their own people.

Moral and Religious Training.—The most careful attention is paid to this. The girls attend a short service morning and evening daily, in the school chapel, and have frequent instruction in Holy Scripture and church doctrine. Most of the older girls are communicants, the Lord Bishop of the diocese kindly holding confirmation once a year in the school chapel. Trustworthiness, obedience, neatness, cleanliness, order, punctuality, &c., are all most carefully inculcated. As regards the subject of thrift, for instance, the elder girls are encouraged to earn small sums of money, and are taught how to save, or to spend it wisely. One of the elder girls has just bought and paid for a very handsome hand Singer sewing-machine, with all the latest improvements, as the result of some years of careful work while at the school.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been remarkably good during the past year, in spite of two epidemics of influenza. Their sturdy, healthy appearance has been commented upon most favourably by visitors to the school. On two occasions a doctor visited the school to see some small patients, but in both cases he declined to prescribe or alter the treatment that was being pursued, saying that nothing he could suggest would be better, or indeed as good as what was already being done for the children. Two children who, after their admission to the school, did not appear to be in very good health were granted leave of absence by permission of the department.

The sanitary condition of the school is excellent, the drainage system being very satisfactory.

Water Supply.—The school owns fifteen inches of water from a mountain stream running above the house. The water is carried into a large cistern on the hillside

and from thence by pipes into both stories of the main building, and all over the gardens.

Fire Protection.—There are four Star fire-extinguishers on the premises, besides thirty zinc water-buckets, two ladders, one fire-axe, over one hundred feet of garden hose, and a fairly good water-supply. The children's large dormitory has a stairway at each end, and a large window leading on to the roof of a low wood-shed.

Heating and Lighting.—All the buildings are heated with stoves, burning coal or wood, the pipes in every instance passing through brick chimneys. They are lighted by means of oil lamps. These lamps are mostly attached to the walls or ceiling, hand-lamps being very rarely used.

Recreation.—An hour's walk with one of the staff is taken daily in suitable weather. The girls have a large playground with swing, summer-house and a garden for each child, where they can amuse themselves in their spare time. In winter, or in rainy weather, they are very fond of playing indoor games, doing fancy-work, or reading, in their spacious play-room.

General Remarks.—*A Wedding.*—During the Christmas holidays one of the elder girls was married from the school. This is the third wedding we have had here. It has raised the school greatly in the estimation of the Indians to find that an honourable marriage would be not only permitted, but encouraged; while, if a girl is old enough, and the other conditions are suitable, it is easier for her to keep up a high standard by beginning afresh in a home of her own than if she merely went back to the old life amongst her people, where custom may be too strong for her to withstand alone.

The Annual Prize-giving and Closing Exercises.—An account of this was written by the Rev. Anstey Dorrell, who took the chair on that occasion. Mr. Dorrell says:—'The evening's programme provided was of such an excellent character that one could not help feeling much regret that there were not present those who only too readily underrate the value of educational and evangelizing work carried on amongst the Indian section of the community.

'The first part consisted of songs, recitations, &c.

1. Overture.. .. .. .. The Flying Horses .. ..Orchestra
2. Recitation.. .. .. .. The Cat's Tea Party .. ..Infants
3. Song.. .. .. The Discontented Fish .. ..Junior Class
4. Recitation.. .. .. The Captain (Tennyson).. .. ..Senior Class
5. Infants' Musical Drill.
6. Song.. Good Night and Good Morning (Buchanan).. Senior Class
7. Recitation.. .. .. Summer Time .. ..Junior Class
8. Part Song.. .. .. Sweet and Low (Baruby) .. ..Senior Class
9. Recitation.. .. .. .. The Lady Birds'.. .. ..Infants
10. Song.. .. .. Rock-a-by Lady .. ..Senior Class
11. Recitation.. .. .. .. Spring's Opening Day .. ..Senior Class
12. Part Song.. .. .. .. Greeting (Mendelsohn).. .. .. ..Senior Class
13. Musical Drill.. .. .. .. The Rose-Maidens .. ..Senior Class
14. Song.. .. .. Cradle Song (Mendelsohn).. .. Senior Class

'All the different numbers were well performed and if any additional merit be bestowed, mention should be made of the 'Cat's Tea Party', the 'Captain' by Tennyson, Infants' Musical Drill, 'Good Night and Good Morning', 'Summer Time', 'Sweet and Low' by Baruby, and the last four items. Too much praise cannot be accorded to their teachers for the happy result of their efforts in training the children to such a high pitch of excellence, enabling them, for instance, to sing Mendelsohn's songs with commendable credit. The audience fully appreciated the Musical Drill, 'Rose-Maidens,' the children showing to great advantage in this part of the programme, each performer carrying a basket of roses, which formed an attractive adjunct to their movements. Then followed the prize-giving.

'In closing this account of the entertainment, the writer can but express the utmost satisfaction he feels at the prosperous condition of this institution. In the course of his travels, embracing three continents, he has seen the working of different schools, and although doubtless the same educational advantages were to be obtained in them, one important factor, namely, a powerful personal influence over the pupils, was not present to such an appreciable and marked degree as exists at All Hallows school. In its practical working it has produced amongst the pupils a deep spirit of loyalty, equally towards their teachers and their Alma Mater.'

I have, &c.,

AMY, SISTER SUPERIOR,
C. A. H. Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ALERT BAY, July 17, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Alert Bay industrial school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The school is healthily situated on the Alert Bay industrial school reserve, and is erected on rising ground on the west end of Alert bay, and commands a pleasant view to sea. It is sheltered from northerly winds.

The post office address is Alert Bay, B. C.

Land.—There are four hundred and ten acres of land connected with the school. The soil is mostly gravel and is thickly covered with bush. It is best adapted for pasture-land, although potatoes do well for the first year.

It is very difficult to clear.

Buildings.—The school building is of wood, 60 x 40 feet, strongly and tastefully erected, with plastered walls, and light airy rooms. Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, comprising class-room and workshop. No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for thirty-five boys and three officers in the boys' department, and sixteen girls and two officers in the girls' department.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was thirty: twenty-three boys and seven girls.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work has been most satisfactory and encouraging. The pupils have been anxious to learn and have made splendid progress.

The boys were taught during the year by E. Lyall Tait, and the girls as usual by Mrs. Hall.

The subjects of study were writing, reading, spelling, composition, history, drawing, dictation, grammar, geography, hygiene, music, and Bible history.

Industries Taught.—The pupils have helped in turn in the general housework of the institution.

Fourteen boys have had regular instruction in the carpenter's shop under Mr. Halliday, and have made good progress. The lot round the agent's house was cleared by them, and a new fence erected and painted. Part of the school lavatory floor was renewed and new baths made and painted and put in by the pupils.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils attend morning and evening prayers, a Bible lesson is given daily, and the pupils are constantly reminded of their duty towards God and man and the necessity of cleanliness, purity of mind and body, and these are enforced by continual supervision.

The pupils attend divine service on Sundays, morning and evening, and Sunday school in the afternoon.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has been very good with one or two exceptions. By the advice of Dr. Large two boys were sent home on account of consumption, one of whom died of that disease since.

I regret to report the death of Mona, the most promising pupil in the girls' home, from pneumonia on June 10.

Conduct.—The conduct of all the pupils was satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—The flower garden has been attended to by the pupils. Each boy has his plot, the smaller boys take much interest in theirs.

The vegetable garden has yielded plenty of fruit and vegetables. The plot, 94 x 90 feet, that we cleared and sowed with grass last year has done well, and is now a very fine field for the cows. The cows have been attended to by two of the boys.

The pupils have taken more interest in this work this year than hitherto, as they see what can be accomplished on such very poor soil with persevering and painstaking work.

A new piece of land, 130 x 96 feet, has been fenced and partly cleared during the year.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied to the school from a well nearby, the pupils pump up the water into a large tank, which is always kept clean.

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, two fireman's axes and twenty-four fire-buckets are kept in places of convenient access. A fire hose, 100 feet long, is kept ready for use. Fire drill is practised in accordance with the instructions of the department.

A fire-brigade is stationed on the premises of the saw-mill, which is of easy access to the school.

Flues and chimneys are regularly swept and kept in good repair.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is all done by means of ordinary box stoves. Hanging coal-oil lamps are used.

Recreation.—Good attention is given to the recreation of the pupils in each department. Picture-books, toys and elevating games are supplied. The boys are fond of football and play it a great deal. They have sports such as racing, jumping, boating and swimming. Military and musical drill, dumb-bell exercises, and action songs have their place. The girls have dolls and fancy-work.

Mr. Halliday has continued to conduct the band.

Miss R. L. Edwards has continued matron of the girls' home.

General Remarks.—This Bishop of Columbia paid a visit to the institution in the fall, and carefully examined the pupils and said he was delighted with the progress made.

Agent DeBeck has made his regular visits to the school and has taken deep interest in the general work of the institution, for which I thank him.

I regret that Mr. William Halliday resigned his position as trades instructor on account of the ill health of his wife.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Coqualeetza Industrial Institute,
Chilliwack, Sardis P.O., July 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This institute is located on the south side of the Fraser river about four miles from the steamboat landing at Chilliwack. Steamers ply daily (except Sunday) between New Westminster and Chilliwack. The institute may also be reached by Canadian Pacific railway, via Harrison station, where a small steamer connects with the south side of the Fraser, and thence by stage to Chilliwack The institute is not situated on a reserve.

Land.—The missionary society of the Methodist Church holds the land (consisting of ninety acres) in fee simple, for which the institute pays a rental of $390 per annum. The soil is exceedingly fertile, producing large crops of hay and cereals, as well as roots and small fruit. Orchards also do well, and large quantities of fruit are exported to the Northwest. The land is described in the conveyances as part of lots 38 and 279, group 2, in the district of New Westminster. This is within the bounds of the Chilliwack municipality.

Buildings.—These comprise (1) the main building ; containing kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitories, parlours, office, school-room, lavatories, laundry, recreation-rooms, clothes and furnace rooms, and dairy. (2.) The primary school building, where also band instruments are kept and band practices are held. (3.) Residence of farm instructor and family. (4.) A long frame building which includes shoe and carpenter-shops, wood-shed, a root cellar, a flour-room, and a drying-room. (5.) Three large barns. (6.) A granary. (7.) A wagon and implement shed. (8.) A bake-house. (9.) A hen-house and pig-pen. The main tank has been enlarged during the year, and another tank added, thus increasing the capacity for water-supply. The pig-pen has been enlarged, and a new root cellar has been built, size 16 x 26 feet. A large amount of repairing has been done to the buildings, with a view of maintaining them in good order and condition.

Accommodation.—The building will accommodate one hundred pupils, a staff of eight teachers; there are also some very inadequate and unsuitable rooms, occupied by the principal and his family.

Attendance.—One hundred and four pupils have been in attendance during the year ; the average has been over seventy-eight ; seventeen were admitted; twenty-one discharged; and one died. Present attendance, eighty-two, of whom fifty-four are boys and twenty-eight are girls.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study and recreation in the school-room are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 4 p.m. The diligence and progress of the pupils have been highly satisfactory. Several of the more advanced pupils are ambitious to pass the examination for admission to the provincial high school. A course of instruction in book-keeping has been inaugurated, in which several of the large boys and girls have taken a deep interest. This course is conducted in the evening, personally by the principal.

The grading is as follows :—

Standard	I	14 pupils
"	II	8 "
"	III	24 "
"	IV	18 "
"	V	24 "
"	VI	16 "
		104

Our music classes have been considerably depleted by removals; still twelve are receiving lessons.

Farm and Garden.—The crops of the past year have been again satisfactory, as will be seen from the following :—

Our garden yielded five hundred and ninety-three pounds of small fruit, two hundred pounds of rhubarb, besides supplying the table with lettuce, radish, garden turnips, green pease and other summer vegetables. The orchard yielded over half a ton of cherries and plums, and over a ton of apples. Our fields yielded nearly eighteen tons of cereals, comprising pease, wheat, oats and barley. Our root crop consisted of seventeen tons of potatoes, twenty-five tons of carrots, thirty tons of mangolds, forty-three tons of turnips, and two and a half tons of onions. Our dairy of fifteen cows yielded two thousand three hundred and eighty-four pounds of butter, besides milk used in the home, and separated skim milk fed to hogs and calves, making a total value of $750.

We sold $667 worth of live hogs. The product of the farm this year has enabled us to make improvements already noted besides paying our rent such as we should not otherwise have been enabled to do.

Industries Taught.—We are qualifying a few of our boys to make shoes and repair them. We select these according to the localities from which our pupils come, and where they will be more likely to use their trade when they shall have graduated from us. But in a general way we deem it best to seek to make them expert first in all ordinary work. We emphasize general farm work and especially dairying, the latter being an industry especially adapted to this province and one whose development is reaching very large proportions. It has also the advantage of creating and fostering a large number of very important qualities and habits which are essentials in order to success in almost any department of effort, such as carefulness, cleanliness, promptness, regularity, gentleness, the connection between cause and effect, between the use of right means and the best results. Several of the pupils have a taste for carpentering, which they are able to gratify to some extent in the work of this kind which has to be done from time to time about the premises in keeping things in a proper state of repair. The girls are trained in all the departments of good housekeeping. Our ex-pupils are highly commended for their proficiency along these lines.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious exercises are sufficiently frequent in the daily and weekly routine of the institute to keep before the minds of the pupils the leading place which divine things should have in the thoughts of men. The day is begun by prayers in the dormitories on rising ; family prayer in the dining-room before breakfast, and in the school-room in the evening, always associated with singing by pupils and teachers, and either the reading of the Scriptures or the recitation of Psalms or other suitable portions of the Scriptures by the whole school in concert: Sabbath school on the Lord's day in the forenoon ; attendance at the Indian church in the neighbourhood in the afternoon; and preaching service in the institute in the evening. At this latter service a considerable number of the best singers among the pupils together with the teachers are formed into a choir who practise hymns and prepare anthems for use in the public congregation, which is made up of numbers from the surrounding country who are pleased to worship with us in this service. On Monday evenings the children meet in classes for special personal instruction in the needs and nature of religious experience. On Thursday evenings the regular weekly prayer-meeting is held. Care is taken that these services shall not be lengthy, lest they should prove wearisome and so defeat the very purpose for which they are held. We are able to see in many ways the happy influence of religious and moral instruction upon the character and lives of the boys and girls.

Health and Sanitation.—We had occasion last year to remark upon the unusual healthfulness of the children; we have even more reason this year. There has been but one serious case. This was one of primary tuberculosis, in which, without the least premonition, a boy, apparently as healthy as any of the school, was seized with hem-

morrhage, which, followed by others, resulted in the breaking up of the tissue of the lung, so that despite the utmost efforts of the physician, the attack in three weeks terminated fatally. Our physician has several times during the year remarked upon the unusual healthfulness of the pupils.

Water Supply.—The Luc-uc-uck river flows through the farm, affording abundant supply of good water for the stock; the same source furnishes an inexhaustible supply for house use and for fire-protection. During the year an additional tank has been placed in position in the highest level of the windmill-house, thus doubling our reservoir capacity, as security against want for household uses or in case of fire.

Fire Protection.—This is measurably afforded in the following conditions : a brick building ; the means of heating is in the use of hot-air furnaces, the main flues are also of brick ; the furnaces in the basement and the heating stove in the laundry are upon floors of cement ; coal-oil lamps are all placed out of reach of children, and none are allowed in the dormitories ; the baking is done in a detached bake-house. The means of extinguishing incipient fires consist of a good supply of water in the tanks, made available by taps on different floors; water kept in barrels and buckets in the halls; a well, furnished with force-pump, and attachable hose; a supply of water-buckets kept at easily accessible points; Carr chemical engines supplied by the department; a fire company, organized and drilled with a view to effectiveness in case of fire. The building is provided with fire-escapes from the dormitories; in the plan of the building exit is made easy by halls and means of ready transit from one portion of the building to another. We have also the fireman's axes supplied by the department, placed in the care of teachers at points where they might be most needed. Larger pupils are appointed to the charge of the different dormitories, whose duty it is to remove the smaller children from the building at the very first alarm of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—Our building is heated by means of the Smead-Dowd system of hot-air furnaces, of which we have two. For lighting we are still dependent upon coal oil, but in view of recent improvements in acetylene gas plants, accepted as absolutely safe by the boards of underwriters, and perhaps especially the plant of the Grant Acetylene Generator Company, of St. Thomas, Ont., we are about decided to install this system of lighting, and shall be pleased to dispense with the troublesome and inferior, if not dangerous, lighting with coal oil.

Recreation.—Boys, and girls too, are better in health, and consequently all the better for work or study, when a pretty generous margin of their time is allowed them for recreation. It must not be forgotten that it is their growing time, and to withhold from them any portion of that healthful recreation which their natures demand, is to inflict upon them a great wrong, and a lifelong harm. With such convictions as these, we are under the strictest sense of moral obligation to provide for this want. Nor do we find it hard. There are 'simple pleasures that always please'. Outdoor games which involve much vigorous exercise are greatly in favour. And in spite of all suggestions to try other games, football remains the easy choice. A half day's hard work in the hay-field by the larger boys, does not in the least abate the relish for this boisterous game, when the tea-time has passed. Until the last moments of departing daylight the interest continues undiminished. Probably the zest with which this game is engaged in accounts in large measure for the prevailing healthfulness of the boys and their gratifying progress in their studies. It ensures well oxygenated blood, power of clear thinking, sound sleep, good appetite and good digestion. The band continues to prove a most agreeable and engrossing form of diversion. The boys are always ready for their practices and their lessons; and always ready to serenade the newly married couple, when a wedding takes place in the neighbourhood. These attentions are rewarded in a way which the boys much appreciate, and thus most kindly feelings are encouraged all around. The girls, too, have their modes of recreation which are to them what the football or band is to the boys. Needless to say the girls are not as noisy. The game of croquet on the lawn, when the excessive heat of the day is past,

suits them well. They scarcely tire of it. For indoor games neither boys nor girls care much; and our climate admits of outdoor games for the greater part of the year.

General Remarks.—An opportunity was afforded me last September in connection with the meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Church at Winnipeg, to visit several of the institutes east of the Rockies. These were St. Paul's, Brandon, Elkhorn, and Regina. Others more remote from the main line of the C. P. R. I should much like to have visited, but my time limit would not permit. These visits were to me of great interest. It was a delight to meet with so many fellow workers in this important field of Christain and philanthropic effort. Every where I was received with the utmost cordiality and the kindnesses I experienced I shall never forget. The completeness of the equipment of these institutes, and the manifestly faithful work being done in them pleased me much. It was my pleasure also to visit the Indian office at Winnipeg, whither I was conducted by a friend of college days, now Indian Agent Semmens, by whom I was made acquainted with the Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and Northwest Territories. My interview with the Commissioner was both pleasant and instructive. I am more deeply assured than ever in the great good which these institutes are achieving.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HALL,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KAMLOOPS, July 8, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Kamloops industrial school is situated at the foot of St. Paul's mountain, on the northern bank of the South Thompson river. It is in the immediate vicinity of the Kamloops reserve, and about two miles from the town of Kamloops, which is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific railway. The background of bordering hill and the fine groves lining both banks of the river, make the position of the school very pleasant in the spring and summer.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school comprises three hundred and twenty acres, surrendered by the Indians of the Kamloops reserve for the purposes of the industrial school. Of this land, about fifteen acres are under cultivation in fields, garden and orchard; the remainder consists of sandy hills and broken land fit only for grazing, and of low-lying land which in the spring is transformed by the overflow of the river to a beautiful sheet of water. There is no natural grass to be cut for hay, nor is there any timber available for fuel.

Buildings.—The main building contains on the ground floor the parlour, office, dining-room for the boys, the kitchen and pantry, and the laundry with four bath-rooms and bake-oven. The second story is taken up by the girls' class-room and the chapel. To the right is the girls' house, containing sewing and recreation-room, dining-rooms for the Sisters and girls, and dormitories. To the north, about one hundred feet from the main building, is the boys' home, which contains store-rooms, recreation

room, dormitory and class-room. The outbuildings consist of the carpenter and shoe-shops, two stables and barn, the cellar, the hen-house, the ice-house, three-room cottage for employees, the girls' summer-house, the windmill and the tank tower. The plot in front of the main building has been considerably enlarged this spring and has been inclosed by a neat lattice fence, and planted with fruit-trees, evergreens, shrubs; flower-beds have been laid out. Shade-trees have also been planted in the boys' and girls' play-yards. This is a long-desired improvement, which an abundant supply of water furnished by the pump operated with the gasoline engine, has at last enabled us to make.

The buildings are in good condition, though part of them need to be re-painted.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate sixty pupils and seven officers.

Attendance.—At the end of the year, twenty-six boys and twenty-nine girls were in attendance. One boy died during the year, and another was allowed to go home in April, owing to disease. The average attendance was about fifty-five. Seven boys were regularly discharged ; eight boys and three girls were admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys were in the morning from a quarter to nine till twelve, every week-day, except Saturday; and in the afternoon of every week-day, from a quarter to five till a quarter past six. The school hours for the girls were from two to five in the afternoon, with half an hour's study in the evening. The examinations conducted by Agent Irwin, showed good and steady progress in the girls' department, but slower in the boys' department. The boys' and girls are taught in separate buildings and by different teachers, who are both very efficient and painstaking.

At the end of the year, the pupils were graded as follows :—

Standard I.	0	pupils
" II.	14	"
" III.	10	"
" IV.	16	"
" V.	5	"
" VI.	10	"
	55	

Farm and Garden.—We have only about four acres of land which can be irrigated, and at the same time must be protected by a dyke against the periodical overflows of the Thompson river. This spring, in anticipation of very high water, we raised the dyke more than one foot higher, and thus succeeded in saving the crops. Last fall, the crops of potatoes, cabbages, carrots and turnips were very good; but the onions were small, and the beans did not yield as well as usual. The work of irrigation takes up a great deal of time ; it is done by means of a windmill, and a 'Myers' horse-power and Low down pump combined'; water is also obtained from the Indian irrigation ditch.

Raspberries, currants and gooseberries were plentiful; the orchard yielded a good crop of apples, but few plums and no pears.

The alfalfa, growing on land where water cannot be brought on, was cut three times, but the last crop was spoiled by the rain. The oats sown for fodder were a failure, owing to drought, and hay had to be purchased for the few animals owned by the institution.

All the boys work in the fields and garden; they milk the cows and attend to the stable work in turn, outside of the regular work hours.

Our stock consists only of four horses, six cows and four calves; not having sufficient pasture-land or any meadow, we cannot keep a large number of animals.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Nine boys received instruction in this trade. They made a lattice fence and some furniture for the girls' dressing-room, and they repaired machines and tools.

Shoemaking.—Five boys were employed in the shoe-shop ; their work consisted chiefly in repairing shoes and harness.

Girls' Work.—The girls do the cooking, baking, washing, and learn all the branches of housekeeping. They are taught hand and machine sewing, plain and fancy needlework, and the making of lace. They have made all their dresses and underwear, also shirts, drawers, trousers and jackets for the boys. Their work is greatly admired by all the visitors, who never fail to praise the neat and clean appearance of the girls. They are undoubtedly very industrious.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral training of the children is carefully attended to by constant teaching and supervision. The correction duly administered of an infraction of the rules of morality, is often more successful in building up moral character than long exhortations ; hence, we never fail to reprehend the wrong-doers, and to show them vividly and practically the consequences of evil actions. Some of the boys broke into the kitchen and cellar, last winter, to steal jam and preserves; no doubt, they thought it great fun, but they were made to understand how such actions would bring them to the penitentiary for a few years, and the lesson was not lost.

Religious instruction is given daily for half an hour. Morning and evening prayers are said in common. On Sunday the pupils assemble three times in the chapel, and one hour is devoted to the learning of hymns and to the explanation of the Gospel.

Health and Sanitation.—In general, the children of this school enjoy excellent health. However there have been some exceptions this year. One little boy died of pneumonia, in March; another was attacked with rheumatism, and three suffered from diseases of the skin, caused by a poisonous plant growing in the vicinity of the school.

The sanitary condition is good. The sewerage drain is working well; ventilation is done by means of the windows, and is carefully attended to ; lye and chloride of lime are used as disinfectants.

Water Supply.—Good water is supplied to the house from the river. The pump is operated by a gasoline engine, and water is kept in a tank placed near the kitchen. The tank is lined inside with galvanized iron and covered all around with saw-dust, thus the water is kept fresh and pure from all pollution.

Fire Protection.—The fire-appliances on hand are as follows :—

1. Four chemical extinguishers, furnished by the department.
2. Two fireman's axes, also supplied by the department.
3. Three strong ladders permanently attached to the principal buildings, and a few smaller ones kept in proximity to the buildings.
4. About two dozen fire-buckets.
5. Two tanks : one of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons, with three taps ; and the other, of a capacity of about twelve hundred gallons, placed on a tower thirty feet high. In connection with this tank there are one hundred feet of one and one-quarter inch rubber hose, which can be attached to any of the three hydrants placed at convenient spots, so that a stream of water may be directed to any part of the boys' and girls' buildings. These tanks are filled by means of a bull-dozer pump, which has a two inch suction and discharge pipe. This pump is operated with a three-horse power gasoline engine, and though it is said to have a capacity of two thousand gallons per hour, it supplies nearly three thousand gallons per hour, when the water is high in the river.

Heating and Lighting.—Ordinary box-stoves are used for the purpose of heating, and all the fire-wood required has to be purchased and brought down from Shuswap, distant thirty miles from the school. Last winter wood was sold here at $4 or $5 a cord. Coal oil is the only means of lighting.

Recreation.—The pupils have half an hour of recreation in the morning, half an hour at noon, and in the evening from half past six till bed-time. On Sundays and holidays, they enjoy a quiet walk or a drive on the wagons belonging to the in-

stitution. They indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their age and sex. Some girls are very fond of reading, but all seem never to tire of listening to the gramophone or the phonograph. The brass band provides occasionally another form of recreation.

General Remarks.—We had during the year the honour and pleasure of a visit from the Indian Superintendent and the Lieutenant Governor of this province, and also from the Right Reverend Bishop Dontenwill and the Rev. Father Lacombe.

In closing this report, I wish to express again my high appreciation of the interest taken in our school by Superintendent Vowell, and to tender my sincere thanks to Agent Irwin, for his monthly visits and his kindness and promptness in attending to all matters connected with the school.

I have, &c.,

ALPH. M. CARION, O.M.I.,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. EUGÈNE P.O., June 30, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Kootenay industrial school is favoured with a delightful location in the Indian village of St. Eugéne, which adjoins St. Mary's reserve. It is in close communication with the railway system, being about five miles distant from Cranbrook, the nearest station. The extent of the premises, the beautiful gardens and spacious playgrounds, offer favourable opportunities for healthy recreation and exercise. A splendid view of the surrounding mountains can be had from the buildings. The air is pure and bracing.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school consists of twenty acres surrendered to the department by the Oblate Fathers, for school purposes. A part of this land is occupied by the buildings and playgrounds, the remainder is laid out in gardens and orchards. We have also rented one hundred and twenty acres, in order that the boys might receive a more thorough training in farming, as that is the occupation to which most of them turn. The land is level and affords good pasturage. The soil is not very fertile, but with the proper amount of irrigation, excellent crops of hay, oats and vegetables are raised each year.

Buildings.—No additional buildings were erected during the year, but owing to the constant wear it was found necessary to make several repairs. A new foundation was placed under the main building, the roofs and several of the rooms were painted, the fence around the school property renewed, the trees and fences were whitewashed and several minor changes made. The central building is reserved for the staff and contains parlour, office, dining-rooms, girls' school-room, bed-rooms and kitchen. Situated to the right of this is the girls' home, which is divided into sewing and recreation-room, refectory, lavatory, wardrobes, dormitory and bed-room. The boys' house has on the lower floor: school-room, play-room, dining-room and wardrobes. The upper floor comprises two dormitories and a bed-room. The bedsteads are all of iron,

each is well and comfortably furnished. The outbuildings are: bakery, laundry, supply store, foreman's house, shoe-shop and wood-shed, barn and stable.

Accommodation.—The buildings afford ample accommodation for over sixty children and the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance.—The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders. The average number on the roll during the year was fifty-four.

Class-room Work.—This was carried on by three teachers in separate rooms. The school hours for the boys were in the morning from 8 till 11.15 with half an hour's study in the evening. The girls have school in the afternoon from 1 to 4, and study from 6 to 7 every evening. The work done in the different class-rooms was most satisfactory and encouraging. The pupils, with few exceptions, showed a great desire to advance in their studies and made splendid progress. The course of studies is that prescribed by the department. Regular lessons were also given in singing and band music, the boys practised each afternoon from 1 to 2 o'clock.

During the winter they gave many little concerts, which did much toward brightening the long winter evenings. At the close of the term the pupils were graded as follows :—

Standard	I	1 pupils
"	II	9 "
"	III	19 "
"	IV	14 "
"	V	8 "
		51

Farm and Garden.—The boys assist at all farm and garden work, and evince a special aptitude for this industry. With the aid of the gardener, they planted fifteen hundred strawberry plants, several dozens of raspberry, gooseberry, and blackberry bushes, and transplanted hundreds of bushes of different kinds. Our orchard is at present in a flourishing condition. Last fall all the trees old enough to bear were heavily laden with apples. Thirty-six young fruit-trees were planted in the spring, which adds much to the general appearance and size of the orchard. The garden is well stocked with vegetables of all varieties, which grow remarkably well in this climate. Each year we have also an abundance of small fruits.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of stock, the use of carpenter's tools, painting and such other industries as will be useful to them in after life. Those employed in the shoe-shop kept the shoes in a good state of repair.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls attend to the general housework and take their turns at kitchen, laundry and bakery. All the bread that is used in the school is made by them and baked in an oven which has a capacity of forty-eight large loaves. They are also taught butter-making and the care of milk. Three hours each day are very profitably devoted to hand and machine sewing. Each year, several dozens of dresses, aprons, skirts, shirts and numerous other articles of clothing are made; besides this, the girls mend their own and a part of the boys' clothing and knit many pairs of stockings. Gardening is carried on by them, but on a small scale; a portion of the garden attached to their playground has been set apart for that purpose. They raise all kinds of vegetables and display considerable taste in arranging flower-beds and walks.

Moral and Religious Training.—This has always held the first place on our programme and no pains are spared to instruct the pupils thoroughly in moral and religious subjects. This is done by the principal himself and by the teachers. The conduct of the pupils during the past term was all that could be desired.

Health and Sanitation.—In general, the health of the pupils was good throughout the year. In the latter part of April, we were visited by an epidemic of pneumonia

but with no fatal results. The sanitary condition of the school is good. Chloride of lime, sulphur and other disinfectants are frequently used and the premises are kept clean.

Water Supply.—An abundance of excellent water is obtained from St. Joseph's creek, a never-failing mountain stream. This is used for irrigation and is conveyed in trenches through the fields and gardens. For domestic purposes, water is obtained from two wells, one in the boys' and the other in the kitchen yard.

Fire Protection.—Each department is supplied with a chemical fire-extinguisher, a fireman's axe, several buckets, a ladder and a hose. These are stationed at convenient places throughout the buildings and the pupils are frequently exercised in their use.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by fifteen stoves. Wood is used exclusively for fuel. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—A portion of each day is set aside for recreation. When the weather is favourable, the children enjoy outdoor games in their respective grounds. The boys' principal games are football, baseball, and marbles. In spring, they while away much play-time in making bows and arrows. These they stow away carefully until a holiday or a walk in the woods presents itself, then they start forth well armed and are sure to return laden with small game. They are also very fond of horseback riding and swimming. The girls amuse themselves at skipping, swinging, croquet and like games. The winter evenings are spent with music, singing, picture and story books, the gramophone, the magic lantern and numerous indoor games.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I wish to record with grateful appreciation, the interest taken in our school work by our worthy superintendent, Mr. A. W. Vowell, who favoured us last fall with an official visit. He examined the pupils in their different studies and expressed himself as pleased with the progress they had made. The words of wholesome advice and encouragement spoken by him on that occasion will not soon be forgotten by them.

I wish also to tender my sincere thanks to our esteemed agent, Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, who is always a kind benefactor of the school and is ever ready to assist in all that pertains to the happiness and well-being of the children.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Kuper Island Industrial School,
Kuper Island P.O., July 25, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—The Kuper Island industrial school is located on Telegraph bay, on the southwest side of Kuper island, in Stuart channel, about five miles from Chemainus station, Vancouver island. The school possesses an ideal location ; the sea and evergreen forest adding to the pleasantness of the location. The surroundings are dotted with numerous shade-trees, such as maples, linden, elms, acacias, walnuts, wild chestnuts, junipers, hollies, and mountain ash.

Land.—The land used by the institution forms part of the Penelakut reserve on Kuper island. For the purposes of the school, an area of about seventy acres was surrendered by the Penelakut Indians. The land, which is fairly good, is best adapted for pasturage ; most of the timber has been cut down, several fields have been cleared of stumps, drained with tiles, and rendered suitable for grain and root crops.

Buildings.—These are as follows :—

(1.) Central building, used for parlour, offices, dining-halls, kitchen, girls' school-room, two bed-rooms, chapel, and music-hall.

(2.) The girls' home contains sewing-room, infirmary for girls, store-rooms, recreation-room on the ground floor ; with girls' dormitories, linen and bath-rooms, and bed-rooms for the female members of the staff, on the second floor.

(3.) The boys' home is divided on the lower floor as follows : boys' infirmary, teacher's room, store-room, band-room, lavatory and bath-rooms, boys' play-hall, and their class-room. On the upper floor are: linen-room, boys' dormitory, and bed-rooms for the male members of the staff.

(4.) Residence for the foreman and his family.

(5.) Laundry and drying-house with three furnaces and boilers.

(6.) Dairy with modern improvements.

(7.) Gymnasium, also used for concerts and entertainments.

(8.) Carpenter and shoemaker shops.

(9.) Bakery with modern brick oven.

(10.) Barns and implement-shed.

(11.) Stables.

(12.) Wood-shed for kitchen, with tool and oil compartments.

(13.) Wood-shed for bakery and laundry.

(14.) Pig-pens.

(15.) Elevated tank for water.

(16.) Pig-pens.

(17.) Lumber-shed.

(18.) Hen-house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for seventy-five pupils and a staff of eight officers.

Attendance.—Sixty-seven pupils were inscribed on the roll for the year, with an average daily attendance of a fraction over sixty-four.

Class-room Work.—The boys and the girls are taught in separate buildings and by different teachers. On the whole their progress was very satisfactory. On June 18, Superintendent Vowell paid us his annual visit, and presided at the general examination and stated that the general proficiency shown by the children is surprising, their writing, reading, arithmetic, and general idea of geography being well up to, and above the average. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows :—

Standard	I.	0 pupils
"	II.	10 "
"	III.	13 "
"	IV.	12 "
"	V.	19 "
"	VI.	11 "
		65 "

A total number of sixty-five pupils in attendance, of which thirty-five are boys and thirty are girls.

Farm and Garden.—Farming being one of the most useful industries for our young men, great effort is made that every boy who leaves the school shall have a practical knowledge of farming. The younger boys attend to the flower and vegetable gardens, the older ones do the heavier work on the farm, also milking and dairying. This year the crops look very well.

Our stock at the present time consists of ten cows, one yoke of oxen, one bull, one heifer, and four calves, five pigs, and about one hundred poultry.

Boys' Industrial Work.—*Carpentry.*—Four boys received instruction in carpentry from Mr. Henry Butsch, who is at the same time farming instructor. They were chiefly employed in repairing buildings and furniture, erecting fences, and making new furniture, thus acquiring a general knowledge of the use of tools in the shop.

Shoemaking.—The six apprentices in this trade, under the instruction of Mr. J. M. Read, worked very faithfully, and have supplied all the pupils with new shoes, besides attending to the repairing. Several are now competent to make new shoes without the instructor's assistance.

Painting.—Two boys attend to all the painting and have done it well.

Baking.—The baking was under the supervision of two boys, but nearly all the senior boys and girls have learned the art of baking and have supplied the house with wholesome bread.

Besides these industrial branches, lessons in milking, butter-making, and laundrying have been imparted to all the senior boys.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls have been taught all kinds of housework, hand and machine sewing, cutting, and finishing dresses and other wearing apparel, with commendable success. They have also made a great deal of valuable fancy work, for which they manifest considerable skill and aptitude.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care is taken to inculcate the highest standard of morality, and to develop principles of virtue that will make their education most profitable to the pupils. Religious instruction is given daily for half an hour; morning and evening prayers are said in common.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils has been very good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils was remarkably good, in fact it has never been better. We had not a single case of serious sickness. This excellent state of health, is no doubt due to the good ventilation of the buildings and the improvement of our sewer system, which was so wisely approved by the department.

Water Supply.—There is at all times an abundance of pure fresh water, supplied from natural springs. By means of an hydraulic ram the water is forced into a large tank, and thence is conveyed throughout the buildings.

Fire Protection.—The pupils are regularly trained in the working of the fire-hose, the handling of ladders, and fire-buckets, as well as in the operating of the nine Star chemical fire-engines. In all the principal apartments there are water-taps to which the fire-hose can speedily be connected.

Heating and Lighting.—Ordinary box-stoves alone are used for heating purposes, whilst coal-oil lamps supply the needed light.

Recreation.—Amongst the great variety of games in which the boys indulge, football and baseball, marble-playing, swimming, fishing and boating during the summer; and coasting, chess and checkers during the winter, are the principal ones. The girls in their own playground, amuse themselves at swinging, skipping and playing ball. Althletic and calisthenic sports take place in our gymnasium, but the centre of all amusements and attractions is our brass band, which has made great progress under the able leadership of Mr. Henry Butsch, the foreman of the school.

General Remarks.—During the year a great many visitors called at the school and were delighted with their visit. In the month of August, the Pacific squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Andrew Bickford, C.M.G., honoured us with a call and for three days was anchored in our bay. The pupils were allowed to visit the ships and to inspect them thoroughly. They were vividly impressed by the power of the British navy, and the admirable discipline on board was an object lesson not soon to be forgotten.

In closing this report I take much pleasure in thanking Mr. A. W. Vowell, Indian superintendent, for the unremitting interest which he takes in our school and for the uniform courtesy and kindness which he extends to us at all times. I

wish also gratefully to acknowledge the cheerful promptitude with which Mr. W. R. Robertson, our agent, renders every assistance to the institution.

I have, &c.,

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
LYTTON (ST. GEORGE'S) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LYTTON, October 1, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the first annual report of St. George's industrial school, Lytton, B.C.

Location.—This school is situated two and a half miles north of Lytton, on the main line of the C. P. R. The site is admirably chosen for an institution of this kind, being surrounded on both sides of the Fraser and Thompson rivers, by small Indian villages. The scenery is superb, and climate most healthy.

Land.—We have about six hundred acres of land, about two-thirds of which can be cultivated, and one hundred and twenty are at present used for general farming. We have, about seven miles from the school, one hundred and fifty acres of timber and eighty acres of bush-land, and eighty acres being brought quickly into shape for crop.

Surrounding the school, there are at present about one hundred and twenty acres used for general farming, and twenty-five acres burnt and ready for cleaning up.

This land comprises lots 11 and 12, group 1, Yale district, and lot 47, provincial survey. The remainder was surveyed last autumn by the Dominion government and is owned by the New England Company.

Buildings.—The school is frame on a stone foundation, and is two stories high on a very commodious basement, in which are rooms for carpenters' and shoemakers' work and general purposes.

On the first story are: large dining-room, kitchen and pantries, two school-rooms, hat and cloak-room, chapel, private dining-room, office, library, drawing-room and conservatory.

On the second story are: three large dormitories for about forty boys, lavatory, teacher's room, matron's, and two bed-rooms, dressing and bath-rooms and lavatory.

Besides, and away from the school, are a log house for the carpenter, and under construction a wood-shed, cook's room and small office. There is also a farmhouse for foreman, barns, cattle-sheds, granary, tool-house, dairy, chicken-house, implement-shed, and root-houses and piggery, all of which are in full use.

Accommodation.—There is room for forty boys and staff of four in the school building.

Attendance.—At present we have only twelve boys, ten from immediately round Lytton and two from a distance.

Class-room Work.—The boys have three hours in the morning and half an hour in the evening in school, and as none of them had any previous education and knew but a few English words, the instruction has been very simple : reading, writing, and arithmetic and singing. The boys have made remarkable progress.

Farm and Garden.—Besides working at general farm labour, small fruits and orchard, the children have each their own garden for vegetables and flowers, and

take the greatest pleasure in the many flowers which are new to them. Small farmers most of these Indian boys must of necessity be.

Industries Taught.—There are at present scarcely the number of boys sufficient to warrant a shoemaker on the staff, but we engage as often as we can get him an instructor in this line, and our carpenter is also a good bricklayer and plasterer, and as we have a fair amount of fruit, box-making with us is quite an industry. I find the boys slow, but very sure and painstaking. I tried growing broom corn with the idea of broom-making, intending to begin work in making this year brooms enough for the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Of course we cannot do much at present with these boys, but we watch them carefully and rebuke them for anything we find amiss. We have been able to teach them the Lord's Prayer and Apostles' Creed, and they can sing passably the Canticles in the Church of England Morning Prayer, and know about eight hymns. We have morning and evening prayers every day in the chapel, and have begun the reading of Genesis on Sunday afternoons, with instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—Considering the general unhealthy condition of these children, we have been very free from sickness, and all the boys have improved wonderfully under good food, plenty of water and fresh air.

Water Supply.—Our irrigation ditch is about seven miles long, taken out of Botanie creek, but in winter we get our supply from a small brooklet fed by a spring. Our tank is placed in this brooklet about nine hundred feet from the school, and one hundred and twenty-five feet above the base of the building. The dimensions of the tank, which is made of logs and clay, lined with concrete, are, twenty-three by twelve by seven feet, and the conveyance is by an inch and a half pipe.

Fire Protection.—At the north and south of the school we have fire-escapes from the dormitories, on the ridge of the roof an inch and a half pipe, perforated every six inches, and can by this drench the roof in a second. Besides these, we have taps in every part of the building ready for attachment of hose, of which we have four kept coiled and ready for use.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by two large hot-air furnaces, and the boys' large cement bath and lavatory are both served by a boiler in the basement heated by a Gurney heater. The chimneys are all very substantial and great care has been taken in the construction of these.

The lighting is all stationary and by coal oil, but we have such a good supply of angle and common lamps that we carry no lights about except a lantern.

Recreation.—The boys have about two hours a day for play and are drilled daily from the new military drill-book, and they are supplied with balls, and sleighs for outside, and games of backgammon, draughts, dominoes, chess and other things.

I have, &c.,

GEO. DITCHAM,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Metlakatla Industrial School,
Metlakatla, August 6, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Location.—This school is pleasantly situated in the village of Metlakatla, on the west side of the Tsimpsean peninsula. The view of the surrounding country, from the buildings, is varied and extensive.

Land.—When the school was first established, six acres were surrendered by the Indians of this band, for the purposes of a school; and, lately they also gave the site on which stands the new building, erected for the accommodation of the girls.

Buildings.—In the boys' division are the old main building, occupied by the boys and supervising staff; a comfortable school-house, in which the different classes are taught; a building divided into carpenter and shoemaker shops, store and laundry; a blacksmith shop and a coal-house, also a stable and fowl-house.

During the period covered by this report, the girls occupied the old building formerly used as the village hospital, but a larger and more suitable home is now erected for their accommodation. It is a wooden structure, two and a half stories high, the roof covered with galvanized metal shingles. It has a frontage of 64 feet with a depth of 22 feet, and two wings 20 feet wide, extending back 40 feet. The metal shingles are quite an innovation in this quarter. Credit for introducing them is due Mr. MacLaughlin of the Indian office, Victoria. They will be a great protection against fire. The rooms on the first floor are as follows: reception-room, 12 x 13 feet 9 inches; class-room, 18 feet 9 inches x 30 feet; lavatory, 12 feet x 18 feet 9 inches; cloak-room, 10 feet x 18 feet 9 inches; dining-room, 28 x 19 feet; pantry, 6 x 19 feet; kitchen, 12 x 19 feet; store-room, 10 x 19 feet.

In the annex is the laundry, 19 feet 4 inches by 19 feet; on the second floor is situated a sick-room, 10 x 19 feet; matron's room, 19 x 12 feet; assistants' room, 19 feet 8 inches by 12 feet; teachers' room, 9 x 12 feet; room for clothing, 7 feet 9 inches by 8 feet 6 inches. There are two dormitories, 19 x 42 feet, and 19 x 38 feet respectively. Attics are in the half story, and in the basement is a room 19 x 31 feet.

Accommodation.—The two branches (boys' and girls') were occupied in all by fifty pupils, and four officers, the principal, the matron, her assistant and a cook. The teacher of the girls lived at the 'White Home', and the trade instructor in the village. In the boys' division, the accommodation is good, but rather limited, there being in all the dormitories, including the room for the sick, space only for about twenty-seven beds. In the girls' department, under the care of Miss R. M. Davies, there was room for about twenty-five beds, but in the new building now finished, and about to be occupied by the girls, there is room for thirty pupils, a matron, and two assistants.

Attendance.—Twenty-eight boys and twenty-two girls were in attendance, giving an average of about forty-eight pupils, except during the salmon-fishing, when most of the boys went out to assist their parents to earn the family living.

Class-room Work.—A considerable part of the time of the elder and more advanced pupils, both boys and girls, was necessarily occupied in industrial work, and these therefore only attended class instruction half the day; but the younger children, and those lately admitted, were under instruction in the school-room all day.

The boys were taught by the principal, and the girls by Miss Helena Jackson. Fair progress was made in the different subjects of study and instruction. The classification of the pupils during the last quarter was as follows:—

Standard	I	1 pupils
"	II	9 "
"	III	6 "
"	IV	23 "
"	V	4 "
"	VI	7 "

Industrial Work.—Sixteen pupils received instruction in carpentry and painting. They were chiefly employed making school and household furniture, building, fencing, and in painting the new church in the village, also our workshops, and other buildings. All the boys worked occasionally at gardening, and a few at shoe-mending. The girls

were employed at cooking, laundry, domestic work and needlework. The older girls show considerable proficiency in both plain and fancy needlework. They were also taught the art of cutting and fitting; several dresses were made entirely by them. At laundry work they learned a good deal, and many of them can do plain and fancy cooking. They are very clean and tidy.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the employees of the school try to impress upon the children the importance of being civil and obedient, kind and obliging, truthful and honest. Religious instruction is given daily, and all the pupils attend the church services and school on Sundays.

Health and Sanitation.—About the middle of winter grippe became epidemic in the village, and a few weeks afterwards extended to this school; but, although nearly all the pupils were attacked, they all recovered.

I regret having to report that one girl became seriously ill with consumption, was discharged to her parents, and died shortly afterwards. The health of the children was otherwise good.

About the end of winter, Geo. Soucie, for many years our cook, died of pneumonia, much to our regret. He was kindly disposed, often showing his good will by giving some gift to the school. Just before his death he gave a flag and large bell. They must have cost him about $50.

The ventilation and drainage of the boys' division are good. The situation of the building occupied by the girls made drainage difficult and unsatisfactory, but in the one now erected that difficulty is removed.

Water Supply.—The rain that falls on the buildings is conveyed into tanks having a capacity of about six thousand gallons. For domestic use that quantity is nearly sufficient. The tanks are often cleaned out and the water is good.

Fire Protection.—The chimney flues are made of terra cotta pipes, and are frequently swept out.

Buckets, ladders, fireman's axes and four small glass-lined chemical fire-extinguishers are kept ready for use in a convenient place, and the boys have become very expert at handling these appliances; but a force-pump with necessary hose and an additional water-tank are still much needed.

Heating.—The rooms on the lower floors are heated by coal stoves, but the dormitories have no heating appliances.

Recreation.—The boys in fine weather play most frequently at rounders, baseball and football. They are also fond of swimming, boating and fishing. In the winter evenings they play draughts and other games.

The girls skip and swing, occasionally boating and bathing in the summer. Indoors, in winter, they sing and play halma, lotto and draughts.

General Remarks.—The Sunday school was continued under the efficient superintendence of Miss West, assisted by other ladies. The Rev. J. H. Keen kindly gave religious instruction, once a week, in both branches of the school. In November last Miss Helena Jackson returned from furlough and took up again the work of teaching the Indian girls.

Miss A. Edwards after several years' work among the children has lately gone on furlough to England; and her place was filled by Miss E. Collison.

At the beginning of March last, Mr. Herbert Clifton, trade instructor, resigned and left, getting more remunerative employment as master of one of the cannery steamers, and Mr. Peter Haldane is now the instructor in carpentry.

Mr. Chas. Todd, for many years Indian agent here, died last September, and the school, with deep regret, then lost one who always took a warm interest in its welfare. He was very much liked, and highly esteemed, both by whites and Indians, for his kind and sympathetic disposition, courteous manner, honesty and worth.

About the beginning of the year we had the pleasure of a visit from Superintendent Vowell, and afterwards several visits from Mr. McLaughlin, while acting agent, and from Mr. Morrow, the present agent.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to state that reports received regarding pupils who were from time to time discharged from this school show that the conduct of these ex-pupils is generally satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

JNO. R. SCOTT,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
150-MILE HOUSE P.O., July 14, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Location.—This school is situated about four miles from Sugar Cane reserve. It stands on the right bank of the San José river.

Land.—All the land in connection with the school is the property of the Oblate Fathers.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the boys' school, dwelling-house for the principal and missionaries, kitchen and dining-rooms, girls' school, meat-house, harness-shop and granary. No new building has been erected this year, but a separate and larger carpenter-shop will have to be built the coming year.

Accommodation.—In the boys' school accommodation can be provided for forty and in the girls' school for fifty pupils with necessary staff.

Attendance.—On the whole, the attendance has been satisfactory this year.

Class-room Work.—All the pupils have four hours' school every day. We are happy to state that they have greatly improved in their different studies and speak English almost as fluently and correctly as white children. The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard	I	2 pupils
"	II	11 "
"	III	9 "
"	IV	14 "
"	V	2 "
		38 "

Farm and Garden.—This year the crops on the farm look fine; all the different kinds of berries too, promise well, but carrots and turnips are almost a total failure.

Industries Taught.—The work for the boys consists chiefly in gardening, dairy and field work, sawing and splitting wood. The carpenters have been working most in the Fathers' house, which is now finished.

Under the efficient management of Sister Euphrasia the girls attend to the general housework and take their turns at the kitchen, laundry and bakery. They are taught hand and machine sewing, cutting, fitting and finishing dresses. They have been mending all their own and the boys' clothing and knitting many pairs of stockings.

Moral and Religious Training.—This being the most important part of education, no effort is spared to instruct the pupils thoroughly in moral and religious subjects.

Morning and evening prayers are said in common; every day three-quarters of an hour is given to religious instruction and on Sundays the pupils attend divine service in the church.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children was very good up to last month, when we were visited by an epidemic of whooping-cough. The drainage is good and cleanliness strictly enforced.

Water Supply.—I regret to have to report that the water-supply here is again a very poor one. The water system built by my predecessor, and that, I think the only efficient one here, especially in winter, was working well up to last fall. But there is hope—without too great an outlay of money—that it can be again put in working order. During the summer the water is obtained from a ditch that passes behind the institution, but in winter it is rather difficult and it is then that the buildings are most exposed to the danger of destruction by fire.

Fire Protection.—Four Carr glass-lined fire-extinguishers, fire hose, pails and ladders are always at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The lighting is by coal-oil lamps, and the heating by ordinary box-stoves.

Recreation.—The boys' principal outdoor sports are football and swimming in summer and skating in winter. The girls' playground has been much enlarged and newly fenced in. There, each has her own flower garden, of which they take good care.

General Remarks.—All the ex-pupils, with very few exceptions, continue to be a credit to the school. In conclusion I wish to state here my grateful appreciation of the interest taken in our work by Mr. A. W. Vowell, Indian superintendent, and by our worthy agent, Mr. E. Bell, who in his regular official visits examined the children in their different studies and seemed always well pleased.

I have, &c.,

H. BOENING,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MAN., October 23, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of industrial, boarding and day schools, in Manitoba and the district of Keewatin, from February 12, to October 23, 1903.

MUCKLES CREEK DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the St. Peter's reserve, in the Clandeboye agency, and was inspected by me, accompanied by Councillor Harper, on February 12, 1903. Number of pupils present seven: boys, three; girls, four; number on roll twenty-four, graded as follows :—

Standard I.	12	pupils
" II.	4	"
" III.	5	"
" IV.	3	"
	24	

Mrs. C. Fitzgerald, teacher, has no certificate, but has been recommended by the Rev. A. E. Cowley, rector, parish of St. James, Manitoba. The school buildings are in a fair state of repair.

The teacher has good control of her school and I believe her capable of good work. The average attendance for the quarter previous to my visit was 11·44; the small attendance on the day of inspection being accounted for by a wedding in the neighbourhood. The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

EAST ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Clandeboye agency and was inspected by me, accompanied by Councillor Harper, on February 12, 1903. Number of pupils present, eight: boys, three; girls, five; number on roll eighteen, graded as follows :—

Standard I.	12	pupils
" II.	6	"
	18	

Miss M. Fitzgerald, teacher.

The school building at the time of my visit was in a fair state of repair. The teacher lives in a small log building near the school and there is a Roman Catholic church on the same lot in which service is held twice a month. Miss Fitzgerald received her education at the St. Mary's academy, Winnipeg, and has no certificate; she appears capable of doing good work and had the class I examined, in good shape. This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is only half a mile from the East St. Peter's English Church school. It appears to me that these schools should be further apart and a better attendance at both would be the result. Out of eighteen children on the roll of this school, eight are Protestant and no teaching is given that will in any way interfere with their religious convictions. The teacher reports great difficulty in getting the children to attend regularly.

EAST ST. PETER'S ANGLICAN DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Clandeboye agency and was inspected by me on October 21, 1903. I was accompanied by Chief Wm. Prince and Councillor Harper of the St. Peter's band.

The number of pupils in attendance was fifteen: boys, six; girls, nine; number on roll eighteen; graded as follows :—

Standard I.	11	pupils
" II.	3	"
" III.	4	"
	18	

Peter Harper, teacher.

This young man is a member of the St. Peter's band and received his education at the reserve day schools. He attended for five years and was appointed to this school in March last at the request of the chief and council. He appears perfectly capable of teaching the class of pupils who attend the school; all his classes are doing nicely and he has good control. He spends part of the time in teaching the children singing, and with good success. The school is a frame building, 20 x 30 feet, sheeted inside and out and well painted; it has a stone foundation.

I may say that in addition to the eighteen treaty children on his roll, he has seven non-treaty children, the average attendance for his last quarter being 11·44 treaty, and four non-treaty. I might also remark that the Manitoba government gives an allowance of twenty-five cents per pupil per month for each non-treaty child; this supple-

mented his salary last quarter by the amount of three dollars. The material supplied is in good order and well cared for.

The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

NORTH ST. PETER'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the east side of the Red river in the Clandeboye agency and was inspected by me on October 21, 1903. Chief Wm. Prince and Councillor Harper, of the St. Peter's band, attended at the inspection.

Number of pupils present, three; boys, one ; girls, two ; number on roll twenty, graded as follows :—

Standard	I	3 pupils
"	II	9 "
"	III	8 "

Lewis Leclaire, teacher.

This teacher is a pupil of the Rupert's Land industrial school and attended there for five years. He was recommended for the position by the chief and council and was acceptable to the English Church clergyman who has charge of this work. He is perfectly competent to teach the Indian children who are likely to attend. The attendance is very bad, the average on his last quarterly return being 2·25. The children present were of average intelligence and acquitted themselves well. He gives as a reason for the absence of the Indians, the summer fishing and hunting, and also the bad roads. The chief suggests that if they had power in some way to fine the parents for not sending their children when they are at home, it would have a good effect.

The school building is of log, chinked and plastered inside and out, and is in a fair state of repair. It is 18 x 24 feet in size, with small addition at the back, 8 x 8 feet which opens into the main school-room. This addition is occupied by the teacher's desk, cupboard for material, &c.

The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

SOUTH ST. PETER'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the west side of the Red river, about two miles north of Selkirk, in the Clandeboye agency, and was inspected October 21, 1903. Chief Wm. Prince and Councillor Harper of the St. Peter's band were present at the inspection.

Number of pupils present, twenty-one; boys, ten; girls, eleven ; number on roll thirty-two, graded as follows :—

Standard	I	15 pupils
"	II	5 "
"	III	4 "
"	IV	6 "
"	V	2 "

Miss Sadie Lewis, teacher.

This teacher has no certificate, but appears perfectly competent to teach all the classes in her room. The classes examined had a good knowledge of their lessons and appeared to be anxious to do their best.

The school building is frame, size 18 x 30 feet, lined with siding outside and lath and plaster inside; it is well painted and is kept neat and clean. All the material is in good condition, and well cared for. At the close of school, pupils return all material to the teacher, even to the slate pencils. Miss Lewis is endeavouring to get

the children to talk out loud and quick, instead of drawling along as is usual with most Indian children. Very often it is almost impossible to know what they are saying when the class has a reading lesson. The copy-books at this school show that the writing is in nearly every instance good. The school is under the auspices of the Church of England, though the teacher is of the Presbyterian faith. School was closed with the Lord's Prayer and Benediction.

BROKENHEAD DAY SCHOOL.

At the time of my visit, July 13, 1903 (treaty payments) this school was closed ; the teacher W. Sweetman having resigned, but since that time a Mrs. Coats has been appointed and is now teaching on the reserve.

FORT ALEXANDER DAY SCHOOLS.

There are two day schools at Fort Alexander, in the Clandeboye agency, one each, under the English and Roman Catholic Churches. At the time of my visit, July 15, 1903, both schools were closed, the summer holidays being on.

BLACK RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Berens River agency and at the time of visit was closed and teacher away for the holidays. The average attendance for the year ended June 30, was 5·16.

HOLLOWWATER DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Berens River agency and was inspected on July 17, 1903. I was accompanied by the agent, Rev. John Semmens.

Number of pupils present, eighteen: boys, five; girls, thirteen; number on roll, eighteen; graded as follows :—

Standard I.	9	pupils
" II.	3	"
" III.	2	"
" IV.	4	"
	18	

The teacher, John Sinclair, is also the Church of England missionary. This school is in very fair condition, the pupils being neat, clean and orderly, and when examined knew their lessons well. The material of the school is in good order, and well cared for. The building is also a good one and is kept clean, both floor and walls. The average attendance for the year ended June 30, was 4·15.

FISHER RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Berens River agency and was inspected on July 22, 1903. Rev. John Semmens, the agent, was also present.

Number of pupils present, fifteen: boys, six; girls, nine; number on roll, forty-nine; classified as follows :—

Standard I.	31	pupils
" II.	6	"
" III.	5	"
" IV.	7	"
	49	

Miss Eva Savage was teacher, but had put in her resignation. The day of our visit was the last day of her teaching, and school closed for the holidays. The pupils present had a fair knowledge of their lessons, but irregular attendance was having a bad effect on the school.

Material was well kept and in good order, and the school-room was neat and clean. The children were well dressed and clean, comparing favourably with the children in our white schools. The average attendance for the year was 21·6. The acting-chief and band, at a meeting held by me, said they would like a native teacher appointed to their school.

JACKHEAD DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Berens River agency and had been closed for some time before my visit on July 27, as the teacher had left. A new teacher, Louis Laronde, has since been appointed.

BERENS RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school was closed at the time of my visit, July 28, for the summer holidays, Miss Sarah Kitchen, the former teacher having left. S. Postill has been appointed in her place. The average attendance is twenty.

POPLAR RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school was also closed on July 31, the date of my visit. The band at a meeting held after the treaty payment expressed its desire and wish to do everything possible to make its day school successful. The average attendance for the year ended June 30 was eighteen.

NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected by me, accompanied by the Rev. John Semmens, agent, on Monday, August 3, 1903. It is situated on the reserve of the Norway House band at Rossville, where the Methodist mission is located. It is very well placed on little Playgreen lake and has a fine view. Number of pupils present, fifty-five: boys, twenty-four; girls, thirty-one. I might say that the class-room for this school is close to the reserve day school, and they grade both schools and run them in connection, which is a good idea, and works well. Part of the reserve and boarding school children are in both rooms. The junior children were in charge of Dr. Lillian Yeomans, the boarding school teacher, who certainly had them well advanced for their age. They read quick and well and are a bright lot of children. Pupils present, thirty-two: boys, fourteen; girls, eighteen; these pupils are all in standards I and II, and show that they have been carefully trained. The discipline and order were excellent, and the pupils were clean and comfortably dressed.

The boarding school proper is a frame building two stories and basement. So far there is no drainage to the main building and they have great difficulty in keeping their cellars dry. Part of the stone foundation is giving way and will have to be replaced at an early date. On the first floor are ten rooms, namely, the principal's quarters, girls' and boys' play-rooms, a dining-room, kitchen and two store-rooms. On the first floor are two dormitories, a sewing-room, and two bedrooms. The principal is just completing a large stable, 28 x 30 feet, built of logs, and pit-sawn lumber, manufactured almost entirely by himself and the boys, which will give them much needed accommodation for their stock, of which they keep seven head. The boys have assisted in all the outside work for the season such as gardening, feeding, and looking after the stock, building the new stable, digging a sewer from the main building, cutting the wood, bringing in the water, and all the

other work which is necessary to such an institution. The girls assist in work of the house, and as well are taught sewing by the seamstress, Miss Riley, who takes a very great interest in them. The staff of the institution is as follows: Miss C. A. Yeomans, matron; Dr. Lillian Yeomans, teacher; Miss H. T. Riley, seamstress; Miss A. Brandon, cook.

The whole building was in good order, neat and clean, and the dormitories for the pupils are well lighted and ventilated and kept in the very best of order. The school is under the management of the Methodist Church of Canada, and receives a per capita grant.

The principal is anxious to make the school a success and is doing everything in his power to make the pupils happy and contended. He holds morning and evening prayers and on Sunday they attend the Methodist church (which is about a quarter of a mile away) three times a day, twice for service and once for Sunday school. There has been some little difficulty in the past between the chief and council and the management of the school, but at the band meeting held by me at the close of the treaty payments, the chief said he would do all he could to assist the school, that is he would see that the children were sent back who for any reason might be away from the school. At the present time the management is hampered by the want of arable land, there is good land adjoining the school that would be suitable, and I believe some arrangement can be made whereby the band will agree to transfer some of this to the institution.

I also inspected this school on September 18, 1903, and have no further remarks to make, except to report changes in the staff as follows: Rev. J. A. G. Lousley, principal; Mrs. Lousley, acting as matron and cook; Mr. Fred. J. Joblin, teacher; Miss H. T. Riley, seamstress. The principal at my visit was expecting to hear that a matron and cook had been appointed. The boys of the school and himself were also busy getting the stable ready for the winter.

They have an appropriation of $800 for a new building which the principal is arranging to put up, adjoining the main building. In this addition will be a sick ward and much needed apartments for the staff.

NORWAY HOUSE DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Norway House reserve in the Berens River agency in the district of Keewatin and was inspected on August 3, 1903.

The number of pupils present, was fifteen: boys, six; girls, nine; number on roll, twenty-six. The classification of the pupils is as follows:—

Standard	I.	21 pupils
"	II.	4 "
"	III.	1 "

Miss Laura R. Lousley is teacher.

The school building is comfortable and clean, the pupils were also clean and well dressed and neat in their appearance.

This is the banner school in the agency and is a credit to the teacher and the church.

The school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

I also inspected this school on September 18, 1903, and have nothing to add to the above report.

CROSS LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated at Cross lake about seventy miles below Norway House on the Nelson river. On my arrival I found that the regular teacher had left in March and that there was no regular school kept. The average attendance at this school for the past year was 5·10.

Edward Papanakiss, the native Methodist missionary, stationed at this point, has been doing some teaching to prevent the children from forgetting all they had already learned.

At the band meeting held after my arrival, the unanimous wish was that the school be kept open.

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on October 14, 15, and 16, 1903.

The number of pupils present was eighty-three ; boys, forty-two ; girls, forty-one ; classified as follows :—

A	Division, Part I.	12	pupils
A	" " II.	3	"
B	" junior II.	10	"
A	" senior II.	10	"
B	" junior III.	12	"
A	" senior III.	8	"
B	" junior IV.	13	"
B	" senior IV.	8	"
A	" standard V.	7	"

In explanation I may say that 'A' division attends in the morning and 'B' division in the afternoon, this is reversed at the beginning of every month. L. A. Ferguson is teacher of the senior department, and Miss Cree of the junior.

Both departments were well conducted and the pupils show evidence of careful training.

There is plenty of school material, but more blackboard space is required. The two class-rooms are divided by sliding doors, which allow the noise from each room to be heard in the other, which at times is very annoying. There should be a solid or deadened wall of some kind built between the two class-rooms to prevent the noise.

The pupils were clean and well dressed, the order was excellent and both teachers appear to have their pupils well in hand. I heard the different classes go through their ordinary lessons and I report these schools as a credit to the teachers.

The following is the staff of the school:—

Joseph Thompson, principal ; L. A. Ferguson, teacher, senior department ; Miss Cree, teacher, junior department ; Miss Bussell, matron ; A. G. Mathison, farmer ; W. D. Tranter, carpenter instructor, blacksmith, and engineer ; Mrs. J. D. Wilson, seamstress; Mrs. W. D. Tranter, laundress ; Miss Parker, cook.

The farm is situated on the Red river in the St. Paul's parish, about seven miles from Winnipeg, and consists of about three hundred and eighty acres ; it is twelve chains wide by four miles long, which makes it a very awkward farm to work, for an institution of this kind, it being very difficult for the farmer to keep his pupils who work with him in sight.

The buildings comprise :—the main building, of white brick, three stories, 34 x 82 feet, with a wing also of white brick, three stories, 34 x 58 feet; principal's house, frame, two stories, 26 x 31 feet; a store-room, frame, one story, 16 x 24 feet; laundry, frame, two stories, 20 x 24 feet; power-house, frame, one story, 12 x 14 feet; carpenter-shop, frame, one and a half stories, 18 x 24 feet ; granary, frame, one and a half stories, 24 x 29 feet ; horse-stable, frame, one and a half stories, 21 x 33 feet ; drill-hall, with class-room upstairs, frame, one story, 31 x 61 feet ; printing-office, frame, one story, 18 x 24 feet ; blacksmith-shop and ice-house, log, one and a half stories, 22 x 60 feet; shed for wagons, &c., frame, one story, 12 x 36 feet ; house, (double), frame, two stories, 25 x 31 feet ; hen-house, frame, one story, 6 x 15 feet ; piggery, frame, one and a half stories, 40 x 43 feet; cow-stable, frame, one and a half stories, 55 x 60 feet; root-house and granary, frame, one and a half stories, 19

x 64 feet ; glass house, one story, 10 x 23 feet ; two water-closets, each of frame, one story, 12 x 16 feet.

The buildings all present a very creditable appearance, being painted and kept in good repair.

The girls are taught general housekeeping and knitting and sewing; the boys are taught farming and also a number are being taught carpenter work, how to do ordinary blacksmithing, printing, &c. From the course of instruction followed, the boys should be very useful members of society when they leave at eighteen or twenty years of age.

The food is good and well cooked, and plenty of it.

The pupils are well clothed, the girls have good underwear, one merino dress for best, one for second best, and a cotton dress for work, they also have decent shoes and hats, the girls look well in their common every-day clothes. The boys have good underwear, two suits of clothes each, as well as a khaki suit of denim for work, and have good hats and caps and are well shod. There is nothing to be desired in the way of clothing at this institution.

The accommodation for pupils and staff is ample, more than enough for the present number attending, and they could easily accommodate forty more pupils.

The health of the pupils is first-class.

The ventilation of the building is good; the rooms are all large, and with plenty of windows. This, along with the location of the building on a high bank of the Red river, assures plenty of fresh pure air for every one living in the institution.

The water-supply is good, there is a well in the piggery sixty-three feet deep, bored, with six-inch iron casing. There is a well sixty-four feet deep in the yard back of the printing office at which the stock is watered, this is first-class water. The well, back of laundry near power-house, from which all the water is supplied to the main building, is sixty-six feet deep; twenty feet curbed with wood, three feet in diameter; forty-six feet bored and piped with six-inch iron pipe; this is good water. The well in the basement of the main building, seventy feet deep, with hot-air engine, has not been in use since July, 1902; the reason given being that a new well was put down back of the laundry, which is run by the engine, which also runs the saw, chops the grain and runs the electric light plant. All the rain-water at the present time runs into the sewer. This water should all be saved in tanks somewhere handy to the laundry.

The main building is drained by a sewer which empties into the Red river. A six-inch iron pipe is inside the building and a nine-inch pipe outside. The present laundry and the principal's house are also connected to this system.

There is one fire-escape which reaches from first to third floors located at back of main building at the corner of wing.

There is very little punishment at this school, the principal depends on firmness and kindness more than on the rod, and from what I have seen, with good results.

The live stock consists of six horses, nineteen cows, two steers, five young animals and seventy-nine pigs.

They have no crop to speak of this year, a few hundred bushels of poor potatoes, a few cabbage and about sixty tons of hay, being all the farm produced.

The books will be audited, inventory made, and statements forwarded with detailed report to the Indian Commissioner.

Your obedient servant,

S. J. JACKSON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 15, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of industrial, boarding, and day schools for the past year.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspected March 10 to 21, 1903. The number of pupils in attendance was one hundred and three; boys, fifty-one; girls, fifty-two.

Classified as follows :—

Standard	I.	43 pupils
"	II.	9 "
"	III.	26 "
"	IV.	21 "
"	V.	4 "

Staff.—Rev. T. Ferrier, principal ; W. H. Stearn, assistant principal ; Helen Sutherland, matron ; Martha Burke, assistant matron ; Miss Brown, professional nurse ; Miss Abbie Gordon, teacher ; Miss Lucy Brett, teacher ; J. G. Milne, farmer; T. B. Barner, carpenter ; H. Goodland, gardener and fireman ; Margaret Shields, cook ; Miss Arnitt, laundress, and Miss Black, seamstress.

The class-room work is divided into two departments: Miss Brett has charge of the junior room, and Miss Gordon the senior division. Both divisions showed satisfactory work.

An excellent tone prevails throughout the entire staff, all appear to work in harmony for the common good.

The principal is master of his work, and has the confidence of all connected with the institution, he is very ably supported by his staff.

The various branches of industrial pursuits are taught in a thorough and practical manner, particular attention is given to the farm work, while inside the building the girls are taught every thing to make them efficient housekeepers.

The larger boys and girls attend classes half the day, the other half is devoted to practical training. Ample time is devoted to religious exercises, and recreation.

The main building and outbuildings are in good repair, except the house occupied by the carpenter: this I understand has been moved to another place, and converted into a carpenter-shop to take the place of the building destroyed by fire last year, and a new house erected for the carpenter's residence.

The main building is a brick-veneer, heated by hot air, lighted by electricity and has good ventilation. The appliances for fighting fire are reasonably good. The institution is entirely maintained by the departmental grant.

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (UNDENOMINATIONAL).

Inspected April 13 to 21, 1903.

Pupils in attendance, eighty-two: boys, fifty-four; girls, twenty-eight.

Classified as follows :—

Standard	I.	12 pupils
"	II.	20 "
"	III.	30 "
"	IV.	7 "
"	V.	8 "
"	V.	5 "
"	VI.	5 "

Staff: Mr. A. E. Wilson, principal; Mrs. Wilson, assistant principal; T. T. Smith, farmer; Joseph Webster, supervisor; Mrs. Webster, matron; Miss A. M. Marks, teacher; John Cook, carpenter; Mrs. Cook, cook; Miss Abbie Anthony, assistant cook; Miss F. Dicken, seamstress; Miss E. Smith, laundress; Ben Smith, bootmaker; Godwin Cook, captain; Miss Allinson, nurse.

The pupils, with a few exceptions, are a bright, healthy lot, and are making excellent progress in class-room work under the supervision of Miss Marks. The main building and outbuildings are in good repair. The new residence for the principal is a very comfortable frame building on stone foundation, it is heated by hot water.

The hot-water heating system in the main building is defective and costly, coal is the fuel used.

All buildings are lighted by kerosene.

The industries taught the boys are farming, gardening, carpentry, and shoemaking, the smaller boys also assist in the general housework. The girls are instructed in nearly all branches of ordinary household work, such as to fit them for positions as domestic servants, or good housekeepers.

Considerable attention is given to the religious and moral training of the pupils.

The farm crop of 1902 consisted of one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight bushels of wheat, one thousand four hundred bushels of oats, one hundred and seventy-eight bushels of barley, five hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, and a large quantity of vegetables.

About one hundred and forty-five acres of land is under cultivation.

The crop returns for this year are not yet in.

The live stock consists of six horses, seven cows, and one calf.

A number of changes have been made recently in the staff.

The main building is protected against fire by a McRobie fire-extinguisher.

A detailed report of my inspection is in the hands of the Indian Commissioner.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE (SIOUX) BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

The staff consists of: Mr. W. A. Hendry, principal; Mrs. Hendry, matron; Miss Hendry, assistant matron.

There are twenty-two pupils in attendance: boys, eleven; girls, eleven.

Classified as follows :—

Standard	I.	6 pupils
"	II.	9 "
"	III.	3 "
"	IV.	3 "
"	V.	1 "

This school has a departmental grant of $72 per capita for twenty pupils. This grant pays the ordinary running expenses, except the salary of the staff, this is provided by the Foreign Missionary Society of the Church. I am pleased to report that at the end of the last fiscal year all liabilities were paid, and a surplus of $13.34 cash on hand.

The school continues to do excellent work, most of the pupils are quite young, but they are a bright intelligent lot. Mr. Hendry acts as teacher, and he evidently has the knack of imparting instruction. Mrs. Hendry is a qualified trained nurse, her services are of great benefit to the school. Miss Hendry is an efficient assistant matron.

The larger girls assist in the general housework, and are also instructed in sewing, knitting, &c.; the boys attend to the garden and do most of the chores about the building.

The buildings are frame, in good repair, with accommodation for forty pupils. They are heated by hot-air furnaces, and lighted by electricity.

The school is situated within the bounds of the town fire-protection.

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Rev. P. Bousquet, principal ; Rev. H. Geelen, assistant principal ; lay Brother Gauthier, machinist, and carpenter ; lay Brother Damour, farmer ; Lady Superior, and six assistants. The enrolment is fifty-nine ; boys, twenty-three ; girls, thirty-six ; classified as follows :—

Standard	I	1 pupils
"	II	7 "
"	III	16 "
"	IV	15 "
"	V	11 "
"	VI	9 "

Expenditure for fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Salaries	$ 500 00
Food	2,310 00
Clothing	890 00
Repairs on buildings	280 00
Sundries	380 00
Fuel and light	230 00
Total	$ 4,590 00
Departmental grant	$ 4.125 00

I am pleased to be able to state that considerable improvement is noticed in class-room work this year, Mother Alma and Sister Agnes are the teachers. I understand that English is the only language spoken in the class-rooms.

I can say without hesitation that the work done here will compare favourably with any of the industrial schools I have visited, in fact the institution as it is conducted is more on the line of an industrial than boarding school, both boys and girls receive the same training as in the industrials.

This institution comes the nearest to my idea of the primary education of Indian children of any in my inspectorate.

During the summer a commodious fowl-house and an ice-house have been erected, also a large carpenter-shop with annex for gasoline engine.

A medical inspection of the pupils was made by Dr. Lundy, at which I was present, they are without exception the healthiest lot of Indian children I have come in contact with.

The building is without fire-escapes, these should be provided. The heating is done by a steam plant, which gives entire satisfaction. The lighting is by kerosene lamps, a dangerous way of lighting an institution of this kind in an out of the way place. It is protected from fire by three large tanks of water in the attic with hose connections on two upper floors, there are also two hand fire-extinguishers.

A day school is connected with the boarding school, the average attendance is fifteen, they receive the same class-room training as in the boarding school.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

SWAN LAKE DAY SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

K. M. Garrioch, teacher. Enrolment, eleven.

Average attendance for the last fiscal year, seven.

This is the second year that this school has been in operation. Progress, fair. Not many children of school age on the reserve, those there are attend fairly regularly. Frame school building in good repair, well equipped.

ROSEAU RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL.

A new school building has been erected on this reserve. Not yet opened. Expect to find a teacher shortly.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

SANDY BAY DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Miss Olive Goulet, teacher. Enrolment, forty-four.

Average attendance for year, twenty-five.

Classification : standard I, twenty-four ; standard II, ten ; standard III, four; standard IV, four; standard V, two. Miss Goulet is doing good work, the school has improved very much under her care.

Frame school-house in good repair. Equipment ample.

LAKE MANITOBA DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Mr. L. E. Martel, teacher. Enrolment, twenty-one.

Average attendance for year, ten.

Six in standard I; nine in standard II; six in standard II. Pupils show a little improvement over last year, but it is very slight. Parents take but little interest in the school, and many of them live too far away to send their children with any regularity. The school is a log building in good repair and is well supplied with everything necessary.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Miss Beaubien, teacher. (Since resigned.)

Enrolment, sixteen; average attendance for year, nine.

Classified: ten in standard I ; three in standard II; three in standard III.

Miss Beaubien has done excellent work during the past year and it is a pity to lose her services. This is a small band with very few children of school age, but owing to the influence of the teacher, the parents have become much interested. It is a log school-house, and will be very comfortable when fully completed. There is ample equipment for present requirements.

UPPER FAIRFORD DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Rev. George Bruce, teacher. Enrolment, seventeen.

Average attendance for year, ten.

Classified: ten in standard I; six in standard II; one in standard IV.

I cannot note any improvement in this school, in fact it is gradually going back year by year. Mr. Bruce is an elderly gentleman, and his method of teaching is antiquated. This should be a good school, as the Indians residing here are the most intelligent of any in the agency, and stay closer on the reserve. The school-house is a frame building in good repair.

LOWER FAIRFORD DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Mr. Robert Bruce, teacher. Enrolment, thirty-one.

Average attendance for year, fifteen.

Classification: twenty-five in standard I; two in standard II; four in standard III.

No improvement is noticeable in this school, the work is not at all what it should be. The teacher lacks energy, and has not the faculty of imparting instruction. The attendance is irregular owing to the distance that many of the pupils are from the

school, still there are enough pupils living convenient to make the attendance at least fair, if the teacher was more enthusiastic in his work. It is a very comfortable log building, in good condition, well ventilated and well equipped.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Mr. John E. Favel, teacher. Enrolment, fifteen.

Average attendance for year, nine.

Classified : nine in standard I; five in standard II; one in standard III.

A slight improvement is noticed in this school, but it is still far from being perfect. The parents are wanderers, consequently the attendance is irregular. The teacher is a Scotch half-breed who has had no training as a teacher, he has energy, and natural ability, but lacks technical training. He is a very useful man on the reserve, and outside of the school his instruction is valuable to the Indians.

Log school-house in fair repair.

LAKE ST. MARTIN DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Mr. T. H. Dobbs, teacher. Enrolment, thirty.

Average attendance for year, twenty-three.

Classification : eighteen in standard I; five in standard II; five in standard III; two in standard IV. This school is not so good as last year, I am afraid Mr. Dobbs has been resting on his record of the two previous years. The order was poor, and the class work not up to the mark. It will be noticed that the average attendance is very good, and there is no reason why the school should go back under the same teacher. The Indians of this band take considerable interest in education.

The school-house is old, and will soon have to be replaced.

CRANE RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

I did not inspect this school, as it was closed at the end of this month through lack of attendance. The band is very small, and there are not enough children of school age, who will attend, to warrant the department in continuing the school.

WATERHEN RIVER DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Mr. Robinson, the teacher, was ill at the time of my visit, so I had not an opportunity of inspecting this school. I regret to state that Mr. Robinson has since resigned.

SHOAL RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Rev. A. T. Norquay, teacher. Enrolment for June quarter 1903, eight, average attendance for year, nearly ten; all in standard I.

This school might as well be closed for all the good it is doing, it was poor last year, and worse this, the pupils simply know nothing, or if they do, I could not find it out.

The school-building is in fair repair, some improvements have been made since my last visit.

PAS AGENCY.

All the schools in this agency are under the auspices of the Church of England.

PAS DAY SCHOOL.

Mr. R. A. McDougall, teacher. Enrolment for June quarter, 1903, eighteen ; average attendance for year, twelve.

Classification : fifteen in standard I ; one in standard II ; two in standard III.

I am pleased to report that this school is still progressing. Mr. McDougall is a most enthusiastic teacher, it was a pleasure to inspect the school. The average attendance is small considering the number of children on the reserve, the parents and children go away for long periods on hunting trips. A number of white, and half-breed children were attending the school at the time of my visit. The school-house is a large frame building in good repair. The equipment is very good.

CHEMAWAWIN DAY SCHOOL.

This school was closed at the time of my visit, the teacher had left a few weeks previous. It is to be opened on October 1, with Miss Mary McKay as teacher. The building is of logs, in fair repair.

BIG EDDY DAY SCHOOL.

Nathan Settee, teacher. Enrolment, twenty-three ; average attendance for year, nine.

These Indians are hunters, and are away about half of the time, hence the poor attendance. The pupils are a very bright lot, and showed considerable progress considering the chance they have. Log building in good repair.

SHOAL LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Louis Cochrane, teacher. Enrolment, eighteen; average attendance for year, twelve.

Classification: fifteen in standard I; one in standard II; and two in standard III.

I am pleased to report this a fairly good school. The teacher is a Scotch half-breed with little education, and poor English, notwithstanding this he has the faculty of imparting such knowledge as he has; some of his methods would surprise a technically trained teacher, but nevertheless he understands how to teach Indian children the rudiments of an education. Outside of the school he is a valuable instructor for the Indians. The building used for school purposes is a chapel, it is not in very good repair.

RED EARTH DAY SCHOOL.

Charles Quinney, teacher. Enrolment, seventeen; average attendance for year, eleven.

Mr. Quinney has lately taken charge here, succeeding Mr. Thomas Bear, resigned. Considering the recent change of teachers, the pupils did very well. The chapel is used for school purposes, it is in need of some repairs to make it comfortable for winter.

CUMBERLAND DAY SCHOOL.

This school was without a teacher at the time of my visit, one was expected shortly.

The school is held in an old chapel, very much out of repair, and ill suited for school purposes.

MOOSE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

James Settee, teacher. Enrolment, twenty-eight; average attendance, fourteen.

This is not much of a school, the teacher is an Indian, his best efforts are poor in the class-room. Outside of the school he is a useful man on the reserve. The chapel is used for school purposes, it is in fair repair.

GRAND RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was without a teacher at the time of my visit. I understand that Miss M. J. Simpson will re-open the school on October 1. The school building is in rather poor repair. The Indians promised to put it in good order.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is rather discouraging work inspecting the day schools of my inspectorate, the best of them would be classed poor by one not accustomed to this work. In Manitowapah and Pas agencies, the Indians are mostly hunters, leaving their reserves for months at a time, and taking their families with them. The children hear nothing but their mother tongue at home, and the few words learned in the school are soon forgotten. Taken all in all, there is little to show for the expenditure. Most of the teachers are but poorly qualified for the work, but most of them perform useful work on the reserves in instructing the Indians in various ways.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, September 28, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the inspection of schools.

From May 1 to November 30, 1902, I was in charge of the Rupert's Land industrial school, situated at Middle Church, Manitoba. At the latter date, Mr. Joseph Thompson was installed as principal and by direction of the Indian Commissioner, I resumed the work of inspection.

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution is situated about four miles from the town of Red Deer, on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton railway.

The inspection was made in January.

The staff was at that time made up as follows :—Rev. C. E. Somerset, principal; J. Mitchell, assistant principal ; F. W. Kerr, teacher ; Geo. Owens, farmer ; W. W. Foster, carpenter ; Miss Alice Cummings, matron ; Miss Etta Fairgrieve, assistant matron ; Mrs. E. Mackin, cook, and Miss S. Patrick, seamstress.

The number of pupils enrolled was sixty-three, namely, forty-three boys and twenty girls.

These belong to the following bands :—

Samson's	22
James Seenum's (Pakan's)	10
Louis Bull's	9
Paul's	9
Other Cree bands	5
Cree stragglers, non-treaty	5
Saulteaux "	2
Sioux "	1

The difficulty of maintaining the attendance is very great, as the Indians of the Hobbema and Saddle Lake agencies, who have day schools on all their reserves, show a growing disinclination to sending their children far from home. The location of the school is unfortunate, as it has nothing to counterbalance the disadvantage of its remoteness from the Indians whose educational needs it is intended to serve. The attempt to civilize our Indians by breaking up the ties of home and alienating them from their natural associations has proved a general failure, and accounts for the fact that in many instances ex-pupils of the schools on returning to the reserves are found by the agents to be untractable and unsettled, scorning in a measure their Indian connections, yet quite unable to think or live like white men.

During the three and a half years preceding the inspection there had been seven different teachers employed, some of them well qualified for their work, but others very poorly adapted, at least for their particular duties here. The consequence was that the class work was somewhat disorganized, though the examination revealed in the case of some of the senior pupils the results of efficient teaching at an earlier stage.

A serious drawback to school work, as well as an evidence of bad discipline, was the use of the Cree language, which was quite prevalent.

There are two separate residence buildings, one for the boys and one for the girls. The latter was in excellent order in every respect; but the boys' building, which was not under the matron's supervision, was neglected.

The leading industry for boys is farming, including gardening, the care of stock and dairying, all of which are taught under competent instruction. Farm and garden produce for the past season includes : oats, one thousand and twenty-one bushels ; barley, two hundred bushels ; speltz, sixty bushels ; potatoes, five hundred bushels ; turnips, five hundred bushels ; carrots, twenty bushels ; onions, five bushels ; beets, thirty bushels ; parsnips, thirty bushels ; salsify, ten bushels ; cabbages, three hundred head.

The live stock consists of three horses, sixty-two head of cattle, twenty-one pigs, and some poultry. All were well housed and carefully fed and cared for in every respect.

Six boys were under training in carpentry, and these were replaced from time to time by others, in order that each boy might have an opportunity to attain a moderate skill in plain wood-work.

The various books and records were kept by the principal, and with great accuracy and completeness. They included complete files of letters, circulars, and invoices, a letter-book, a letter register, a stamp-book, a journal, a cash-book, an account ledger, and a store ledger. Monthly reports to the Commissioner and all returns required by the department were made with regularity.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected in March.

The staff of officers was composed as follows :—

Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, principal; A. J. McKenna, B.A., teacher boys' division ; Alfred Boyer, carpenter ; Herbert Marchand, farmer ; Jean Guillemot, assistant farmer ; Onésime L'Heureux, baker ; Paul Grezand, general assistant ; Mrs. Catherine Kent, matron ; Sister Elizabeth, teacher girls' division ; Sister Agnes, cook ; Sister Barghmans, laundress; Sister Frances, seamstress ; Sister Madeleine, seamstress.

The enrolment for the March quarter numbered one hundred and six, namely, forty-nine boys and fifty-seven girls. These are drawn mainly from the three reserves nearest, namely :—

Beardy's	25 pupils
One Arrows'	22 "
Petaquakey's	23 "

Of the remainder fifteen are non-treaty children from outside the limits of reserves, while twenty-one are from nine different reserves more remote than the above.

The boys and girls are taught separately and are classified as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	15	35	50
" II.	12	7	19
" III.	7	9	16
" IV.	8	6	14
" V.	7	—	7
Total.	49	57	106

The examination of the boys' division was most satisfactory. The pupils were found at every moment cheerfully and earnestly occupied with their work; and there was an activity of thought, to arouse which is one of the teacher's most difficult duties. Fair progress had been made in all the subjects, but in arithmetic the results are most marked. The pupils are taught the practical use of numbers from the beginning. In connection with the solution of problems the steps in the reasoning are always stated. All written work, whether on slates or on paper, is done with the greatest care and precision.

In the girls' division the reading and spelling is fair, and the writing, whether on slate or paper, is particularly good. But in general the progress is but slow, one evidence of which is contained in the fact that more than half the pupils of this division are in standard I. The girls of standard III and IV are occupied with housework to such an extent that they have but two hours a day in school; so that good progress in all the subjects of the programme could not be expected.

The school-rooms are large, well lighted and ventilated, and equipped with all necessary appliances.

All the most useful industries are maintained. Live stock of every profitable kind is raised. For dairy purposes a small herd of Jerseys is kept.

Gardening is a continued success. On the farm recently established in connection with the school twenty-three acres of oats and barley was grown, which gave a large yield, the oats averaging seventy-five bushels per acre.

The domestic industries are much the same as in other boarding and industrial schools. The discipline and training of the girls is carefully attended to. A number of those formerly in attendance at this school are now married and have comfortable houses on the reserves of the Duck Lake and Carlton agencies.

The lighting is effected by the use of acetyline gas and is proving satisfactory. The light is reliable and of good quality. The management of the system costs but little time and trouble, and entails an average outlay of but $5.50 per month.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT.

This institution was inspected on April 7 and 8.

The staff comprises : Rev. James Taylor, principal ; Frank Laight, teacher ; Roderick Campbell, farmer and carpenter; Miss Cockerill, matron; Miss V. Hounsell, assistant matron; Miss C. Sutherland, cook.

The attendance is contributed by the reserves in the vicinity of Prince Albert, as follows :—

Ahtahkakoop's	15
John Smith's	10
Montreal Lake	5
Sturgeon Lake	5
James Smith's	4
Mistawasis'	2
Non-treaty	8
Total	49

The half-time system of class work and industrial training has been introduced, and where two teachers were formerly employed there is now but one, while an instructor in farming and carpentry has been added to the staff.

The teacher in charge of the classes was employed only temporarily. Shortly afterwards a duly qualified teacher was permanently engaged.

The classification of the pupils was as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	7	7	14
" II	2	3	5
" III	10	4	14
" IV	5	2	7
" V	3	2	5
" VI	4	—	4
Total	31	18	49

Two boys of standard IV wrote successfully at the recent public school leaving examination.

The hours of recitation are from 9.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 3 p.m., with an hour's private study each evening for the higher classes.

For six weeks previous to the inspection, classes had been suspended on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever in the school. There were nine cases in all, none of which proved fatal, owing to careful nursing and faithful medical attendance.

Several much needed repairs, including repainting, have been made in the main building, as well as some important additions to outbuildings. Preparations were also made during the winter for further improvements to the farm buildings and fences.

The books of the institution are kept with great accuracy and the business affairs conducted with strict economy.

THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

Inspected May 14.

Staff.—Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., principal; Rev. Sister St. Amable, matron; Rev. Sister St. Octavie, teacher and care of boys; Rev. Sister St. Marie Ange, laundress and care of girls; Rev. Sister St. Prisque, seamstress; Rev. Sister St. Reine, cook.

The authorized attendance is fifteen; the present actual attendance is seventeen pupils, who are classified as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	2	—	2
" II	6	5	11
" III	2	2	4
Total	10	7	17

The pupils were examined in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and the use of English. They show good progress in writing and language; read and spell fairly well; but have little skill in numbers and no knowledge of their practical use. They are attentive to their work in classes and at desks, and answer readily and audibly to oral questions as far as they are able.

There are convenient playgrounds for boys and girls separately, but no facilities for indoor recreations with the exception of two large summer-houses of lattice work, with floors and shingled roofs.

The buildings are in good repair, but are unpainted.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected in May.

The names and duties of the several officers were as follows : Rev. E. K. Matheson, principal; J. E. Allen, head teacher; Miss C. Ridgeway, primary teacher; Mrs. M. A. Ward, matron; Miss E. Shepherd, assistant matron and music teacher; Miss N. Hayes, seamstress; Miss E. Chisholm, cook; Miss E. Schofield, laundress; Mrs. J. H. Scott, baker; J. H. Scott, farmer and gardener; Charles Boughey, carpenter; John Pritchard, night-watchman.

The position of assistant principal, which was vacant at the time of inspection, was shortly afterwards filled by the appointment of Mr. Underwood, who has many important qualifications for his duties here, among others a knowledge of military drill and physical exercises, and some years' successful experience in the care and discipline of boys.

The returns show a further decrease in the attendance :—

Enrolled Dec. 31, 1901	91	
Admitted since	5	
Total		96
Discharged	8	
Died	3	
Deduct		11
Enrolled March 31, 1903		85

The constituency of the school is practically limited to the Protestant population of the Battleford agency, while on these reserves there are four Church of England day schools in operation. Though these in theory are feeders to the larger institution, yet in practice the case is quite different; for when boys or girls have attained the age or advancement to begin attendance profitably in an industrial school, Indian parents are very reluctant to part with them and to be deprived of their occasional help at home.

The pupils actually present at examination were classified as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	2	1	3
" II	4	11	15
" III	12	15	27
" IV	11	13	24
" V	6	3	9
" VI	4	—	4
Total	39	43	82.

The examinations were less satisfactory than formerly, especially in oral work in the senior division. Much work had been covered, but there was a want of thoroughness.

Two of the ex-pupils of this school are now in attendance at St. John's College and are doing themselves much credit by their perseverance in their studies as well as their skill in athletics.

The school-rooms are badly laid out, not having been originally intended for their present use, and they are but poorly furnished as regards desks and blackboards. The remainder of the furniture and the school material are sufficient.

The boys' industries, farming, gardening, live stock, dairying and carpentry, have all been followed up with good success during the year. The area of the school farm is small, but it is carefully cultivated, and the garden is this season particularly good.

A pure-bred Ayrshire bull has been purchased for the improvement of the herd for dairy purposes.

The laundry was burned during the past winter and has not yet been replaced. It is probable that some of the buildings already in existence will be turned to account for this purpose.

ONION LAKE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on June 12 and 13.

Rev. E. J. Cunningham, O.M.I., principal ; Rev. Sister St. Prudentienne, superioress ; Rev. Sister St. Patrick, head teacher ; Rev. Sister Mary of Nazareth, assistant teacher ; Rev. Sister Aimee de Marie, girls' seamstress ; Rev. Sister St. Gustave, boys' seamstress ; Rev. Sister St. Laurent, supervises boys' industries, garden and stock ; Rev. Sister St. Alexis, supervises general housework ; Rev. Sister St. Praxede, supervises laundry and dairy; Rev. Sister St. Honorine, cook; Miss Aldina Amirault, assistant cook.

There were in attendance at the above date forty-six treaty children and ten non-treaty. Of the former, eight are Chipewyans from Cold lake and the remainder are Crees from the reserves adjacent to the school.

The treaty children are classified as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	8	3	11
" II.	5	9	14
" III.	6	2	8
" IV.	2	3	5
" V.	3	2	5
" VI.	2	1	3
Total.	26	20	46

The non-treaty children are in standards I and II.

All the subjects of the programme are regularly taught, and the instruction is systematic. The simpler and more practical lessons of botany and agriculture are taught to the higher classes.

The discipline of the school is excellent, and the behaviour of the pupils under all circumstances is most commendable.

There is but one class-room, where two are required, the dining-room being utilized for a second with much inconvenience.

The school supplies are handled and protected with the utmost care, a new and convenient cupboard having been provided for storing them.

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the western portion of the Saddle Lake reserve. It was inspected on June 29 and 30.

The Rev. Léon Balter is principal, and has for his assistants a staff of reverend Sisters, namely : Sister Leveille, superioress ; Sister Laverty, head teacher ; Sister Mayrand, assistant teacher ; Sister Lagoff, seamstress ; Sister St. Augustine, seamstress ; Sister Colombe, laundress ; Sister Celina, cook ; Sister Eugene, cook ; Sister Bréault, secretary and nurse.

The Sister Superior was absent at the date of inspection, Sister Laverty acting in her stead.

There were forty-three pupils enrolled at the end of June, of whom, however, a number were absent on leave, there being thirty-one actually present at examination, including five whose admission had not at that time been authorized.

The classification in school work was as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	6	6	12
" II.	7	2	9
" III.	6	6	12
" IV.	4	3	7
" V.	3	—	3
Total.	26	17	43

The pupils passed a fair examination in the various subjects. The committing to memory of choice English selections is a helpful and commendable feature of the work.

The health of the pupils has during the past winter been a cause of some anxiety. There was an epidemic of whooping-cough, which in a few instances was followed by pneumonia. Several of the pupils absent were on sick leave.

The girls in attendance being few, the boys are very properly required to assist in washing, baking, sweeping, scrubbing, dish-washing, and such-like.

The buildings and premises were in excellent order.

ONION LAKE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Rev. J. R. Matheson is principal of this school and has a staff consisting of the following officers :—Miss A. R. Phillips, matron ; Miss F. A. Annett, teacher ; Miss A. Cunningham, seamstress ; Miss Hislop, cook ; James Brown, carpenter.

The enrolment of treaty children is seventeen, of whom sixteen were present at the time of inspection.

The majority of these belong to the Cree bands of the Onion Lake agency ; a few are from Saddle Lake, the parents preferring this school to one more remote.

There are also non-treaty children in attendance to the number of sixteen, which number was considerably larger down to June 30, when several were taken home for holidays and had not returned to school.

The following is the school classification :—

	Treaty	Non-treaty	Total
Standard I.	6	8	14
" II.	—	6	6
" III.	2	2	4
" IV.	6	—	6
" V.	2	—	2
Total.	16	16	32

During the year 1902, the class-room was in charge of Miss Warren, a well qualified teacher, and there remain evidences of good work having been done during that time. From January 1 to June 30 of the present year the work was in the hands of an inexperienced teacher and was less efficient. Now again, however, a duly qualified teacher is in charge and the tone of the class work is improving.

The pupils were allowed six weeks' holidays beginning from July 1. During this time they camped, under the care of two female officers, on the shore of Long lake, six miles from the school, which was undoubtedly one of the best ways the holidays could have been spent.

In view of the non-treaty attendance, a second teacher has been engaged, who is expected to begin duties in October.

A new three-story building, 30 x 40 feet, is in course of erection, the first story of which is already occupied as a class-room. When completed the building will be utilized as a boys' residence.

JOHN SMITH'S DAY SCHOOL.

The school is situated on the reserve of the same name, sixteen miles from Prince Albert. It was inspected on February 12. Teacher, Miss E. Shipman.

There were a few cases of scarlet fever on the reserve at the time, and the school attendance was almost nil. The examination was very brief. Sewing and knitting are taught in addition to the regular subjects.

Since January, a suitable noon meal has been provided for the children, consisting of soups made from beef and vegetables, together with the usual biscuits.

The building has recently been plastered outside, which improves the comfort and appearance. Within it is properly furnished, neat and attractive.

JAMES SMITH'S DAY SCHOOL.

Teacher, J. S. McDonald. The school was closed at the time of my visit to the reserve, February 14 to 16, on account of the prevalence of fever in the houses of the teacher and many of the Indians. Two weeks later it was reopened, measures for disinfection having been first carefully taken.

RED PHEASANT'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 1. Mrs. M. Jefferson, teacher. Pupils present, fourteen; average attendance for twelve months, nine.

Of the pupils present seven were in standard I, six in standard II, and one in standard III. Fair progress has been made in studies, while the pupils present a good appearance and are well instructed as regards manners and conduct.

The building is old, but comfortable, and the walls are neatly decorated.

A garden is cultivated and vegetable soup is served to the children at noon.

STONY DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 1. Mr. Robert Thomas, teacher. Pupils present, four, which is the total enrolment. Number of school age on reserve, ten.

This school had been closed several years ago on account of the removal of the Indians from the vicinity of the former building. It has now been rebuilt and is within a quarter of a mile of all the band.

It had, at the above date, been in operation only thirty-six days. There was as yet absolutely no progress. The teacher is quite untrained for his work, and my time while in the school was devoted to discussing and illustrating methods, as those in use were illogical and likely to be fruitless.

LITTLE PINE'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 7. Miss Regina Arcand, teacher. Pupils enrolled, eleven; present, ten; average for twelve months, seven. Pupils classified: standard I, twelve; standard II, two; standard III, one.

The tone of class work is somewhat improved, with much to be desired.

School material was sufficient, and in general the conditions for work favourable.

POUNDMAKER'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 7. Miss Regina Arcand, teacher. Pupils enrolled, eleven; present, five; average for twelve months, four. Classification: standard I, eight; standard II, three.

Progress is but slight, owing to the inexperience of the teacher and irregular attendance.

The school-room was clean and orderly, and the material well preserved.

THUNDERCHILD'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected May 13. Mr. M. B. Edwards, teacher. Pupils enrolled, nine; present, four; average for twelve months, five. Classification standard I, six; standard II, three.

Fresh life has been put into the work here by Mr. Edwards, who is held in high respect by the Indians. In spite of this, however, the school attendance is irregular, which to a great extent thwarts the teacher's efforts. The health of the Indians has had much to do with the irregularity of attendance.

The school is properly equipped and the material sufficient. The grounds are fenced and a garden cultivated.

GOODFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 20. Mrs. Vincent Smith, teacher. Pupils enrolled, twenty-one; present, seventeen; average for eighteen months, nine. Classification: standard I, fifteen; standard II, six.

The pupils are mostly young, about half of them being mere beginners showing but slight advancement. There is much indifference among the parents, and the work of the school is at present only a partial success.

WHITEFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected on June 22. Miss J. R. Batty, teacher. Pupils enrolled, thirteen; present, nine; average for eighteen months, eight. Classification: standard I, five, standard II, three; standard III, one.

There is some improvement in the character of the work here. Fair progress has been made in reading, spelling and writing, though numbers are poorly taught. Knitting and sewing are taught. The appearance and cleanliness of the children receive special attention.

SADDLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 25 and 30. Mr. Chas. Leonard, teacher. Pupils enrolled, thirteen; present at inspection, three; average for eighteen months, four.

Mr. Leonard is one of the few well qualified teachers in our day schools. The teaching is, accordingly, of a high order; but his services have been rendered almost valueless through the steady decrease in the attendance, for which he and the agent and the farmer are all more or less accountable. Meanwhile there has been a con-

siderable attendance of non-treaty pupils, the children of government employees resident on the reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In addition to the foregoing, there are within this inspectorate seven day schools in the Carlton agency and one on the Moose Woods reserve which were not visited by me during the year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INSPECTORATE,
CALGARY, August 21, 1903.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of industrial, boarding and day schools, from October, 1902, to August 31, 1903.

MOOSE WOODS DAY SCHOOL.

This school, which is near Saskatoon, is conducted in connection with the Methodist Church. It was inspected on October 31, 1902. Mrs. W. R. Tucker, teacher. Number of pupils present, eleven ; four boys and seven girls ; number on the roll, twelve ; classified as follows :—

Standard	I	4 pupils
"	II	1 "
"	III	3 "
"	IV	4 "

The school material was sufficient, and the class-room was comfortable.

This reserve is a small one, and the total population is somewhere in the neighbourhood of fifty, so that a large school is not expected, but all the children of school age on the reserve are enrolled, and the attendance is well kept up. This has always been considered one of the best day schools, and I found this reputation well maintained after six years since I last visited it.

Mr. Tucker often assists in the school, and both he and Mrs. Tucker are capital teachers. What was pleasing to notice was the keen interest the boys and girls took in their lessons.

The pupils were well and warmly dressed and had comfortable foot-wear. The older girls had dresses in the latest fashion in make and style. I was much pleased with my visit to this little school.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Birtle boarding school was inspected on December 9 and 10, 1902, and also on January 27 and 28, 1903. This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The staff consists of : Mr. W. McWhinney, principal and teacher ; Miss McLaren, matron; Miss McLeod, assistant matron, and Miss Finnie, assistant matron.

The number of pupils present was forty-four ; sixteen boys and twenty-eight girls ; number on roll, forty-four ; classified as follows :—

Standard	I.	16 pupils
"	II.	7 "
"	III.	12 "
"	IV.	9 "

The supply of books and other equipment was sufficient. The school was found in a prosperous condition in each department of the work.

The dormitories, sewing-room, dining-room, kitchen, basement, bath-rooms, laundry, pantries, &c., were all models of cleanliness and neatness, the whole reflecting much credit on the untiring efforts of the matron and her faithful assistants.

The class work was better than I ever found it. Mr. McWhinney was doing excellently, and the pupils were making rapid progress, especially in arithmetic. The school would sustain a loss in the removal of Mr. McWhinney to Crowstand, Pelly agency. Considerable improvements were made since my last visit. The root-house was rebuilt, apparatus for lighting with gas installed, new flooring laid in various parts of the building, fire-escapes put up, a siding in the basement, and the heating fixtures improved.

Five acres were under crop in 1902, and vegetables enough for the use of the house secured. The live stock consists of two horses, one colt, four cows, one calf, one pig and twenty-seven poultry.

The finances were also in a healthy condition; after all accounts were paid to December 31, 1902, there was a considerable balance to begin the new year with. Donations from the Woman's Missionary Society, Ontario, were $725 in cash, and clothing to the value of $900. This school is doing excellent work, and its influence can be seen on the various reserves which the pupils come from.

The Christmas-tree entertainment was a grand success, and the children enjoyed it immensely.

Mr. Learmonth, of the Union Bank in Birtle, represented Father Christmas, and he performed his duties in a manner that called forth applause from every one, and particularly from the youngsters. Rev. Mr. Pritchard (Church of England), made a kindly address.

OKANASE DAY SCHOOL.

This school is in the Birtle agency, and was inspected January 7, 1903. It is in connection with the Presbyterian mission, Mr. R. C. McPherson being missionary and teacher.

The number of pupils present at the time, was three. On the day before (6th) there were seven present. Stormy weather on the 7th prevented some coming. There are thirteen pupils on the roll, and six non-treaty pupils attend occasionally.

The building is neat and comfortable and school material and equipment sufficient for the work to be done.

Classification of pupils :—

Standard	I.	6 pupils
"	II.	2 "
"	III.	5 "

Mrs. McPherson has a class for sewing and knitting, and some good samples of the little girls' work could be seen.

There seemed to be a want of interest or energy, or both, on the part of parents and teacher of this school, and I noticed no improvement whatever in the class work. One of the parents drives his children to the school on stormy days, and there is no reason why all should not do so.

From my experience, I have found that where a school is conducted along with a mission, that is, the two duties combined, the school part is least attended to.

WHITE WHALE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This is in the Edmonton agency and was inspected on March 9 and 10, 1903, or rather I was at the school on those days. On the 10th one boy was present. Number enrolled, nine.

Mr. D. H. Lent is missionary and teacher.

The school was practically closed for want of attendance. Mr. Lent gave as the reason the long distances the pupils had to travel. At a meeting held in a farmhouse in the evening, I spoke to the parents about sending their children to school, and if they took any interest in their education, they could easily drive them to the school and send for them. If it was to a dance they could easily find time and conveyance. Mr. Lent is an experienced and competent teacher.

The school is under control of the Methodist Church.

JOSEPH'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school is in the Edmonton agency, and was inspected on March 11, 1903. Number of pupils present, two ; one boy and one girl; number on roll, fifteen.

Miss DeCazes is the teacher. The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The pupils were off with the parents on the hunt. I spoke to the few parents remaining on the reserve, and they promised to arrange that when parents left for the hunt, they would leave the children in charge of neighbours, so that an average could be kept. I recommended that three months be allowed to give this plan a trial, and if it did not succeed, the school might be considered closed, without any further action.

Miss DeCazes told me that some of her best pupils had gone to the St. Albert boarding school. The school building is a good one; a few repairs are required, if the work is to be continued. The equipment is sufficient.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

The St. Albert boarding school was inspected on March 24, 1903. Number present, seventy-four ; thirty-seven boys and thirty-seven girls ; number enrolled, seventy-four ; classified as follows :—

Standard	I.	40 pupils
"	II.	18 "
"	III.	8 "
"	IV.	8 "

The stock of school material was sufficient for present requirements.

The staff of the class-rooms, besides Sister Superior Dandurand, who was absent, was as follows :—Sister Truteau, Sister Deegan, Sister Mary of the Angels, Sister Mongrain, and Sister Hoquet, teachers.

There are five class-rooms, and besides the Indian pupils there are as many more non-treaty pupils, whites and half-breeds, and all are mixed up with each other in the various classes. This is an advantage in one way for the Indian pupils, as they have the benefit of the whites in speaking English, and this was particularly noticed in the reading, spelling and in mental arithmetic ; and in all the exercises the Indian pupils held their own with the others. On the other hand, I would just as soon have the Indian pupils in classes by themselves.

The classes are well conducted and considerable proficiency was observed.

I examined the building from cellar to attic, and found all in perfect order. A number of improvements had been made since my last visit, some six years ago, and

there is now ample accommodation for all. On my last visit the only objection I offered was the crowded state of the dormitories; it was, therefore, a satisfaction to find that this defect had been remedied.

The various flats are supplied with hot and cold water, baths, wash-rooms, &c. Water is pumped to the top flat, where there are tanks, by a hot-air engine. There are electric bells throughout the building and telephone communication with Edmonton.

There is one large refectory for boys, with table room for one hundred and fifty, and there are two dining-rooms for the girls.

There are four dormitories for the girls, containing fifty-seven beds, and also four for the boys, containing eighty-two beds, recreation-rooms, library, and a neatly arranged dispensary for medicines, a sick-room—fortunately this room was not occupied, the pupils being all in good health—Sisters' dormitory with nine beds, closets for clothing, store-rooms and dairy separator.

The building is heated by two furnaces besides several stoves.

There is an engine-room and pump, and many other conveniences for the working of the institution.

There is a large farm attached to the school, and besides what was used during the season of 1902, the following was harvested :—five thousand bushels of grain and nine hundred bushels of potatoes.

The live stock consisted of eighteen horses, one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle and two hundred poultry.

There are five hired men, and the rest of the work on the farm is done by the older boys; the younger boys work in the garden.

The girls do all kinds of housework, besides sewing, knitting, darning, weaving rag carpets and making mats out of remnants. Nothing is allowed to go to waste.

Owing to the absence of the Sister Superior, I could not get a statement of financial position of the school, the books being locked up.

This institution is well worth a visit from any one interested in the work of education, and Sister Superior Dandurand and the other Sisters are to be congratulated on the general management of the whole place.

There are some bright boys and girls in this school, who are sure to give a good account of themselves wherever their lot may be cast—when they graduate.

SAMSON'S DAY SCHOOL.

The Samson's day school, in the Hobbema agency, was inspected May 5, 1903. Number of pupils present, seven; three boys and four girls; number on roll, twelve; all in standard I.

Miss German is the teacher in charge.

The school-house was in good order, having had a new floor lately put in, ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber, wainscotted and whitewashed, and is altogether a comfortable school-house. The desks are home-made, and not in keeping with the building. The teacher is energetic, but the Indians take little or no interest in the school, and the attendance is irregular. The pupils were backward, and it would be some time before they would be out of standard I. I told the chief that unless the attendance got better, the probability was that the school would be closed. He wants a boarding school under control of the Methodist Church.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Ermineskin's boarding school, in the Hobbema agency, is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and was inspected on May 6, 1903. Number of pupils present, forty-five; twenty-three boys and twenty-two girls; number on roll, fifty-one.

The staff is as follows:—Rev. Father Dauphin, principal; Sister Superior St. Jean de la Croix, matron; Sister St. Cœur de Marie, teacher; Sister St. Elzéar, assistant

teacher; Sister St. Flavie, girls' seamstress; Sister St. Ferdinand, boys' seamstress; Sister Ellen, laundress, and Sister Sylvaine and Clemence, cooks.

The class-room was in perfect order and school material was ample.

The class work was far beyond what I expected, and in reading, the pupils read out distinctly and clearly, and understood what they were reading about; in history, geography, arithmetic and general subjects, I was more than pleased with their proficiency. Sister St. Cœur de Marie is a capital teacher and was doing splendid work with these boys and girls, some of them very clever. Some dialogues and recitations were given in a way that did them credit. The pupils were all neatly dressed.

In addition to the ordinary housework, the girls do a lot of sewing and knitting, and I was pleased to examine some of their work in boys' shirts, socks and stockings, mitts, &c.

The whole house was in perfect order, everything as bright and clean as a new pin. A new portable bake oven had been added during the year, and it was giving good satisfaction, very good bread being made. The usual housework is done by the older girls and the boys attend to the cattle, horses and wood, and to the garden in summer. The crop in 1902 was one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, four bushels of carrots and two of onions, besides what was used during the season; efforts were made to have four or five hundred bushels of potatoes in 1903. The live stock consists of four horses, four cows, three steers, seven heifers, two calves, two old pigs and eight young ones, and twenty-six poultry. I was much pleased with my visit to this school, and to find everything in such splendid condition, and the satisfactory training the boys and girls were receiving.

LOUIS BULL'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school, in Hobbema agency, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, was inspected on May 7, 1903. Number of pupils present, seven; three boys and four girls; number on roll, eleven; classified as under:—

Standard	I	8 pupils
"	II	1 "
"	III	1 "
"	IV	1 "

Angus A. Goodhand missionary and teacher. The building was comfortable. The old cotton ceiling had been replaced with matched lumber and the school material was ample.

The attendance here is irregular, and the work therefore is defective, but Mr. Goodhand is pain-taking and is doing his best under the circumstances. The band is a small one and all the pupils in it are enrolled, and when any are absent it has a bad effect on the school. The families live close to the school, and there is nothing to hinder a regular attendance; sheer indifference is the cause. I spoke to the chief about the matter and he said he would do his best to get the children to attend regularly and that he always sent his own. I told the chief that if the school was closed, the parents would have themselves to blame.

Services are held in the school-house every Sunday.

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Sarcee boarding school in the Sarcee agency, is a Church of England school and was inspected on May 20, 1903. Number of pupils present, thirteen ; six boys and seven girls ; number on roll, fourteen ; one was absent on sick leave.

Classification of pupils :—

Standard	I	1 pupils
"	II	4 "
"	III	4 "
"	IV	4 "
"	V	1 "

The staff consists of the Ven. Archdeacon Tims, principal; Mr. Percy Stocken, teacher; Mrs. Stocken, matron, and Miss Crawford, assistant matron.

The class-room, 20 x 18 feet, contains four windows and has good ventilation. The room had been newly painted and it was bright and comfortable. School material was sufficient.

The class work was found to be above the average. The pupils went through the various exercises very well indeed. The girls were the most advanced; one girl, Sarah Big Crow, deserves special mention, her ability in solving problems was very marked. The reading was particularly good. Altogether I consider the class work as satisfactory. The boys were chiefly under twelve years of age, and were not so well up in their lessons as the girls, the reason given was that they were not so regular in the class-room as the girls, having to attend to outside work.

The duties coming more under the management of the matron were particularly well done. The dormitories were found clean and tidy. Iron beds are used throughout, each pupil's bed had a mattress, sheets, blankets, quilt, pillow. The dormitories had been newly plastered, which added much to their appearance. The dining-room and kitchen were to be plastered in a few days. The sewing-room is a feature in this school; the work of the girls was examined and was found very creditable to them. The girls make their own dresses and pinafores. They also make patch quilts, socks, stockings, mitts and other articles. The girls also assist in the general work of the house, cooking, baking bread, and beautiful bread they make.

The dinner, the day I was there, consisted of boiled beef, potatoes, bread, and fruit pudding. Tea is given for breakfast and supper, but water for dinner.

Mrs. Stocken is untiring in her efforts to improve and advance the pupils in every way, and success is not wanting, as the girls already show great aptitude in general housework, and are sure to be good housekeepers, and a help to the reserve, when they leave school.

There is no farm, but there is one acre used as a garden, in which vegetables are raised for the house; potatoes were partially a failure last year and these had to be purchased. There is a small field of two acres of brome grass, also a small pasture field.

The live stock consists of one horse, three cows, one calf, three yearling heifers, eleven poultry. Milk is supplied the house nearly the year round.

The financial statement to May 20, 1903, showed a deficit of $285.62. It is impossible to avoid a deficit with so small a number of pupils.

The buildings are heated with stoves, coal and wood being used. The mission buildings, including the little church and school buildings, had all been recently painted, giving the whole place a pleasing appearance. Mr. McNeill, the agent, and Mrs. McNeil take a lively interest in the school, and all goes on in the greatest harmony.

McDougall Orphanage.

The McDougall Orphanage, in the Morley agency, which is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, was inspected on June 4, 1903. Number of pupils present, thirty-five; twenty boys and fifteen girls; number on roll, forty-one; six being absent on sick leave by orders of the doctor.

Classification of pupils :—

Standard I.	8	pupils
" II.	14	"
" III.	11	"
" IV.	7	"
Ungraded.	1	"

Staff:—John W. Niddrie, principal; Miss M. Hartup, matron; Miss A. A. Walsh, teacher; Miss H. Shaw, cook; Miss Hudson, seamstress and Miss Fairbairn, assistant matron.

The whole institution was found in excellent condition, better than I ever found it in my inspections up to 1895.

The addition to the main building since I was here last gives much more space in the dining-room and dormitories. The dining-room is a large, airy and bright apartment, and with floor painted and tables covered with white oil-cloth, the whole had a family appearance about it. The new wing is 40 x 26 feet. The dormitories are supplied with iron beds, each bed had a mattress, two sheets, blanket, quilt and pillow.

The sewing-room, presided over by Miss Hudson, was in full operation and the little girls knitting and sewing, and some excellent samples of their work were seen.

Boys' suits are made in the house, besides the girls' clothing.

The kitchen an important part in an institution of this kind, is admirably conducted by Miss Shaw. The meals are well cooked and served. Breakfast consists of porridge and milk, tea, bread and syrup. Dinner, beef, and potatoes or beans, tea, bread and rice or other pudding. Supper, tea, bread and butter, apples or prunes. There was a good supply of milk the year round. Nine hundred pounds of butter were made last year, enough for use without purchasing. There is one table for boys and one for girls, and the pupils behave nicely. The table for the staff is in the centre, and all take meals at the same time. There is a blacksmith-shop, it was formerly carried on in connection with the school, but is now conducted by a graduate of Red Deer school named Apew, and he informed me he was making a good living, working for settlers, in repairing machinery, and he also does what work there is to be done in this line for the school.

Apew married an ex-member of the Orphanage staff, and he lives in a comfortable house near his shop. I noticed he attended church the Sundays I was there, and he sings in the choir. This young man comes from Whitefish Lake, where his father is one of the headmen of that reserve. He went as a boy to Red Deer school, and learned his trade as a blacksmith in the town of Red Deer. He has the reputation of being a first-class mechanic.

The crop last year was thirty acres of oats and five acres of wheat, both cut green for feed. The garden supplied what vegetables were required, but not potatoes enough, and these had to be purchased. The crop put in this year (1903), is thirty-seven acres of oats, five of wheat and one and one-half acres of roots and garden, a total of forty-three and one-half acres. Forty-four loads of upland hay were secured last year, which, with the green feed, sufficed for the stock during winter.

The stock consists of: six horses, fourteen milking cows, twenty-four cows and heifers, twenty-six young steers, seven young calves, a total of seventy-seven, also thirty poultry.

The religious exercises consist of daily morning and evening prayer, reading Scriptures and singing; Wednesday evening prayer-meeting ; Sunday, 11 a. m. Sunday school ; 4 p.m., services in the mission church, about five miles from the Orphanage, and 7.30 p.m. song service in the school. The day school is always opened with prayer, and half an hour is given every day for Bible-reading and explanations. I noticed at these readings pupils gave intelligent answers. There is a large buss to convey the girls and smaller boys to the church, and the older boys have each a pony and saddle, and they go on horseback. Both boys and girls have Sunday uniforms and they looked smart and tidy in them.

The class-room is ably presided over by Miss Walsh, who is an experienced and accomplished teacher, and is doing splendid work with these boys and girls. The older pupils are well up in the various subjects, and a number of problems I gave them were done in an intelligent manner, and the juniors were getting along very well, Miss Walsh having the faculty of making each lesson interesting to the youngest pupil.

The only thing I took exception to was the low tone of voice in reading and speaking, in fact, whispering is the correct word to use; talking to them seemed to be of no use, as Miss Walsh has done all that over and over. I offered a number of

prizes to be given on my next visit to those who had made most progress during the year in speaking out most distinctly. We shall see what effect this will have.

Mr. Niddrie is a capital manager and he is well supported by a loyal staff, each member of which is well fitted for the particular department she fills, and I predict a successful year's work for 1903-4.

The financial statement showed receipts equal to expenditure up to the time I was there, and the new fiscal year would begin with a clean sheet.

The school is a separate building, and well suited for the purpose, being bright and cheerful, and well equipped, except in desks, and they are not at all in keeping with the surroundings and are unsuitable for writing on.

There are good stables, and commodious sheds and corrals for the cattle. The main building has a pretty appearance, being surrounded with young trees and shrubbery.

The water-supply was expected to be in a satisfactory condition very shortly, which would be a boon to the school.

MORLEY, NO. 1, (BEARSPAW) DAY SCHOOL.

This school in the Morley agency, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, was inspected on June 5, 1903. Number of pupils present, fourteen ; seven boys and seven girls ; number on roll, forty-seven ; classified as follows :—

Standard	I.	43 pupils
"	II.	4 "

The building is a good one, the class-room being roomy, the desks are home-made, more blackboard space would be a benefit ; school material sufficient. The attendance is irregular. The school had been closed for some years and only opened a few months since. Andrew Sibbald is the teacher. The pupils were backward and they came to the school when they liked, and they would run in after the school was opened like so many young colts. Mr. Sibbald was only filling a gap, till another teacher was appointed, and unless a suitable man or woman is secured, the school might as well be closed. There are children enough on the reserve to make a flourishing school, but a suitable teacher will be necessary to make the school a success, and a qualified teacher cannot be expected for the salary of $300 a year.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

St. Joseph's industrial school, Dunbow, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, was inspected on June 19, 20 and 25, 1903. Number present in senior boys' room, twenty-nine; junior room, twenty-seven; girls' room, twenty-three; total, seventy-nine ; classified as follows :—

		Girls.	Jr. Boys.	Sr. Boys.	Total.
Standard	I.	3	16	6	25
"	II.	4	11	4	19
"	III.	9	..	9	18
"	IV.	7	..	5	12
"	V.	..	..	5	5
	Total.	23	27	29	79

The various rooms were well supplied with books and other material, and also fully equipped with desks and blackboards.

Chas. Gilchrist is teacher in senior boys' room; F. H. Dennehy, teacher in junior boys' room, and Sister Doherty, teacher in the girls' room, all experienced teachers and doing satisfactory work. The class-rooms are large, airy, and well suited and

arranged for the purpose. I cannot speak too highly of the excellent work done, and of the progress of the pupils in this institution.

The staff proper is as follows:—Rev. Father Naessens, principal; H. F. Dennehy, assistant principal, storekeeper and clerk; Chas. Gilchrist, teacher senior boys; F. H. Dennehy, teacher junior boys; Thos. Morkin, farmer; John Morkin, engineer; Sister Dubord, matron; Sister Leblanc, cook; Sister Mathurin, boys' dormitory; Sister St. Grégoire, seamstress; Sister Doherty, teacher; A. C. Smith, baker and butcher; Brother Hayer, carpenter, and two Sisters, general assistants.

Both departments—boys' and girls'—were in the best of order and the dormitories and other rooms all neatly arranged and scrupulously clean.

The meals are served punctually at the minute, and the order and precision with which every detail is carried out is remarkable, and is most creditable to the management.

The farm work has been a success; the crop harvested in 1902, was two hundred and forty-five bushels of barley, one thousand one hundred and forty-two of oats, fifty-five of wheat, four thousand of turnips, chiefly fed to cattle, six hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred and fifty of mangolds, sixty tons of rye hay, stacked, and two hundred and thirty tons of native hay, besides sixty tons of straw and brome hay. The vegetable garden produced cabbages, beets, carrots, onions, parsnips, celery—enough stored for winter use, besides what were consumed during the season—a large quantity of carrots was fed to pigs.

The crop put in in 1903 was: seventy-eight acres of oats, eight acres of wheat, twelve acres of barley, three acres of flax, thirteen acres of turnips, six acres of potatoes, one-half acre in garden, and three acres of mangolds. The fields appeared to be well prepared and were neat and clean, and the fencing was good. The vegetable garden was looking very well. The boys, large and small, seemed to enjoy farm and garden work, and it was fine training for them. There are prettily laid out flower plots in front of the main buildings, and these, with a good supply of shrubbery and fir and maple-trees, give a cheerful and bright appearance to the whole place. The smaller boys, not to be outdone by the older ones, have little plots of their own, and it was amusing to notice the care they took of them, watering and weeding when required. These plots are inclosed in a place by themselves, and each plot is surrounded with small stones in imitation of the flower garden.

The cattle were in fine condition. There are two thoroughbred bulls and a few choice pedigreed cows, and a good Clydesdale stallion.

The live stock consisted of: one hundred and thirty-one cattle, thirty-one horses, twenty-four pigs, and one hundred and forty poultry.

The live stock has been a paying industry, and will be continued with more and more care. The proceeds of sales during the year were over $3,000, besides a supply of beef and pork.

The system of stall winter feeding and selling fat steers in spring, instead of the fall, has given the best results, and the system will be continued, and for this purpose a new log cattle-stable was being built. Oats, turnips, mangolds, &c., can thus be turned to good account, and the two branches of farming made to pay to the best advantage, and both afford the best of training for the boys, which after all is one of the main objects of the school, to make useful men of the boys

The health of the pupils was excellent and had been so all winter, when sickness was prevalent all around the district. This satisfactory state of affairs is, no doubt, due to the constant care taken of the pupils in thorough cleanliness, roomy and well ventilated apartments, plenty of exercise in work and play, and regular and well cooked meals of wholesome food. The discipline and order of the work are such that all goes on like clock work, no confusion, each one employed, and pupils alike, knowing what to do, and when to do it at the proper time.

The pupils are well dressed and are ever polite and obedient.

Rewards are given by the principal at the quarterly examinations, and the names of the fortunate winners are hung up in the class-rooms; punishments are seldom required, no unduly harsh treatment is ever resorted to.

His Lordship Bishop Legal paid a visit to the school during my inspection, and expressed himself as much pleased with what he saw and he examined all departments pretty closely. His Lordship held a confirmation service for the pupils, many of whom were confirmed.

An entertainment was given by the pupils in honour of the bishop, in the large school-room, which was neatly and prettily decorated with flags, pictures, mottoes, &c., for the occasion. The school band played very nicely, and boys and girls sang and recited in good style, some of them showing considerable ability. His Lordship gave a most practical address, which was much enjoyed by pupils and staff. The evening passed off most pleasantly and numerous were the thanks given to the pupils for their enjoyable entertainment.

The outbuildings were all examined and found in good order and well arranged for their different purposes. I have not space to give details here. I mention, however, a hospital, but no inmates. There are fire-escapes for each building.

The office work is ably done by Mr. H. F. Dennehy. I examined the books from April, 1901, to June 30, 1903, and found them correctly kept. There was a deficit of $745.81 on the working account for the year, but the school is by no means in a bad shape financially, as the live stock alone is worth over $6,000.

The principal is a fine manager and is much respected by every one.

The staff, one and all, are loyal and faithful, and no detail inside or outside is overlooked or neglected. I was much pleased with my inspection.

BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Blood (St. Paul's) boarding school in the Blood agency, under the auspices of the Church of England, was inspected on July 3, 1903, Number of pupils present, forty-seven; twenty-six boys and twenty-one girls; number on roll, forty-seven.

Classified as follows :—

Standard	I.	10 pupils
"	II.	6 "
"	III.	14 "
"	IV.	11 "
"	V.	6 "

The school material is ample, and the equipment seemed sufficient in desks and blackboards.

The staff is as follows :—Rev. A. Owens, principal; Miss Sandfield, matron boys' house; Miss Denmark, matron girls' house; Miss Wells, teacher; Mrs. Johnston, cook and J. Yeomans, farmer and gardener.

The class work is well done, Miss Wells is an experienced teacher, and her style of teaching is thorough.

The Honourable Mr. Laird, Indian Commissioner, was present on the day of inspection, and he put the different classes through a pretty severe examination, and the pupils did very well indeed, showing that they had been faithfully taught. The Commissioner expressed himself as highly satisfied.

The dormitories in both houses, boys' and girls', were found in good order. The cooking is done for boys in the girls' department, and Miss Denmark had dining-room and dormitories very tastily arranged. A little taste and trouble in this way make a wonderful change in a dormitory. The beds are iron, and are supplied with paliasse, sheets, blankets, quilt and pillow, and all appeared to be perfectly clean. The boys' dining-room is in their own building. The bread is made by boys and girls turn about.

The new buildings since last inspection are the principal's house, an addition to the cow-stable and a new pig-pen. There is a hospital building, unoccupied.

The crop last year was a failure, owing to the flood washing away not only the crop, but the greater part of the garden as well. The crop put in this year is oats, fourteen acres; wheat, one acre; potatoes, two and one-half acres; garden, one acre; all looking fairly well for the time of year. Sufficient hay was cut last year on the prairie for feed, and enough was sold to pay for a new mower and rake.

The live stock consists of four horses, seven cows, two steers, three calves, four pigs and two hundred and fifty poultry. The whole place was in good order and the boys and girls were getting good training, both in the class-room and in work, and if anything, probably the older boys and girls get more work than class-room instruction. I cautioned the principal in this regard. The cooking is well done and meals served properly.

The staff appears to be a good one, and as far as I could judge efficient work is done. There was a brightness and liveliness about the surroundings that was pleasing.

BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Blood (Immaculate Conception) boarding school, Blood agency, Roman Catholic, was inspected July 9, 1903. Number of pupils present, twenty-eight: eighteen boys and ten girls; number on roll, twenty-eight; classified as follows :—

Standard I.	23 pupils
" II.	5 "

School material sufficient and the class-room is properly equipped.

Staff:—Rev. Father Le Vern, principal; Sister Girard, matron; Sister St. Patrick, teacher, and three other Sisters as general assistants.

This is a new building since I was here last, and it is well appointed and finished. The various rooms and dormitories were in capital order. The beds, which are iron ones, were furnished each with a mattress, sheets, blankets, quilt and pillow. There is a large tank in the top of the building, water being pumped by a windmill from the river. There is a good-sized kitchen, and an excellent range. The dining-room had three large tables.

There is a neat little chapel on the second floor. There is a small garden, and besides, the school has an interest in the mission garden close by, which is a good one.

The work in the class-room was fairly satisfactory, the pupils are chiefly in standard one, the older ones being drafted to Dunbow industrial school. The pupils read very well and are fair in arithmetic, and I consider they were receiving good care and attention. They were all neatly dressed.

The surroundings were in keeping with the school, being in perfect order. I was pleased with my visit.

BULL'S HORN DAY SCHOOL.

This school is in the Blood agency, under the auspices of the Church of England, and was inspected on July 17, 1903. Number of pupils present, six ; four boys and two girls ; number on roll, thirty ; all in standard I.

C. H. Collinson is missionary and teacher. The school material was sufficient. The class-room had been newly sheeted with dressed lumber—both walls and ceiling—and it is a fine large room ; the dwelling adjoins. There is a stable, shed, and a small garden and a pasture-field. The school was in vacation, but the teacher rang the bell, and in an hour or so six pupils turned up. Mr. Collinson had only been three months in the place, and I do not wish to be severe, but the children knew nothing, and when I visit again, if no better progress can be seen, my report will be unfavourable.

PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Peigan (Sacred Heart) boarding school, Peigan agency, Roman Catholic was inspected on August 17, 1903. Number of pupils present, nineteen; nine boys and ten girls ; number on roll, nineteen ; classified as follows —

Standard	I.	5 pupils
"	II.	8 "
"	III.	6 "

The school material was sufficient.

Staff.—Rev. Father Doucet, principal ; Sister St. Louis, matron ; Sister St. George, teacher ; Sister Gelinas, cook ; Sister St. Celestin, and Sister St. Michel, general assistants.

I have pleasure in stating that I found the school in good working order and everything in splendid condition.

The main building is 84 x 26 feet, and is divided as follows:—reception-room, class-room, boys' play-room, boys' dormitory with twelve beds and lockers for clothing, Sisters' library, containing an organ, Sisters' dormitory with spare room, girls' dormitory with nine beds and one for Sister, girls' play-room, sewing-room, kitchen, and a large range, pantries. Outside :—new laundry, with large boiler, wash-tubs, and drying-room upstairs ; coal-shed ; stable ; well and pump.

The live stock consists of three cows and twenty-two poultry, the private property of the Sisters. The Sisters have a good garden, and it is attended to by themselves. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, beets, pease, lettuce, &c., were all looking well, and enough of vegetables are raised for the use of the house.

The mission has also a very fine garden alongside, which is attended to by Brother John, and is worth seeing ; it is an object lesson to Indians visiting the mission. The school building is surrounded by a neat picket fence and the Sisters were busy painting it themselves. One of the Sisters does all the mending of the pupils' foot-wear. Economy is practised to its utmost limit in order to keep within the grant, and it is hard to do this with a limit of twenty pupils; as it is, the financial statement to June 30, 1903, shows a deficit of $425.72.

Although economy is practised, nothing is stinted, the pupils are well fed, neatly dressed ; the bedding is ample, and I need scarcely say all was in the pink of cleanliness.

The class work was fair, pupils as a rule backward, but the teacher was painstaking, and no doubt on another visit a better showing in this part of the work will be seen. Some of the pupils read and spell well. Taking the school as a whole, I was much pleased with my visit.

There is a small chapel on the second floor. The mission church is between the school and the priest's dwelling.

The various buildings, being on an elevated position, have a fine appearance, and add much to the view on approaching the agency, the buildings of which are nearly all in the valley below, except the agent's house, storehouse and office, which are on the bench.

PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Peigan (Victoria Home) boarding school, Peigan agency, Church of England, was inspected on August 18, 1903. Number of pupils present, twenty-four; eleven boys and thirteen girls; number on roll, twenty-six ; two absent on sick leave.

The pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	18 pupils
"	II.	6 "
"	III.	2 "

School material sufficient ; class-room not suitable, being used also as a boys' play-room.

Staff.—W. R. Haynes, principal; Mrs. Haynes, matron ; Miss McWilliams, teacher ; Miss Edwards, assistant matron and cook.

The class work was very fair, and Miss McWilliams, although only a short time in the school, was doing very well.

The building is about two miles off the reserve, on the Pincher creek trail, which seems an unsuitable position in every way. This boarding school used to be in a central spot near the agency headquarters, and why it was moved to the out-of-the-way place it is in now, I have not been able to find out.

The main building is divided into boys' play-room, also used as a class-room ; staff dining-room ; pupils' dining-room, a nice cheerful room ; office ; kitchen, store-rooms ; pantries. Upstairs has staff bed-rooms ; boys' dormitory, with thirteen iron beds, each bed has a mattress filled with batting, two sheets made from flannelette, feather pillow, blankets and quilt. The floor of the dormitory is covered with rag carpet ; closets for boys' Sunday clothes, all neatly folded away. The younger boys' suits are made by Mrs. Haynes. The girls' dormitory had sixteen iron beds, furnished same as boys ; floor also carpeted the same. Both dormitories are bright, cheerful and comfortable apartments. There is a bath-room and wash-room for boys and one for girls. There are two good furnaces, in which wood is used. The Indians bring this for fifty cents a load, it being wood that drifted down the river during the flood of 1902, and piles of it can be seen all along the river bank, which runs through the reserve. Unless another flood comes and carries these piles away, there is enough to last for a long time. There is a stable, workshop and a laundry.

The feature of this school is the excellent work done by the little girls in sewing, knitting, mending and darning, samples of which I examined.

There is a neat little church, nicely finished inside, but not painted outside. Mr. Haynes is missionary, and the average attendance is sixty-five. One Indian gave a lamp, another gave a chair, others an organ, and a Calgary graduate made a neat railing in front of the altar.

There is a good garden, and all vegetables required for the use of the house are raised. The flood last year played havoc with the place and completely washed away the garden and a number of trees. Two thousand five hundred young trees are now growing and will soon be fit for transplanting.

The live stock consists of two horses, two cows, one heifer, one bull calf and twenty-five poultry.

The children's dinner the day I was there consisted of boiled beef and carrots, turnips and potatoes, with a good rich sort of stew, very good bread, made by the pupils ; pudding, water in the middle of the day, and tea at other meals. I cannot see why tea is not given at each meal. The children look as if they were well fed.

The financial part of the work I could not get, as the books are kept by Archdeacon Tims, of the Sarcee agency, but I understood from Mr. Haynes that he had reduced the debt since he took charge.

The house has a cozy, family air about it, and the pupils are well looked after by Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, both devoted to the work.

I was highly pleased with my visit.

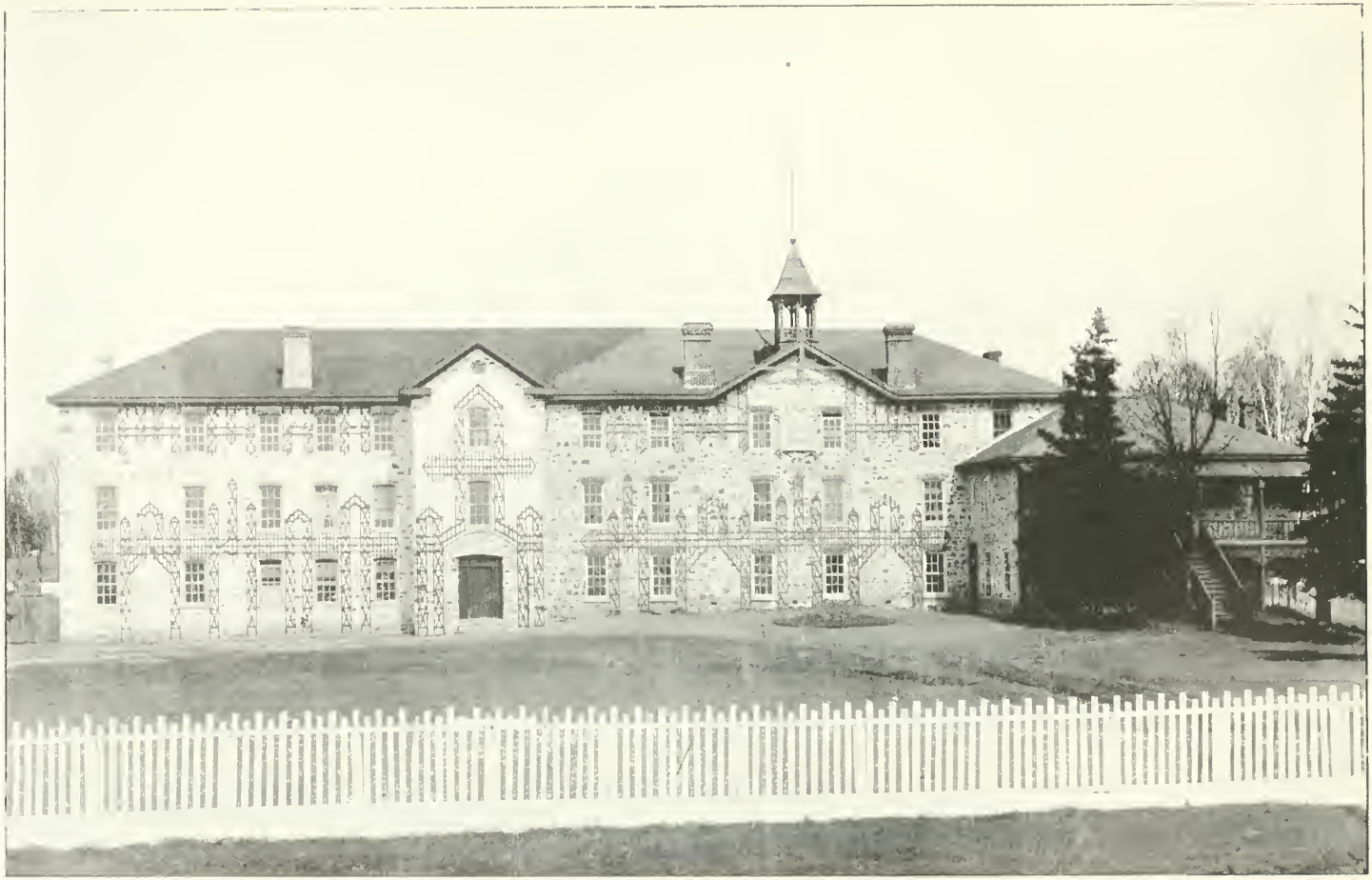
GENERAL REMARKS.

This completes my inspection to August 31, 1903. With a few exceptions the schools are doing faithful work.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Inspector.

Mount Elgin Industrial School, Muncey, Ont.



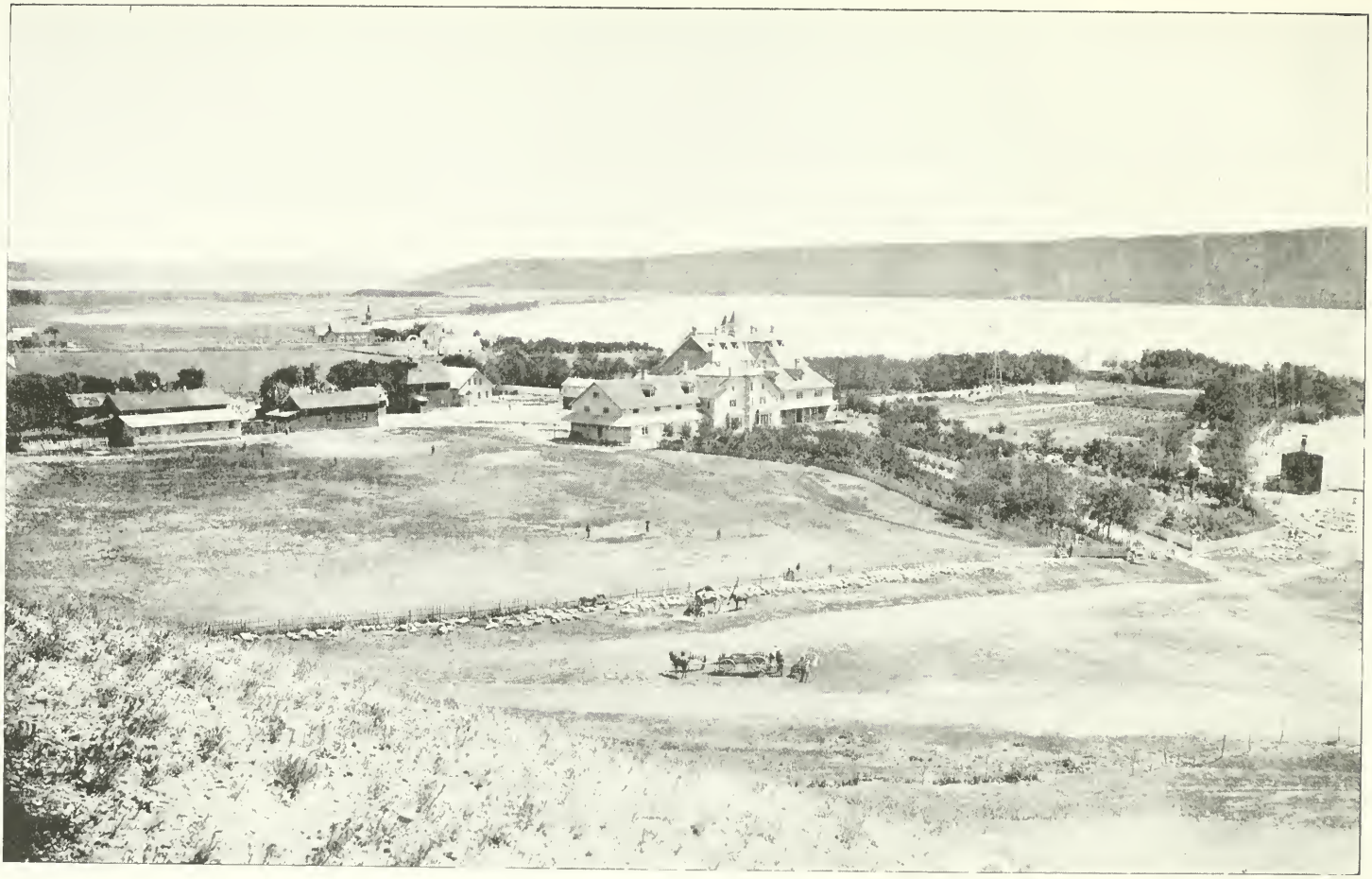
THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES FOR INDIAN CHILDREN, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

Brandon Industrial School, Man.

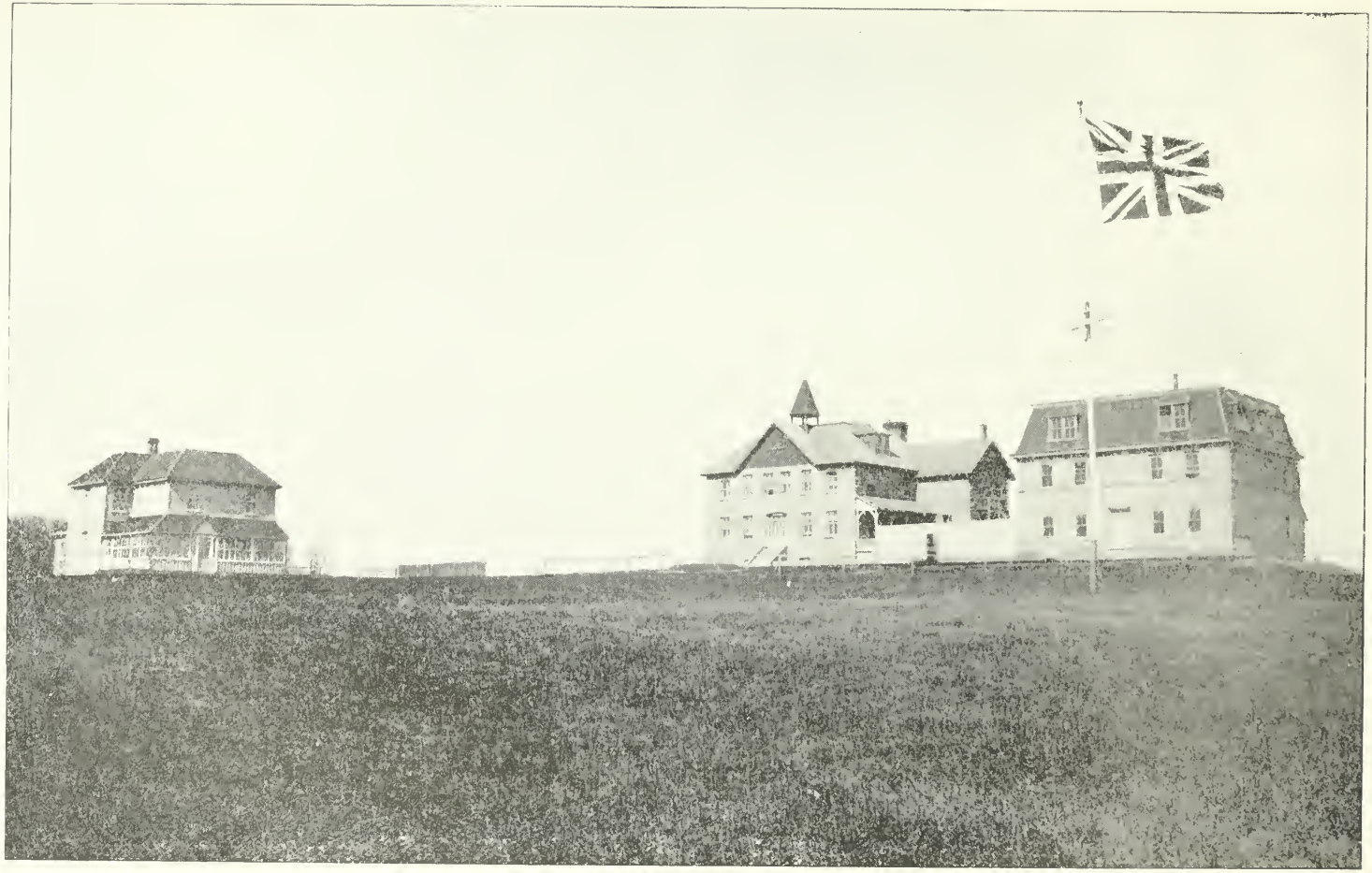
Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.

St. Boniface Industrial School, Man.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SASK.—FRONT VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING.

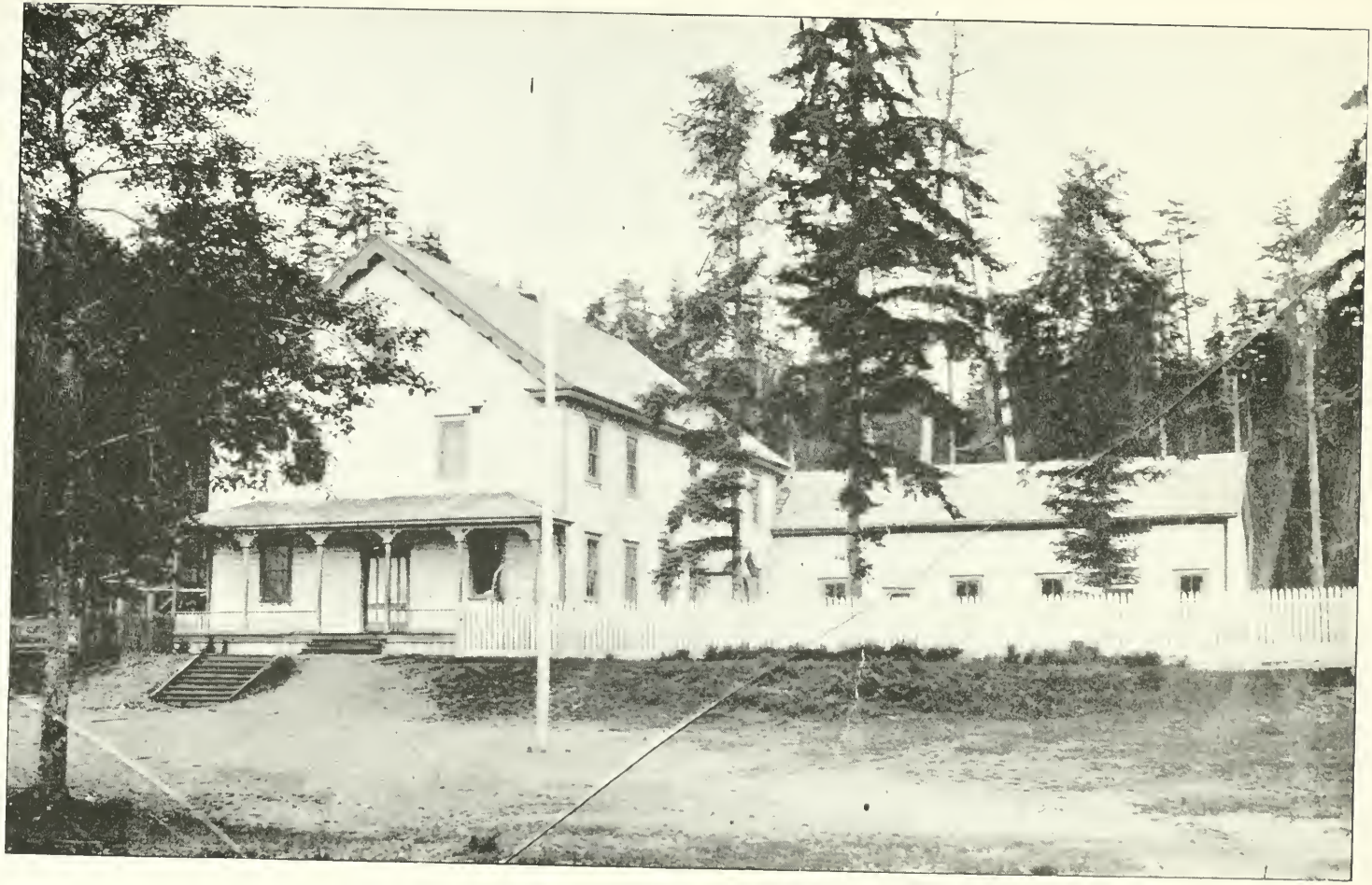


Qu'Appelle Industrial School, N.W.T



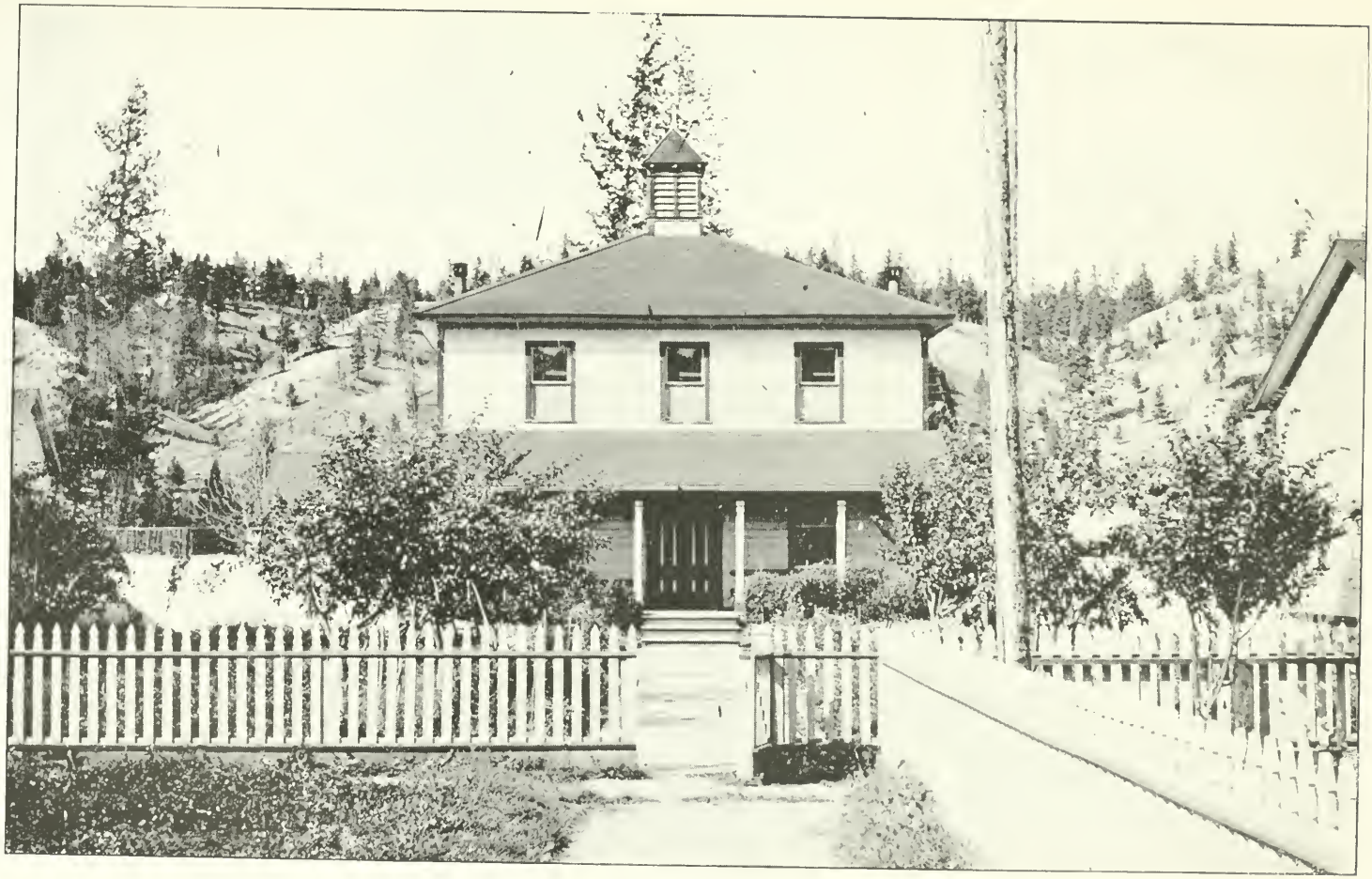
Red Deer Industrial School, Alta.

Regina Industrial School, Assa.—Front of Main Building.



Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.

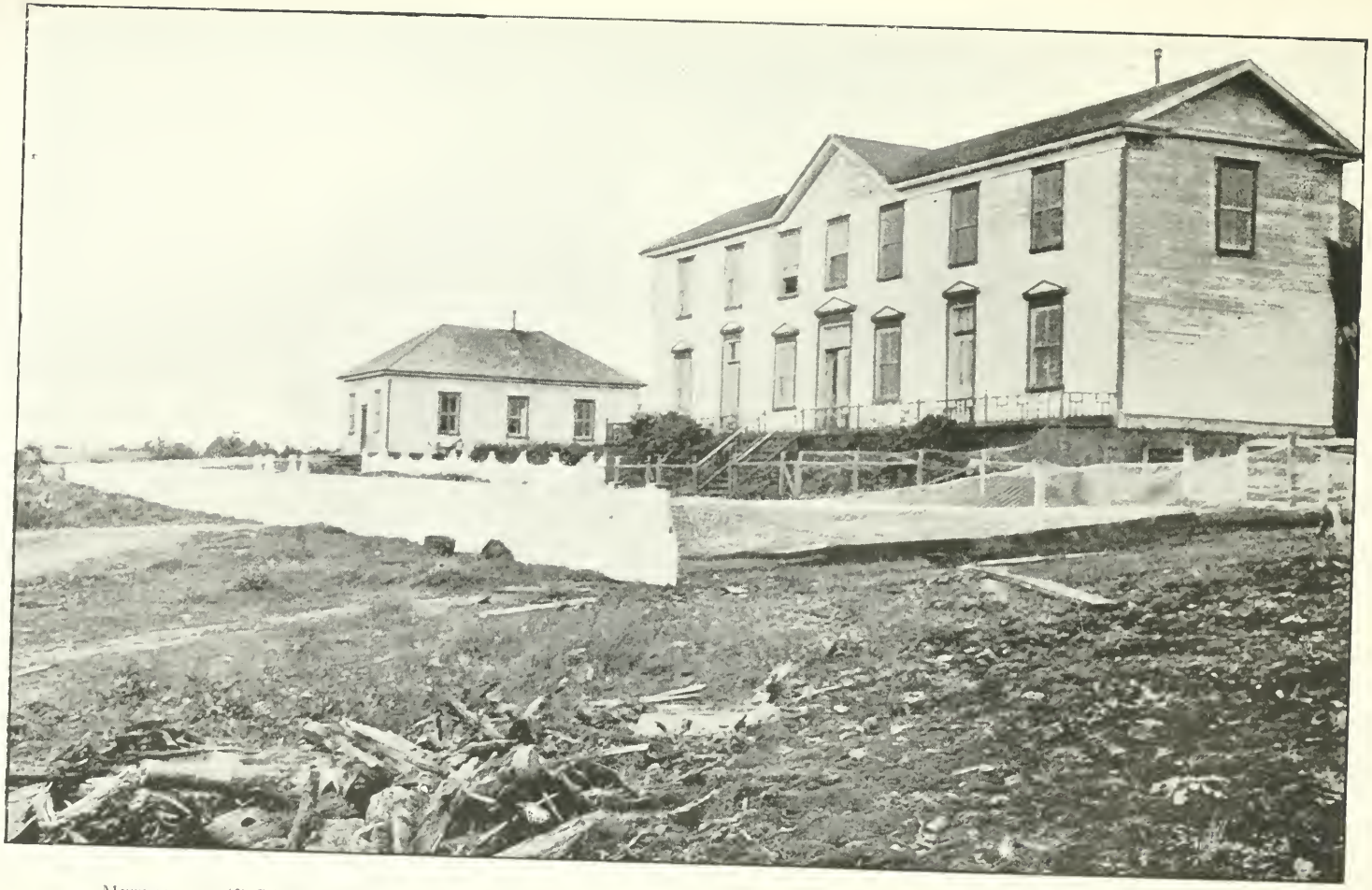
Coqualeetza Industrial Institute, Chilliwack, B.C.—Main Building.



KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.—CENTRE BUILDING.

Industrial School, Kuper Island, B.C.

Lytton Industrial School, Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.



Metlakatla (B.C.) Industrial School (Boys') at close quarters; pupils away, for most part, on summer holidays.

Metlakatla Industrial School, B.C.—Girls' Division.

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Showing Receipts and Expenditure of the various Boarding and Industrial Schools, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

FORT WILLIAM ORPHANAGE, ONT.
(Roman Catholic.)

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		500 00
Contributions from other sources		2,056 00
Clothing, valued at		80 00
Total receipts		2,636 00
Expenditure.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	221 81	
Salaries, caretaker	100 00	
Food	1,698 00	
Clothing	218 00	
Fuel and light	122 00	
Buildings and repairs	3,500 00	
Equipment and furniture	128 00	
Miscellaneous	275 00	
Total expenditure	6,262 81	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		3,626 81
	6,262 81	6,262 81

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.
(Presbyterian.)

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, (per capita)		818 40
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society:—		
Cash	5,965 80	
Clothing, valued at	600 00	
Salaries	1,190 00	7,755 80
Total receipts		8,574 20
Expenditure.		
Salaries	1,190 00	
Food and miscellaneous	1,110 82	
Clothing	600 00	
Fuel	80 00	
Light	28 00	
Buildings and equipment (paid by the W. F. M. S. of the Presbyterian Church)	5,500 00	
Total expenditure	8,508 82	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1903	65 38	
	8,574 20	8,574 20

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.
(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		3,556 40
Grant from Methodist Missionary Society		1,560 00
Value of clothing donated		100 00
Total receipts		5,216 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	100 00	
Salaries	1,580 00	
Groceries	1,651 81	
Dry-goods, boots and moccasins	698 26	
Drugs	13 62	
Hardware, lumber and sundries	334 00	
Coal oil	59 13	
Travelling expenses	140 10	
Freight	593 38	
Postage, telegrams, books	25 05	
Paid for work	100 00	
Total expenditure	5,295 35	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		78 95
	5,295 35	5,295 35

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		4,125 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries (teacher)	500 00	
Food	2,310 00	
Clothing	890 00	
Fuel and light	230 00	
Buildings and repairs	280 00	
Miscellaneous	380 00	
Total expenditure	4,590 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		465 00
	4,590 00	4,590 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.
(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1902		0 12
Government grant		1,378 80
Contributed from other sources		15 00
Value of clothing contributed		350 00
Contributed to salary		900 00
Total receipts		2,643 92
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	900 00	
Food	758 07	
Clothing	419 88	
Fuel and light	327 07	
Buildings and repairs	84 24	
Equipment and furniture	37 45	
Miscellaneous	48 10	
Total expenditure	2,574 81	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1903	69 11	
	2,643 92	2,643 92

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL, ONT.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		2,149 25
Discount on bills		85 89
Value of clothing donated		130 48
Total receipts		2,365 63
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	300 00	
Provisions	1,171 42	
Clothing	447 52	
Equipment including stable expenses	693 66	
Buildings and repairs	155 94	
Miscellaneous, interest, &c	381 02	
Total expenditure	3,149 56	
Deficit, June 30, 1903, paid by mission		783 93
	3,149 56	3,149 56

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.
(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1902		541 70
Government grant		2,871 00
Value of clothing contributed		850 00
Salaries		1,495 00
Contributed from other sources		382 90
Total receipts		6,140 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,721 86	
Food	1,598 82	
Clothing	1,032 31	
Fuel and light	538 45	
Buildings and repairs	357 35	
Equipment	336 95	
Miscellaneous	433 76	
Total expenditure	6,019 50	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1903	121 10	
	6,140 60	6,140 60

BLACKFOOT BOARDING SCHOOLS, N. W. T.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		2,581 80
Other sources, (the church, &c.)		1,294 65
Value of clothing in bales		720 00
Total receipts		4,596 45
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1902	318 26	
Salaries	1,537 50	
Food	1,093 03	
Clothing	799 30	
Fuel and light	277 68	
Repairs	86 95	
Equipment and furnishings	95 95	
Miscellaneous	669 32	
Total expenditure	4,877 99	
Deficit, June 30, 1903		281 54
	4,877 99	4,877 99

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		3,466 20
Other sources (the church, &c.)		1,617 99
Value of clothing in bales		960 00
Total receipts		6,044 19
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1902	360 80	
Salaries	1,618 50	
Food	1,894 06	
Clothing	1,059 86	
Fuel and light	417 60	
Repairs	116 19	
Equipment and furnishings	218 96	
Miscellaneous	736 76	
Total expenditure	6,416 73	
Deficit, June 30, 1903		372 54
	6,416 73	6,416 73

BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		1,371 60
" " (for buildings and repairs)		350 00
Contributions from other sources		412 00
Value of clothing donated		40 00
Total receipts		2,173 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	850 00	
Fuel and light	347 00	
Clothing	215 00	
Food	800 00	
Equipment	250 00	
Repairs	450 00	
Miscellaneous	90 00	
Total expenditure	3,002 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		828 40
	3,002 00	3,002 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		2,976 60
Contributed from other sources		288 00
Donations		550 00
Total receipts		3,814 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,133 30	
Food	1,514 65	
Clothing	250 84	
Fuel and light	395 70	
Furniture	82 04	
Miscellaneous	313 18	
Debt	500 00	
Total expenditure	4,189 71	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		375 11
	4,189 71	4,189 71

CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		1,183 80
" " (for repairs)		400 00
Mission grant		1,200 00
Receipts from other sources		600 00
Total receipts		3,383 80
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, July 1, 1902 (paid by mission)	253 00	
Salaries	950 00	
Food	820 00	
Clothing	450 00	
Fuel and light	260 00	
Painting; well and pump (paid by government grant)	400 00	
Buildings and repairs	250 00	
Equipment and furniture	35 00	
Miscellaneous	70 00	
Total expenditure	3,488 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		104 20
	3,488 00	3,488 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1902		48 56
Government grant		2,880 90
Sale of stock		575 30
Other sources		720 96
Salaries		2,101 00
Clothing (donated)		825 00
Total receipts		7,151 72
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,101 00	
Wages	347 00	
Food	1,825 50	
Clothing	965 00	
Buildings and repairs	275 00	
Equipment	294 25	
Fuel and light	468 00	
Hay	72 00	
Miscellaneous	572 99	
Total expenditure	6,920 74	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1903	230 98	
	7,151 72	7,151 72

COWESSESS' BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		2,858 40
Received from other sources		531 33
Total receipts		3,389 73
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	777 30	
Food	754 91	
Clothing	172 14	
Fuel and light	90 26	
Buildings and repairs	165 17	
Equipment and furniture (paid by the R. C. Mission)	799 35	
Miscellaneous	659 81	
Total expenditure	3,418 94	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		29 21
	3,418 94	3,418 94

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		9,795 33
Government grant (repairs)		500 00
Inspector's board		22 50
Total receipts		10,317 83
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,704 50	
Food	2,548 97	
Clothing	1,678 49	
Fuel and light	271 50	
Buildings and repairs	500 00	
Medical account	14 25	
Freight and express	107 72	
Farm	2,475 50	
Miscellaneous	1,033 83	
Total expenditure	11,334 76	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,016 93
	11,334 76	11,334 76

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, N.W.T.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		4,023 60
" " for repairs		1,000 00
Church Missionary Society		240 00
Proceeds of sales		131 54
Donations		139 05
Band earnings		21 15
Other sources		105 60
Divinity professorship		425 00
C. M. S. for salary		325 00
Value of clothing from Woman's Auxiliary		350 00
Total receipts		6,760 94
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	2,185 57	
Clothing	762 09	
Provisions	1,788 00	
Salaries	1,954 15	
Fuel and light	405 48	
O. H. help	187 15	
Equipment	961 71	
Repairs	1,385 80	
Miscellaneous	647 71	
Total expenditure	10,277 66	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		3,516 72
	10,277 66	10,277 66

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1902		61 56
Government grant		3,085 52
From other sources		45 37
Total receipts		3,192 45
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	950 00	
Food	1,800 00	
Clothing	300 00	
Fuel and light	130 00	
Total expenditure	3,180 00	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1903	12 45	
	3,192 45	3,192 45

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1902		21 08
Government grant		1,039 90
Building from W.F.M.S		814 92
Salaries " "		905 00
From other sources		297 50
Value of clothing contributed		300 00
Total receipts		3,378 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,016 50	
Food	746 03	
Clothing	87 47	
" (W.F.M.S.)	300 00	
General expense	463 21	
Fuel and light	84 95	
Furnishings for house	10 02	
Repairing	9 37	
*Buildings	1,363 68	
Total expenditure	4,081 23	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		702 83
	4,081 23	4,081 23

*NOTE.—Building in course of construction at close of June, 1903. Since then $530 has been received from W.F.M.S.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		2,084 40
" " for tank		100 00
S.P.C.K. and various sources in England		339 84
Clothing, valued at		736 66
Synod grant		622 02
		3,882 92
EXPENDITURE.		
Provisions	1,335 66	
Clothing	918 71	
Wages	820 00	
Fuel and light	123 23	
House equipment and repairs	275 96	
Sundries, hay, oats, &c	409 36	
	3,882 92	3,882 92

HOLY ANGELS BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		2,880 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,000 00	
Food	1,862 00	
Clothing	1,972 00	
Fuel and light	440 00	
Total expenditure	5,274 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		2,394 00
	5,274 00	5,274 00

ISLE À LA CROSSE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		864 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	240 00	
Food	475 00	
Clothing	115 00	
Fuel and light	104 00	
Miscellaneous	43 00	
Total expenditure	977 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		113 00
	977 00	977 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

LESSER SLAVE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		865 80
Northwest government, grant for salaries		400 00
Woman's Auxiliary, grant toward matron's and assistant matron's salaries		250 00
Total receipts		1,515 80
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	650 00	
Other expenditure	1,200 00	
Total expenditure	1,850 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		334 20
	1,850 00	1,850 00

LESSER SLAVE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		2,880 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,500 00	
Food	3,122 70	
Clothing	806 14	
Fuel	5 0 00	
Total expenditure	5,928 84	
Excess of expenditure over receipts (paid by R.C. Mission)		3,048 84
	5,928 84	5,928 84

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		2,160 00
Contributed from other sources		333 00
Total receipts		2,493 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,329 50	
Food	1,235 75	
Clothing	710 00	
Fuel and light	214 20	
Buildings and repairs	137 60	
Equipment and furniture	187 35	
Miscellaneous	243 25	
Freighting	177 65	
Total expenditure	4,235 30	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,742 30
	4,235 30	4,235 30

McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE, N. W. T
(Methodist)

* RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		2,770 80
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,917 00	
Provisions and clothing	2,299 00	
House equipment	101 90	
Ranch account and improvements	314 51	
Bank Exchange $9.75 ; office account $8.25	18 00	
Extra labour	143 00	
Freight	59 24	
Fuel and light $262.60 ; games $5.00	267 60	
Buildings	75 00	
Travelling expenses	80 55	
Water lease	28 00	
Blacksmithing and repairs	130 30	
Drugs	17 10	
Total expenditure	5,451 10	
Deficit, paid by Methodist Missionary Society		2,680 30
	5,451 10	5,451 10

* NOTE :—The statement of receipts was not given by the principal when forwarding his financial statement.

ONION LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N. W. T.
(Church of England.)

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		1,119 60
Territorial government grant towards salary of teacher for non-treaty children		256 80
Grant from Woman's Auxiliary for salary of two of staff		300 00
Value of clothing, bedding and groceries from Woman's Auxiliary		300 00
Received from private sources		2,589 20
Expenditure.		
Salaries	810 00	
Groceries and provisions	1,540 00	
Oil, lamps and lamp fixtures	95 00	
Fuel and stoves	220 00	
New school building	1,700 00	
Repairs and additions to buildings	200 00	
	4,565 00	4,565 00

ONION LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL N. W. T.
(Roman Catholic.)

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		3,094 20
Received from other sources		2,426 24
Total receipts		5,520 44
Expenditure.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	785 97	
Salaries	1,221 15	
Food	2,193 80	
Clothing	692 50	
Fuel and light	259 00	
Miscellaneous	1,652 52	
Total expenditure	6,804 94	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,284 50
	6,804 94	6,804 94

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

PEIGAN BOARDING SCHOOL, N. W. T.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		1,510 20
Other sources, (the church, &c.)		1,135 60
Value of clothing in bales		420 00
Total receipts		3,065 80
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, June 30, 1902	446 42	
Salaries	762 00	
Food	872 67	
Clothing	425 39	
Fuel and light	126 13	
Repairs	26 68	
Equipment and furnishings	46 20	
Miscellaneous	557 40	
Total expenditure	3,262 89	
Deficit, June 30, 1903		197 09
	3,262 89	3,262 89

PEIGAN BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		1,406 40
Donations		464 00
Total receipts		1,870 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	224 37	
Salaries	650 00	
Food	933 83	
Clothing, shoes, &c.	354 42	
Fuel and light	189 15	
Equipment and furniture	44 35	
Repairs	7 55	
Miscellaneous	116 82	
Total expenditure	2,520 49	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		650 09
	2,520 49	2,520 49

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		1,508 55
Church grant for salaries		1,650 00
W. F. M. Society for clothing		500 00
Profit from farm		480 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,034 00	
Food	1,000 00	
Clothing	700 00	
Light, fuel and repairs	200 00	
Miscellaneous	204 55	
	4,138 55	4,138 55

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, N. W. T.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		1,021 20
" " special		225 00
Other sources (the church, &c.)		819 25
Value of clothing in bales		280 00
Total receipts		2,345 45
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1902	365 64	
Salaries	630 50	
Food	665 19	
Clothing	299 90	
Fuel and light	238 20	
Repairs and improvements	377 16	
Equipment and furnishings	70 25	
Miscellaneous	191 59	
Total expenditure	2,838 43	
Deficit, June 30, 1903		492 98
	2,838 43	2,838 43

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

SMOKY RIVER (ST. AUGUSTINE'S) BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		1,080 00
Clothing contributed		50 00
Total receipts		1,130 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	650 00	
School furniture	50 00	
Clothing and shoes	200 00	
Food	480 00	
Fuel and light	180 00	
Miscellaneous	150 00	
Total expenditure	1,710 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		580 00
	1,710 00	1,710 00

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		4,887 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Wages of farmers	720 00	
" baker	240 00	
Food	987 00	
Clothing	505 15	
Fuel and light	82 50	
Buildings and repairs	316 40	
Miscellaneous	115 00	
Deficit, June 30, 1902	6,650 27	
Total expenditure	9,616 32	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		4,729 32
	9,616 32	9,616 32

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		1,080 00
From other sources		525 00
Value of clothing contributed		150 00
Total receipts		1,755 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	912 00	
Salaries	500 00	
Food	1,025 00	
Clothing	450 00	
Fuel and light	160 50	
Buildings	450 00	
Equipment	265 00	
Miscellaneous	680 20	
Total expenditure	4,442 70	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		2,687 70
	4,442 70	4,442 70

WABISCOW LAKE (ST. MARTIN'S) BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		1,080 00
Received from other sources		100 00
Total receipts		1,180 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	700 00	
Food	500 00	
Fuel and light	100 00	
Miscellaneous	50 00	
Total expenditure	1,350 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		170 00
	1,350 00	1,350 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year end d June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

WABISCOW LAKE (ST. JOHN'S) BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (September and December, 1902)		203 98
Contributions from Canada (Easter)		104 13
Salary from Church Missionary Society		750 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Supplies	748 98	
Cow for beef	40 00	
Salary and travelling expenses	81 00	
Miscellaneous freight, &c	188 13	
	1,058 11	1,058 11

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.
(Presbyterian).

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1902		53 72
Government grant		1,800 00
Church contribution		1,907 46
Clothing from church		800 00
From other sources		69 75
Total receipts		4,630 93
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,591 48	
Food	1,291 81	
Clothing	863 36	
Light	36 99	
Buildings and repairs	111 64	
Equipment and furniture	156 18	
Miscellaneous	755 30	
Fire insurance	70 00	
Total expenditure	4,876 76	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		245 83
	4,876 76	4,876 76

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

ALERT BAY GIRLS' HOME, B.C.
(Church of England).

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		357 50
Church Missionary Society		110 00
Other sources		176 00
Total receipts		643 50
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	190 60	
Food	285 10	
Clothing	66 25	
Fuel and light	39 85	
Equipment	37 25	
Miscellaneous	28 15	
Total expenditure	647 20	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		3 70
	647 20	647 20

CLAYOQUOT (BISHOP CHRISTIE) BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.
(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		3,000 00
Special contributions from missionary societies		1,000 00
Amount contributed by way of clothing and meat		260 00
Total receipts		4,260 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	981 53	
Salaries	1,170 00	
Food	1,245 55	
Clothing	330 00	
Fuel and light	20 60	
Buildings and repairs	163 14	
Equipment and furniture	331 17	
Miscellaneous	70 63	
Total expenditure	4,312 62	
Deficit, June 30, 1903		52 62
	4,312 62	4,312 62

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

PORT SIMPSON BOYS' HOME, B.C.
(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		550 50
Methodist Missionary Society grant		500 00
Donations		172 00
Goods sold		16 69
Work of horse		17 20
Shoe-shop for repairs		8 40
Total receipts		1,264 79
EXPENDITURE.		
Matron's salary and travelling expenses	255 00	
Freight and wharfage	31 75	
Fuel and light	117 50	
Wages	11 75	
Dry-goods, boots and shoes	28 05	
Hardware, $27.72; alabastine, $6.50	34 22	
Keep of horse, $15.25; sundries, $17.80	33 05	
Medical supplies, $5.15: boat, $5.00	10 15	
Shoemaker's outfit, $12.65; cooking range, $30.00	42 65	
Groceries and provisions	506 41	
Total expenditure	1,070 53	
Balance, June 30, 1903	194 26	
	1,264 79	1,264 79

PORT SIMPSON GIRL'S HOME, B. C.
(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		1,200 00
Woman's Missionary Society grant		2,882 50
From other sources		1 00
Balance on hand, June 30, 1902		89 23
Total receipts		4,172 73
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,500 00	
Food	1,298 14	
Clothing	368 78	
Fuel and light	317 50	
Buildings and repairs	146 21	
Equipment and furniture	100 80	
Miscellaneous	417 73	
Total expenditure	4,149 16	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1903	23 57	
	4,172 73	4,172 73

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, B. C.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Per capita grant from Dominion Government		3,600 00
Proceeds of farm and garden		1,840 00
Grant from Mission		600 00
From other sources		800 00
Total receipts		6,840 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	200 50	
Salaries	1,560 00	
Food	3,500 00	
Clothing	300 00	
Fuel and light	350 00	
Buildings and repairs	325 00	
Equipment and furniture	250 00	
Miscellaneous	485 00	
Total expenditure	6,970 50	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		130 50
	6,970 50	6,970 50

SQUAMISH BOARDING SCHOOL, B. C.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		2,762 00
Receipts from sales of garden produce		90 20
" " other sources		289 80
" " Church authorities		392 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Insurance and taxes	90 00	
Buildings and repairs	200 00	
Stationery and books	89 25	
Garden seeds	22 10	
Food and clothing	2,639 00	
Boots and shoes	104 10	
Fuel and oil	89 55	
Farm instructor's salary	300 00	
	3,534 00	3,534 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

YALE (ALL HALLOWS) BOARDING SCHOOL, B. C.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash on hand, June 30, 1902		1,244 38
Donations to school building fund		281 72
" housekeeping		286 50
Receipts from sale of fruit, &c		152 00
S. P. C. K. scholarship		240 00
Government grant (per capita)		1,556 50
Catechist's salary		180 00
Total receipts		3,941 10
EXPENDITURE.		
Buildings, painting and repairs	1,526 10	
Housekeeping expenses	1,266 00	
Laundry	158 00	
Travelling expenses	30 00	
Medicine	10 40	
Fuel and oil	155 70	
School books and stationery	26 00	
Freight	132 18	
Head mistress's salary	300 00	
Catechist's salary	180 00	
Gardening	43 05	
Furnishing	68 70	
Postage	8 75	
Boots	12 70	
Dry-goods	7 35	
Total expenditure	3,924 93	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1903	16 17	
	3,941 10	3,941 10

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

MOHAWK INSTITUTE, BRANTFORD, ONT.
(Undenominational.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Less supplies from industrial departments—		
Provisions		1,373 63
Washing, heating, lighting		130 00
Repairs		238 58
Improvements		213 12
Furniture		8 20
Sundries		14 80
General account		866 32
Cash receipts from sales, trade, $127.23; farm, $3,979.00		4,106 23
Government grant (per capita)		5,460 00
Total receipts		12,410 88
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	3,117 51	
Provisions	3,535 96	
Clothing	1,456 17	
Washing, heating, lighting	1,259 48	
Repairs, insurance	279 70	
Furniture, bedding and house sundries	504 27	
Printing, postage and office expenses	36 42	
Travelling expenses	3 25	
Medical expenses	198 57	
Funeral expenses	46 20	
Sundries, school requisites, library, prizes, telephone, &c	295 60	
Materials and wages for industrial departments—		
Farm and garden $3,514 22		
Workshop 1,492 47		
	5,006 69	
Total expenditure	15,739 82	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		3,328 94
	15,739 82	15,739 82

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, ONT.
(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sale of live stock		8,710 59
Proceeds of work in shoe-shop		337 40
Present estimated value of live stock, farm implements, furniture, growing crops, &c., as per inventory, June 30, 1903		17,039 11
Government grant		6,000 00
Total receipts		32,087 10
EXPENDITURE.		
Live stock, farming implements, furniture, growing crops, &c., as per inventory, July 1, 1902	17,135 00	
Salaries of principal, teachers, matron, cook and domestic servants	2,155 69	
Farm labour, $1,543.88; blacksmithing, $108.33	1,652 21	
Farm implements and repairs, $179.36; harness and repairs, $73.25	252 61	
Live stock purchased, $3,911.00; feed, $919.57	4,830 57	
Seed, $92.26; grain and grinding, $472.63	564 89	
Travelling expenses, $250.90; freight and express, $48.21	299 11	
Groceries and provisions, $1,538.12; coal and wood, $150.01	1,688 13	
Books, stationery and printing, $148.76; postage, $27.25	176 01	
Clothing and clothing material, boots and shoes	614 75	
Dry-goods, $343.17; hardware, $327.73	670 90	
Medical attendance, $47.75; drugs and medicine, $21.44	69 19	
Furnishings, $151.25; incidentals, $197.25	348 50	
Pasture and rent of land, $225.27; lighting, $51.46	276 73	
Medical and funeral expenses late Rev. W. W. Shepherd	159 63	
Improvements—tiles and tile draining, $142.48; lumber, $90.78; brick and cement, $890.25; hardware, $74.21; work on barns, $58.00; repairs, $53.37	1,309 09	
Interest on borrowed money	108 45	
Shoe-shop material and shoemaker's wages	211 47	
Total expenditure	32,522 93	
Deficit, June 30, 1903		435 83
	32,522 93	32,522 93

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

SHINGWAUK HOME, ONT.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Contributed by government under per capita grant		3,451 00
" " special purposes		29 22
" from other sources, England		1,407 52
" " Canada		2,378 09
Total receipts		8,065 83
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,669 95	
Food	2,487 80	
Clothing, boots, &c	517 50	
Fuel and light	1,240 97	
Buildings and repairs	325 25	
Equipment and furniture (paid out of school funds)	44 78	
Office expenses, insurance, &c	214 28	
Travelling expenses, children's amusements	49 81	
Hospital expenses, doctor	181 46	
Pocket money	64 51	
Laundry expenses	202 88	
Miscellaneous	63 70	
Total expenditure	8,062 89	
Loss on all trades	188 38	
Deficit, July 1, 1902	889 79	
	9,141 06	
Deficit, June 30, 1903		1,075 23
	9,141 06	9,141 06

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Contributed by government under per capita grant		7,200 00
" from other sources		3,473 97
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,075 50	
Food	3,795 28	
Clothing	1,654 18	
Fuel and light	953 84	
Buildings and repairs	1,642 66	
Equipment and furniture (not paid by government)	349 43	
Miscellaneous	203 08	
	10,673 97	10,673 97

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.
(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand June 30, 1902		0 18
Methodist Missionary Society		12,000 00
Interest and discount		50 65
Farm and live stock		267 04
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance at credit of principal of school, June 30, 1902	0 28	
Farm equipment	46 55	
Repairs	19 40	
Salaries	4,454 34	
Light	213 14	
Carpenter's shop	25 79	
Telegrams	5 67	
Sunday school supplies	20 30	
Extra labour	74 80	
Travelling expenses	53 95	
Fuel	1,114 29	
House expenses	243 93	
Farm	181 40	
Freight	40 23	
Games	53 83	
Office	162 97	
House equipment	578 85	
Transport of pupils from school	111 00	
Provisions	2,508 77	
Clothing	2,295 40	
Refund of school taxes	59 75	
Balance in Merchants Bank	53 23	
	12,317 87	12,317 87

*ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.
(Undenominational.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		15,271 43
" Farm receipts		1,085 13
" Sundry receipts (cash)		925 97
		17,282 53
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	4,271 31	
Material and repairs	530 60	
Stock and equipment	500 36	
Dry-goods and clothing	2,155 59	
Groceries and provisions	4,329 57	
Fuel and light	1,863 29	
Miscellaneous	1,044 49	
Travelling expenses	454 65	
Buildings and fixtures	1,226 70	
Indian department (sundry receipts)	925 97	
	17,282 53	17,282 53

*NOTE.—All expenditure in connection with this school is paid by the government.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

*RUPERTS LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

(Undenominational.)

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Maintenance.		
Band	74 42	
Clothing	1,374 02	
Dispensary	329 76	
Fuel	1,701 36	
Games	67 20	
House expense	422 15	
Light	853 88	
Office	138 75	
Provisions	3,486 25	
School	19 50	
Salaries	3,928 62	
Travelling expenses	336 92	
		12,632 83
Other Expenses.		
Fixtures	1,001 09	
House equipment	363 92	
Repairs	233 23	
Blacksmith-shop	25 72	
Carpenter-shop	14 53	
Farm	848 08	
Printing	4 30	
		2,490 87
Total expenditure		15,123 70

*NOTE.—All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the government.

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic).

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		7,857 01
" (gas machine and fixtures)		485 05
Farm products		168 08
Total receipts		8,510 14
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	579 63	
Provisions	2,617 92	
Clothing	677 77	
Fuel and light	1,147 70	
House and kitchen equipment	184 47	
Salaries	2,379 30	
Miscellaneous	1,291 87	
Total expenditure	8,878 66	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		368 52
	8,878 66	8,878 66

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Church of England).

RECEIPTS.	$ cts	$ cts.
Government grant, (per capita)		11,481 66
" " for buildings, repairs, drugs, medical attendance, &c.		1,126 24
Contributions from other sources		729 75
Total receipts		13,337 65
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	214 75	
Salaries	4,220 45	
Food	4,019 46	
Clothing	1,439 10	
Fuel and light	1,496 34	
Buildings and repairs	1,062 78	
Equipment and furnishing	517 78	
Miscellaneous	666 99	
Total expenditure	13,637 65	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		300 00
	13,637 65	13,637 65

*CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Undenominational.)

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	2,476 70	
Food	2,918 38	
Clothing	867 03	
Furnishing	91 64	
Management	1,674 03	
Buildings	232 35	
Total expenditure		8,257 13

*NOTE.—All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the government.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita), balance 1901-2		1,216 38
" " year 1902-3		25,005 79
" above per capita grant, for buildings, medical attendance, repairs, stationery and postage		2,248 24
Amount earned by shops and sundry sales		2,964 24
Total receipts		31,434 65
EXPENDITURE.		
Unpaid accounts, 1901-2	1,902 74	
Salaries—		
Out of per capita grant	$ 7,909 70	
Above " "	600 00	
	8,509 70	
Clothing	3,119 47	
Provisions	7,403 02	
Fuel and light	2,999 72	
Buildings and repairs—		
Out of per capita grant	$ 749 51	
Above " "	1,186 58	
	1,936 09	
Equipment and furniture—		
Out of per capita grant	$ 485 68	
Above " "	272 25	
	757 93	
Miscellaneous—		
Out of per capita grant	$ 5,909 09	
Above " "	189 41	
	6,098 50	
Total expenditure	32,727 17	
Deficit, June 30, 1903		1,292 52
	32,727 17	32,727 17

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash on hand, July 1, 1902		27 92
Methodist Missionary Society		8,514 65
Indian department—direct per capita grant		745 23
" " repairs		524 41
Sundry sales and discount		1,179 78
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	3,606 65	
Provisions	2,435 57	
Clothing	1,478 11	
Fuel	375 30	
Light	78 81	
Buildings and repairs	997 10	
Equipment	563 23	
Miscellaneous	1,449 84	
Cash on hand, June 30, 1903	7 38	
	10,991 99	10,991 99

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1902		76 08
Government grant (per capita)		10,631 94
Proceeds of sale of farm produce		1,000 78
Grants for buildings and repairs		780 00
From other sources		4,189 54
Government grant due		160 63
Total receipts		16,838 97
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	4,073 76	
Food	3,749 36	
Clothing	1,422 88	
Fuel and light	2,424 57	
Equipment and furniture	165 43	
Buildings and repairs	780 00	
Transport of pupils	707 65	
Freight and clothing	78 62	
Miscellaneous—out of per capita grant	877 67	
" —above " "	2,637 64	
Total expenditure	16,917 58	
Unpaid accounts and salaries	5,863 01	
	22,780 59	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		5,941 62
	22,780 59	22,780 59

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash on hand, June 30, 1902		37 94
Government grant 1902-1903		8,053 44
" " due school for June quarter 1903		807 69
" " for repairs		650 00
Farm produce and live stock sold		3,054 50
Earnings from shops		25 23
Balance		1,071 12
Total receipts		13,699 32

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Deficit, June 30, 1902	1,471 13	
Salaries	4,670 80	
Food	2,610 93	
Clothing	1,596 19	
Fuel and light	1,054 58	
Repairs	719 72	
Equipment and sundries	472 17	
Live stock purchased	1,103 80	
Total expenditure		13,699 32
By balance	1,071 12	
Less cash on hand, June 30, 1903	325 31	
Actual deficit for year 1902-1903	745 81	

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		1,935 89
Church Missionary Society's grant		463 20
Repairs to agent's house and school		461 82
Miscellaneous receipts		10 25
Total receipts		2,871 16

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	1,251 50	
Food	940 15	
Clothing	445 30	
Fuel and light	141 25	
Equipment	135 60	
Repairs	42 75	
Miscellaneous	296 30	
Total expenditure	3,252 85	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		381 69
	3,252 85	3,252 85

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, B.C.
(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		8,805 28
Receipts from sale of produce, shoe-shop receipts, &c.		2,629 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	3,322 60	
Food	2,499 97	
Clothing	663 01	
Fuel and light	298 70	
Buildings and repairs	956 98	
Equipment and furniture (including house furnishing, shoe-shop supplies, books and stationery, medical expenses, drugs, hardware, freight, &c.)	3,693 62	
	11,434 88	11,434 88

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1902		29 85
Government grant		6,497 85
From other sources		10 46
Total receipts		6,538 16
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,790 00	
Food	1,518 71	
Clothing	676 21	
Fuel and light	201 05	
Buildings and repairs	589 29	
Equipment and furniture	193 12	
Miscellaneous	473 58	
Total expenditure	6,441 96	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1903	96 20	
	6,538 16	6,538 16

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		6,500 00
Farm produce sold		200 00
Total receipts		6,700 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	530 00	
Salaries	1,160 00	
Food	3,125 00	
Clothing	1,345 00	
Fuel and light	225 00	
Buildings and repairs	350 00	
Miscellaneous	150 00	
Total expenditure	6,885 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		185 00
	6,885 00	6,885 00

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		6,500 00
Contributions from other sources		332 75
Total receipts		6,832 75
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	362 07	
Salaries	2,870 00	
Food	1,828 65	
Clothing	784 18	
Fuel and light	69 27	
Buildings and repairs	236 77	
Equipment and furniture	478 94	
Miscellaneous	456 97	
Total expenditure	7,086 85	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		254 10
	7,086 85	7,086 85

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903—*Con.*

LYTTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		486 00
Other contributions		5,554 71
Total receipts		5,955 57
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,176 41	
Food	433 69	
Clothing	350 00	
Fuel and light	20 68	
Buildings and repairs	663 60	
Equipment and furniture (paid by private contribution)	665 43	
Miscellaneous	1,497 78	
Total expenditure	5,807 59	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1903	147 98	
	5,955 57	5,955 57

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.
(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		5,349 55
Board and lodging of Mr. W. McLaughlin		225 11
For work done by instructor and pupils		142 50
From Dept of Indian Affairs for material and making desks for day school		26 20
For repairs to Indian agency		21 50
Farm produce sold		49 44
Grant from government for material for new building		105 29
Total receipts		5,919 59
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, June 30, 1903	761 15	
Salaries	1,255 19	
Laundry and other work	223 00	
Food	2,243 62	
Clothing	1,041 32	
Fuel and light	558 43	
Buildings and repairs (from per capita grant)	142 48	
Equipment and furniture " "	127 18	
" one boiler (from special grant)	28 12	
Miscellaneous (from per capita grant)	241 84	
Total expenditure	6,622 33	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		702 74
	6,622 33	6,622 33

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1903.—*Con.*

WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.
(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		4,650 76
Grant from corporation of O.M.I		608 28
Contributed by way of clothing		10 00
Total receipts		5,269 04
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1902	3,067 57	
Interest on $3,000 loan	150 00	
Salaries	2,510 00	
Food	1,354 00	
Clothing	744 65	
Light	120 00	
Buildings and repairs	105 00	
Equipment and furniture	357 64	
Miscellaneous	67 75	
Total expenditure	8,476 61	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		3,207 57
	8,476 61	8,476 61

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	C. B. Oakley	Methodist
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss Isa Whitlock	Undenominational
Bear Creek	"	"	" Grace Clarke	"
Buzwah	Manitoulin Island.	Manitowaning	J. Koehmstedt	Roman Catholic
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Jean Govenlock	Undenominational
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	Rev. W. Geo. Evans.	Methodist
Fort William (boys)	Fort William.	Western	Sister M. Ambrose	Roman Catholic.
" (girls)	"	"	"	"
French Bay	Saugeen.	Saugeen	T. J. Wallace	Undenominational
Garden River (R.C)	Garden River.	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. J. A. Drolet, S.J.	Roman Catholic
" (C.E.)	"	"	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
*Georgina Island	Georgina Island.	Rama	Hugh L. Tweed	Methodist
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Thomas Whitebeans.	"
Golden Lake	Golden Lake.	Golden Lake	Miss Charlotte Casey	Roman Catholic
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	Parry Sound	W. H. S. Meredith	Undenominational
†Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Alnwick	Matthew E. Sutton	"
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Miss Ethel E. Jacobs	"
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Western	Mrs. J. H. McKay.	Roman Catholic
Mattawa	At Mattawa		Sister St. Gregory.	"
Michipicoten	Michipicoten.	Sault Ste. Marie	Miss Katie O'Connor	"
†Missanabie	At Missanabie	"	John H. Smeltzer	Undenominational
Mississagi River	Manitoulin Island.	Thessalon	Anastasia Brissette.	Roman Catholic
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	MissCarrieMummery	Undenominational
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	Rice Lake	Alfred McCue	"
Muncey	Caradoc	Caradoc	John Case	Church of England
Naughton	Whitefish Lake.	Manitowaning.	J. A. Windsor	Methodist
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Miss Mary G. Bogle.	Undenominational
Nipissing	Nipissing	Parry Sound	" Tena McLeod.	"
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	Oneida	Levi Doxtator	Church of England
" No. 3	"	"	Mrs. C. A. Vollick.	Methodist
Pic River	Pic River	Western	Moses Madwayosh.	Roman Catholic
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Eva McIver.	Undenominational
Rama	Rama	Rama	Rev. John Lawrence	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	Parry Sound	J. E. Armour	"
Sagamook	Spanish River	Thessalon	Elizabeth A. Lensch.	Roman Catholic
Saugeen	Saugeen	Saugeen	Martha Broadfoot	Undenominational
Scotch Settlement	"	"	John Burr	"
Serpent River	Serpent River.	Thessalon	J. de Lamorandiere.	Roman Catholic
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	Miss Susie McDevitt	Undenominational
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	Mrs. Benj. Fuller	Church of England
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Adéle Duhamel.	Roman Catholic
Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Isabella McIver	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Peter Hunks	"
" " No. 2	" "	" "	John Clark.. / Miss Pearl Hill, Ass't	"
" " No. 3	" "	" "	Walter Davis.	"
" " No. 5	" "	" "	John Lickers	"
" " No. 6	" "	" "	Elam D. Bearfoot	"
" " No. 7	" "	" "	Arthur E. White	"
" " No. 9	" "	" "	MissBeatrice Russell	"
" " No. 10	" "	" "	" Sara Davis	"
" " No. 11	" "	" "	T. W. Draper	"

* School closed during March quarter, 1903. † Indian children attend white school. Fees paid by De-

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1903.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Ontario.
300 00	Band	19	15	34	13	16	6	7	2	3	....	Alnwick.
250 00	"	12	8	20	10	9	5	4	....	2	....	Back Settlement.
250 00	Band $200; Vote $50	12	9	21	9	17	2	2	....	....	....	Bear Creek.
300 00	Vote	10	5	15	6	8	5	1	1	....	....	Buzwah.
305 00	Band	10	6	16	9	9	2	1	4	....	....	Cape Croker.
300 00	"	13	16	29	15	15	8	6	....	....	....	Christian Island.
550 00	Vote	14	....	14	6	7	1	5	1	....	....	Fort William (boys).
		....	20	20	8	14	2	4	....	....	....	" (girls).
300 00	Band	9	14	23	14	13	5	2	3	....	....	French Bay.
600 00	Band $300; Vote $300	23	29	52	27	24	6	10	12	....	....	Garden River (R.C.)
300 00	Band	18	22	40	14	21	13	6	....	....	....	" (C.E.)
300 00	Band $150; Vote $150	13	7	20	7	3	7	6	4	....	....	Georgina Island.
300 00	Vote	15	13	28	14	12	5	3	3	5	....	Gibson.
300 00	"	16	9	25	10	15	6	3	1	....	....	Golden Lake.
250 00	Band $100; Vote $150	9	17	26	8	15	7	3	....	1	....	Henvey Inlet.
100 00	Band	4	4	8	3	2	4	1	1	....	....	Hiawatha.
250 00	"	7	12	19	5	10	4	2	3	....	....	Kettle Point.
250 00	Vote	10	10	20	10	4	11	5	....	....	....	Lake Helen.
100 00	"	14	16	30	24	10	12	4	4	....	....	Mattawa.
300 00	"	7	5	12	6	3	3	3	3	....	....	Michipicoten.
....	....	12	12	24	18	16	8	....	....	....	....	Missanabie.
250 00	Vote	15	6	21	8	16	3	2	....	....	....	Mississagi River.
350 00	Band	28	21	49	22	16	10	10	9	4	....	Moraviantown.
200 00	"	16	10	26	16	6	10	4	5	1	....	Mud Lake.
200 00	Vote	8	9	17	6	8	5	1	2	1	..	Muncey.
300 00	"	7	5	12	7	8	2	....	2	....	....	Naughton.
300 00	Band	15	12	27	13	12	8	3	4	....	....	New Credit.
250 00	"	14	11	25	15	16	1	5	2	1	.	Nipissing.
150 00	Vote	8	10	18	14	5	6	4	3	....	....	Oneida No. 2.
300 00	"	16	14	30	14	9	9	7	5	....	....	" No. 3.
250 00	"	13	3	16	5	7	2	6	1	....	....	Pic River.
300 00	Band	17	7	24	10	14	5	2	3	....	....	Port Elgin.
300 00	Band $125; Vote $175	20	28	48	22	17	10	7	10	4	....	Rama.
200 00	Band	14	10	24	8	9	4	7	3	1	....	River Settlement.
250 00	"	28	14	42	14	29	9	2	2	....	....	Ryerson.
250 00	Vote	14	12	26	19	13	9	4	....	....	....	Sagamook.
300 00	Band	17	11	28	17	10	10	6	1	1	....	Saugeen.
300 00	"	14	14	28	18	10	7	6	5	....	....	Scotch Settlement.
250 00	Vote	7	3	10	6	8	1	1	....	....	....	Serpent River.
250 00	Band $100; Vote $150	16	10	26	7	17	5	4	....	....	....	Shawanaga.
300 00	Band	10	9	19	7	8	10	1	....	....	....	Sheguiandah.
250 00	Band	17	16	33	17	28	3	....	2	....	....	Sheshegwaning.
300 00	"	7	10	17	7	7	2	3	2	3	....	Sidney Bay.
		27	23	50	22	19	13	9	2	5	2	Six Nations No. 1.
		48	54	102	43	39	13	20	10	11	9	" " No. 2.
		30	20	50	18	27	11	7	3	2	....	" " No. 3.
		30	21	51	21	17	15	7	6	5	1	" " No. 5.
2,950 00	Band $2,500; Vote $450	16	21	37	17	22	9	4	....	1	1	" " No. 6.
		32	30	62	21	35	19	7	1	....	....	" " No. 7.
		15	18	33	15	9	8	8	2	6	....	" " No. 9.
		27	25	52	19	21	16	6	5	4	....	" " No. 10.
		18	25	43	18	19	14	5	4	1	....	" " No. 11.

partment.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*				
Skene	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Miss A. E. McKelvie	Undenominational
South Bay	South Bay	Manitowaning	" Zoé St James	Roman Catholic
Spanish River	Spanish River	Thessalon	" Carrie Morley	Church of England
St Clair	Sarnia	Sarnia	" A. M. Matthews	Methodist
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitowaning	" Ida H. Ferguson	Church of England
Thomas	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Miller	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Lilian Prickett	"
* " (Western)	"	"	" Susan Brant	"
† " (Central)	"	"	" Charlotte Cronk	"
" (Mission)	"	"	" Edith M. Goode	"
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Albert Sahguj	Church of England
" " No. 2	" "	" "	Joseph Sampson	Methodist
" " No. 3	" "	" "	A. Miskokomon	Undenominational
West Bay	West Bay	Gore Bay	Miss Anna R. Peacock	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	Manitowaning	Mrs. Harriet King	" "
Whitefish River	Whitefish River	"	J. C. Ross	Church of England
Wikwemikong (boys)	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	"	Albert A. Capps	Roman Catholic
" (girls)	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	"	Miss Emily Frawley	" "
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	"	" Louise Bonnot	" "
Total Ontario				
QUEBEC.				
‡Becancourt	Becancourt	Becancourt	Alphonsine Dumont	Roman Catholic
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. Marie du Carmel	"
Caughnawaga (boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter J. Delisle (pl.)	"
			Peter Williams (asst.)	"
" (girls)	"	"	Miss Lucie Street (pl.)	"
			Mrs. A. Beauvais (as.)	"
§ " (mission)	"	"	Miss Leah Wilson	Methodist
Cornwall Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	David A. Benedict	Undenominational
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Stanislas (pl.)	Roman Catholic
			Sr. St. J. DuChantal (a)	"
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Annie O'Connor	"
Maria	Maria	Maria	Miss Mary E. Hall	"
Oka (country)	Oka	Oka	Miss P. Henderson	Methodist
" (village)	"	"	Miss Elizabeth Sly	"
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Mrs. O. P. Dufresne	Roman Catholic
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Miss Mary Isaac	"
St. Francis (Prot.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Rev. H. O. Loiselle	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Sr. Mary Josephine	Roman Catholic
" "	"	"	Sr. Jeanne Françoise	"
St. Regis	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss Ethel Sims	Undenominational
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Timiskaming	James MacCarragher	Roman Catholic
Total, Quebec				

*School closed September and December quarters 1902. No teacher.
†School closed September quarter 1902. No teacher.
‡ Indian children attend white school. Fees paid by department.
§ School closed September quarter. 1902. No teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1903.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Ontario—*Concluded.*
200 00	Band	4	4	8	4	3	....	5	....	....	....	Skene.
200 00	"	14	15	29	19	17	6	5	....	1	....	South Bay.
200 00	Vote	5	5	10	4	8	1	1	....	....	....	Spanish River
300 00	Band	16	24	40	14	19	7	7	6	1	....	St. Clair.
225 00	Vote	8	7	15	8	11	2	2	....	....	....	Sucker Creek.
362 50	Band	16	21	37	18	13	6	5	6	7	....	Thomas.
137 50	"	31	28	59	29	30	12	11	4	2	....	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
225 00	"	19	12	31	17	16	6	6	2	1	....	* " (Western).
130 00	"	15	17	32	13	21	5	1	3	2	....	† " (Central).
225 00	"	29	20	49	20	18	24	4	2	1	....	" (Mission).
200 00	"	22	20	42	12	22	6	10	4	....	....	Walpole Island No. 1.
300 00	Vote	23	15	38	19	20	9	5	4	....	....	" " No. 2
300 00	Band	17	11	28	12	15	3	7	3	....	....	" " No. 3.
250 00	"	11	24	35	19	25	9	1	....	....	....	West Bay.
250 00	"	8	8	16	8	4	9	3	....	....	....	Whitefish Lake.
250 00	Vote	6	8	14	8	7	1	5	1	....	....	Whitefish River.
300 00	"	22	....	22	5	20	1	1	....	....	....	Wikwemikong (boys).
300 00	"	....	20	20	7	14	1	4	1	....	....	" (girls)
200 00	"	11	5	16	8	7	6	2	1	....	....	Wikwemikongsing
....		1088	995	2083	946	1014	485	321	173	77	13	Total Ontario.
												Quebec.
40 00	Vote	2	1	3	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	Becancourt.
300 00	"	18	34	52	35	21	18	13	....	....	....	Bersimis.
450 00	"	116	....	116	43	95	10	3	6	2	..	Caughnawaga (boys).
300 00	"											
300 00	"	....	73	73	40	32	9	16	16	....	....	" (girls).
200 00	"											
125 00	"	5	9	14	6	12	....	1	1	....	....	" (mission).
350 00	"	23	19	42	15	30	7	4	1	....	....	Cornwall Island.
150 00	"	29	27	56	40	32	14	9	1	....	....	Lorette.
150 00	"											
300 00	Band	14	28	42	10	18	19	4	1	....	....	Maniwaki.
150 00	Vote	14	7	21	9	....	8	5	4	4	....	Maria.
100 00	"	12	8	20	10	10	4	5	1	....	....	Oka (country).
125 00	"	17	13	30	15	14	8	2	3	3	....	" (village).
150 00	"	20	25	45	25	6	4	11	5	11	8	Pointe Bleue.
200 00	"	23	19	42	22	30	2	7	1	....	2	Restigouche.
250 00	"	5	6	11	8	3	1	3	3	....	1	St. Francis (Prot.)
290 00	"	44	25	69	52	42	5	10	5	7	....	" (R.C.)
250 00	"											
350 00	"	22	18	40	13	24	10	6	....	....	....	St. Regis.
300 00	"	30	29	59	22	18	22	10	4	3	2	Timiskaming.
....		394	341	735	366	389	142	109	52	30	13	Total, Quebec.

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County	John L. DeVany	Roman Catholic
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton Co.	Charles Bernard	"
*Half-way River	Franklin Manor	Cumberl'd County.	Miss E. M. Boomer	"
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou "	Miss C. McDonald	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	Alex. McDougall	"
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester "	Miss Jessie Scott	"
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg "	Miss Minnie A. Shea	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond "	John Langley	"
Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Hants "	Robert J. Logan	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	Inverness "	A. J. McLennan	"
Total, Nova Scotia				
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Miss Bessie A. Dalton	Roman Catholic
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	" M. Natalie Babin	" "
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	" Lucy B. Walsh	" "
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Western	" M. C. Monaghan	" "
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	" M. J. Rush	" "
Tobique	Tobique	"	" P. M. Goodine	" "
Total, New Brunswick				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P.E.I. Superintendency.	Casimir J. Poirier	Roman Catholic
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Ahousaht	Ahousaht	West Coast	John W. Russell	Presbyterian
Aiyansh	Kitladamicks	Northwest Coast	Rev. J. B. McCullagh	Church of England
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	Mrs. Elizabeth Hall	" "
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	"	Miss Mary A. Beatty	Methodist
†Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Northwest Coast	" A. E. Nordschow	"
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	Kwawkewlth	Rev. R. J. Walker	"
‡Clayoquot	Opitsat	West Coast	" Charles Moser	Roman Catholic
†Gitwingak	Kitwingar	Babine	" Alfred E. Price	Church of England
‡Glen Vowell	Sikedach	"	J. P. Thorkildson	Salvation Army
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwawkewlth	E. A. Bird	Church of England
Kincolith	Kincolith	Northwest Coast	Rev. W. H. Collison	" "
Kita-maat	Kita-maat	" "	Miss Neata Markland	Methodist
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	" "	Rev. R. W. Gurd	Church of England
‡Kishfiax	Kishfiax	Babine	" W. H. Price	Methodist
Kyaquot	Kyaquot	West Coast	" E. Sobey	Roman Catholic
Massett	Massett	Northwest Coast	" W. E. Collison	Church of England
Metlakahtla	Metlakahtla	" "	Miss Helena Jackson	" "
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	Mrs. E. Nicholas	Methodist
‡Nitanit	Claoose	West Coast	Rev. Wm. J. Stone	"
Ohiaht	No. 8, Haines Isl'd.	"	Alexander McKee	Presbyterian
Port Essington	Skeena	Northwest Coast	Miss Kate Tranter	Methodist
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	" "	Charles M. Richards	"

* Indian children attend white school. Fees paid by department. † New school. The first return

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1903.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standards.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Nova Scotia.
300 00	Vote	11	9	20	11	11	3	4	....	2	...	Bear River.
250 00	"	15	10	25	6	16	2	3	....	4	....	Eskasoni.
100 00	"	3	5	8	2	4	3	....	....	1	....	Half-way River.
300 00	"	13	7	20	13	6	4	4	3	3	...	Indian Cove.
200 00	"	12	8	20	7	10	5	2	3	..	....	Middle River.
250 00	"	12	11	23	11	3	4	6	4	5	1	Millbrook.
300 00	"	4	7	11	6	1	4	....	2	1	3	New Germany.
250 00	"	15	13	28	7	17	8	1	2	.	..	Salmon River.
300 00	"	11	6	17	5	10	3	2	1	1	...	Shubenacadie.
250 00	"	19	16	35	11	19	11	4	1	....	.	Whycocomagh.
.....	.....	115	92	207	79	97	47	26	16	17	4	Total, Nova Scotia.
												New Brunswick.
250 00	Vote	8	12	20	6	17	....	2	....	1	...	Burnt Church.
250 00	"	21	21	42	10	29	5	4	4	.....	....	Big Cove.
250 00	"	8	9	17	10	6	3	5	1	....	2	Eel Ground.
250 00	"	14	10	24	16	8	8	1	....	4	3	Kingsclear.
250 00	"	12	10	22	17	6	7	4	3	2	...	St. Mary's.
240 00	Vote, $150; Band, $90.	7	18	25	15	11	9	2	1	2	....	Tobique.
.....	.....	70	80	150	74	77	32	18	9	9	5	Total, New Brunswick.
												Prince Edward Island.
300 00	Vote	17	13	30	15	13	5	7	4	...	1	Lennox Island.
												British Columbia.
300 00	Vote	25	23	48	25	15	13	8	12	....	....	Ahousaht.
300 00	"	18	7	25	20	13	5	1	4	2	....	Aiyansh.
300 00	"	21	19	40	17	22	10	3	3	1	1	Alert Bay.
300 00	"	28	28	56	25	29	11	11	5	....	....	Bella Bella.
300 00	"	15	10	25	8	15	7	3	....	....	....	Bella Coola.
300 00	"	19	6	25	10	18	5	2	....	....	...	Cape Mudge.
300 00	"	11	2	13	4	7	6	....	....	....	....	Clayoquot.
300 00	"	9	18	27	15	13	11	3	...	....	....	Gitwingak.
.....	.....	8	7	15	9	13	2	....	....	....	....	Glen Vowell.
300 00	Vote	14	10	24	8	13	7	4	....	....	....	Gwayasdums.
300 00	"	26	26	52	31	21	16	7	8	....	....	Kincolith.
300 00	"	26	28	54	27	27	11	7	9	....	....	Kita-maat.
300 00	"	20	15	35	19	8	9	7	7	....	4	Kitkahtla.
300 00	"	18	23	41	24	37	3	1	....	....	....	Kishfiax.
300 00	"	7	7	14	7	10	3	1	....	....	....	Kyaquot.
300 00	"	25	21	46	21	32	12	2	....	....	....	Massett.
300 00	"	16	17	33	16	22	5	3	1	2	....	Metlakahtla.
300 00	"	7	14	21	8	10	5	4	2	....	...	Nanaimo.
300 00	"	9	12	21	9	17	3	1	....	....	....	Nitanit.
300 00	"	11	15	26	10	20	1	5	....	....	...	Ohiaht.
300 00	"	19	23	42	20	25	11	6	....	....	....	Port Essington.
400 00	"	54	26	80	22	48	13	14	5	....	....	Port Simpson.

received was for the March quarter, 1903. ‡ No return received for the Se tember quarter, 1902.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*				
Quamichan	Quamichan	Cowichan	Geo. C. Van Goethem	Roman Catholic
Saanich	Saanich	"	Wm. Thompson	Church of England
Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Is	Northwest Coast	Miss M. Stevenson	Methodist
Somenos	Somenos	Cowichan	Miss Alois S. Stern	Roman Catholic
Songhees	Songhees	"	Sister M. Berchmans	"
Tsartlip	Tsartlip	"	Miss Virginia Hagan	"
Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast	Rev. M. Swartout	Presbyterian
Total, British Columbia				
MANITOBA.				
*Assabasca	Rainy River	Rat Portage	Joseph Dargue	Undenominational
*Berens River	Berens River	Berens River	Miss Sara A. Kitchen	Methodist
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Nathan Settee	Church of England
†Black River	Black River	Berens River	George Slater	"
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	Clandeboye	W. Sweetman	"
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	Pas	Reginald Taylor	"
Couchiching	Couchiching	Couchiching	J. H. Dubois	Roman Catholic
Crane River	Crane River	Manitowapah	John Moar	Church of England
‡Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Berens River	A. Sinclair	Methodist
Cumberland	Cumberland	Pas	Charles Quinney	Church of England
Eagle Lake	Eagle Lake	Savanne	Arthur J. Bruce	"
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Theresa Beaubien	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rev. Geo. Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Robert Bruce	"
Fisher River	Fisher River	Berens River	Miss Eva Savage	Methodist
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	Sydney B. Barrett	Church of England
" " (R.C.)	"	"	W. George Gow	Roman Catholic
‡Frenchman's Head	Lac Seul	Savanne	R. F. MacDougall	Church of England
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	Pas	M. J. Simpson	"
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	Berens River	John Sinclair	"
Islington	Islington	Rat Portage	J. S. Newton	"
*Jackhead	Jackhead	Berens River	M. Sanderson	"
Lac Seul (Canoe River)	Lac Seul	Savanne	D. W. Wood	"
" (Treaty Point)	"	"	Rev. T. H. Pritchard	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapah	Louis E. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	T. H. Dobbs	Church of England
‡Little Forks	Little Forks	Couchiching	D. W. Wood	"
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatch'wn	Manitowapah	John E. Favell	"
†Long Sault	Long Sault	Couchiching	Francis E. Ward	"
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	"	R. H. Bagshaw	"
*Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	James Settee	Church of England
Muckle's Creek	St. Peters	Clandeboye	Catherine Fitzgerald	" "
Pas	Pas	Pas	Ron'ld F. McDougall	" "
Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapah	Rev. P. Bousquet	Roman Catholic
*Poplar River	Poplar River	Berens River	James F. Blackford	Methodist
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	Thomas Bear	Church of England
Rossville	Norway House	Berens River	Miss Laura Lousley	Methodist
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay	Manitowapah	" Olive Goulet	Roman Catholic
Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	Pas	Louis Cochrane	Church of England
†Stangecoming	Stangecoming	Couchiching	Henry Girard	Roman Catholic
St. Peters (North)	St. Peters	Clandeboye	Lewis LeClair	Church of England

* No return received for September quarter, 1902.
† School closed during the September and December quarter, 1902.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												British Columbia—*Con.*
300 00	Vote	22	1	23	13	10	11	2	....	....	....	Quamichan.
300 00	"	18	2	20	13	7	4	4	4	1	....	Saanich.
300 00	"	13	12	25	11	10	8	6	1	....	....	Skidegate.
300 00	"	16	6	22	9	16	3	3	....	....	....	Somenos.
300 00	"	4	8	12	8	2	6	1	3	....	....	Songhees.
300 00	"	15	6	21	10	7	14	....	....	....	....	Tsartlip.
300 00	"	14	12	26	14	15	6	5	....	....	....	Ucluelet.
.. ..	....	508	404	912	433	502	221	114	64	6	5	Total, British Columbia.
												Manitoba.
300 00	Vote	16	17	33	8	9	11	13	....	....	....	Assabasca.
300 00	"	26	24	50	18	48	1	1	....	....	....	Berens River.
300 00	"	20	21	41	11	35	5	1	....	....	....	Big Eddy.
300 00	"	3	5	8	4	4	3	1	....	....	....	Black River.
300 00	"	8	10	18	6	8	8	2	....	....	....	Brokenhead.
300 00	"	13	12	25	10	14	3	8	....	....	....	Chemawawin.
300 00	"	18	9	27	13	16	8	3	....	....	....	Couchiching.
300 00	"	11	2	13	7	7	4	2	....	....	....	Crane River.
300 00	"	15	5	20	8	15	4	1	....	....	....	Cross Lake.
300 00	"	15	11	26	10	22	4	....	....	....	....	Cumberland.
300 00	"	10	6	16	7	8	4	4	....	....	....	Eagle Lake.
300 00	"	6	6	12	9	7	2	3	....	....	....	Ebb and Flow Lake.
300 00	"	8	10	18	11	10	6	....	2	....	....	Fairford (Upper).
300 00	"	16	15	31	16	18	2	11	....	....	....	" (Lower).
300 00	"	27	20	47	18	34	5	1	7	....	....	Fisher River.
300 00	"	16	13	29	10	26	1	2	....	....	....	Fort Alexander (Upper.)
300 00	"	17	9	26	11	21	5	....	....	....	....	" (R.C.)
300 00	"	18	22	40	23	29	6	5	....	....	....	Frenchman's Head.
300 00	"	9	10	19	13	9	7	3	....	....	....	Grand Rapids.
300 00	"	10	7	17	9	5	6	5	1	....	....	Hollowwater River.
300 00	"	7	7	14	8	12	2	....	....	....	....	Islington.
300 00	"	10	10	20	13	16	4	....	....	....	....	Jackhead.
300 00	"	10	11	21	9	12	5	4	....	....	....	Lac Seul (Canoe River).
300 00	"	32	25	57	15	54	3	....	....	....	....	" (Treaty Point).
300 00	"	14	7	21	11	10	5	6	....	....	....	Lake Manitoba.
300 00	"	26	16	42	26	29	9	3	1	....	....	Lake St. Martin.
300 00	"	6	3	9	4	7	2	....	....	....	....	Little Forks.
300 00	"	11	8	19	10	11	6	1	1	....	....	Little Saskatchewan.
300 00	"	2	10	12	7	11	....	....	....	1	....	Long Sault.
300 00	"	8	9	17	8	10	7	....	....	....	....	Manitou Rapids.
300 00	"	10	14	24	14	14	8	2	....	....	....	Moose Lake.
300 00	"	15	9	24	7	13	3	3	2	3	....	Muckle Creek.
300 00	"	23	17	40	20	21	5	11	2	1	....	Pas.
12 p.cap	"	5	14	19	14	6	6	4	1	1	1	Pine Creek.
300 00	"	30	12	42	15	23	8	11	....	....	....	Poplar River.
300 00	"	12	10	22	10	20	1	1	....	....	....	Red Earth.
300 00	"	19	17	36	12	31	4	1	....	....	....	Rossville.
300 00	"	24	22	46	27	22	11	8	2	3	....	Sandy Bay.
300 00	"	11	8	19	14	13	1	3	....	2	....	Shoal Lake.
300 09	"	8	9	17	8	10	3	4	....	....	....	Stangecoming.
300 00	"	12	11	23	10	12	1	2	8	....	....	St. Peters (North).

‡ No returns received for September quarter, 1902, and March quarter, 1903.
* Only one return received during the year.

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA—*Concluded.*				
St. Peters (South)	St. Peters	Clandeboye	Miss Sadie Lewis	Church of England
" (East)	"	"	Peter Harper	" "
" (R.C.)	"	"	Miss Mary Fitzgerald	Roman Catholic
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	Portage la Prairie	K. M. Garrioch	Presbyterian
*Waterhen River	Waterhen River	Manitowapah	Thos. J. Robinson	Roman Catholic
Wabigoon	Wabigoon	Savanne	Mrs. Amy Johns	Church of England
Wabuskang	Wabuskang	"	James Fox	" "
Total, Manitoba				
N.W. TERRITORIES.				
Attakakoop	Attakakoop	Carlton	Miss M. A. Caswell	Church of England
Big River	Kenemotayoos'	"	Louis Ahenakew	" "
Bulls Horn	Blood	Blood	C. H. Collinson	" "
Day Star's	Day Stars	Touchwood Hills	Miss Sophia Smythe	" "
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Vincent Smith	Methodist
James Smith's	James Smith's	Duck Lake	D. McDonald	Church of England
John Smith's	John Smith's	"	Miss Ethel Shipman	" "
Joseph's	Joseph's	Edmonton	" Const. deCazes	Roman Catholic
Key's	Keys	Pelly	Owen Owens	Church of England
*Keeseekouse	Keeseekouse	"	Felix Ingold	Roman Catholic
Lac la Ronge	Lac la Ronge	Carlton	Samuel Abraham	Church of England
Little Pine's	Little Pine's	Battleford	C. T. Desmarais	" "
Louis Bull's	Louis Bull's	Hobbema	A. A. Goodhand	Methodist
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	Carlton	Philip Garnot	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	Miss Jen. W. Moore	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	John R. Settee	Church of England
†Morley No. 1	Bearspaw	Stony	Andrew Sibbald	Methodist
Okanase	Okanase	Birtle	R. C. McPherson	Presbyterian
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Miss Regina Arcand	Roman Catholic
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	"	Mrs. M. Jefferson	Church of England
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Chas. W. Leonard	Methodist
Sampson's	Sampson's	Hobbema	Miss Mina German	"
Shoal River	Key's	Pelly	Rev. A. T. Norquay	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Near Prince Albert		Miss Lucy M. Baker	Presbyterian
Stony (Eagle Hills)	Stony	Battleford	R. Thomas	Church of England
Sturgeon Lake	Twatt's	Carlton	Robert Bear	" "
‡Sweet Grass	Sweet Grass	Battleford	J. N. Pagnet	Roman Catholic
St. Anthony's	Lesser Slave Lake / Peace River Dist	In Treaty No. 8 / "	Rev. Father Desmarais, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Thunderchild's (C.E.)	Thunderchild's	Battleford	M. B. Edwards	Church of England
White Bear	White Bear's	Moose Mountain	Miss E. McDonald	Presbyterian
White Cap Sioux	Moose Woods		Mrs. W. R. Tucker	Methodist
Whitefish Lake	James Seenum's	Saddle Lake	Miss J. S. R. Batty	"
White Whale Lake	Paul's	Edmonton	D. H. Lent	"
Total N.W.T.				

* Only one return received. † No return received for the December quarter, 1902.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1903.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Manitoba—*Con.*
300 00	Vote	26	21	47	20	20	9	8	8	2	....	St. Peters (South).
300 00	"	7	12	19	11	11	6	1	1	....	....	" (East).
300 00	"	8	10	18	6	12	3	3	....	....	....	" (R.C.)
300 00	"	6	8	14	7	13	1	....	....	....	....	Swan Lake.
300 00	"	7	10	17	9	12	4	1	....	....	....	Waterhen River.
300 00	"	13	18	31	12	22	4	5	....	....	....	Wabigoon.
300 00	"	10	10	20	5	20	....	....	....	....	....	Wabuskang.
....	....	654	572	1226	554	812	216	148	36	13	1	Total, Manitoba.
												N.W. Territories.
300 00	Vote	12	7	19	11	14	4	....	1	....	....	Attakakoop.
300 00	"	6	7	13	9	10	2	1	....	....	....	Big River.
300 00	"	27	16	43	9	43	....	....	....	....	....	Bulls Horn.
300 00	"	7	8	15	10	2	4	3	6	....	....	Day Star's.
300 00	"	12	6	18	10	12	6	....	....	....	....	Goodfish Lake.
300 00	"	15	13	28	11	26	1	1	....	....	....	James Smith's.
300 00	"	7	10	17	5	11	3	2	1	....	....	John Smith's.
300 00	"	12	12	24	5	23	1	....	....	....	....	Joseph's.
300 00	"	5	14	19	9	12	3	4	....	....	....	Key's.
300 00	"	5	4	9	4	6	3	....	....	....	....	Keeseekouse.
300 00	"	7	13	20	9	16	3	1	....	....	....	Lac la Ronge.
300 00	"	10	8	18	9	13	3	2	....	....	....	Little Pine's.
300 00	"	5	9	14	5	10	1	1	2	....	....	Louis Bull's.
300 00	"	6	7	13	6	10	3	....	....	....	....	Meadow Lake.
300 00	"	10	10	20	10	14	2	2	2	....	....	Mistawasis.
300 00	"	14	21	35	10	22	5	7	1	....	....	Montreal Lake.
300 00	"	22	25	47	14	43	4	....	....	....	....	Morley No. 1.
300 00	"	6	9	15	8	7	2	6	....	....	....	Okanase.
300 00	"	6	6	12	5	8	2	2	....	....	....	Poundmaker's.
300 00	"	10	6	16	11	9	6	1	....	....	....	Red Pheasant.
300 00	"	11	7	18	5	14	2	2	....	....	....	Saddle Lake.
300 00	"	9	9	18	4	18	....	....	....	....	....	Sampson's.
300 00	"	6	17	23	11	22	1	....	....	....	....	Shoal River.
300 00	"	5	7	12	6	6	2	3	1	....	....	Sioux Mission.
300 00	"	4	1	5	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	Stony (Eagle Hills)
300 00	"	9	2	11	3	5	6	....	....	....	....	Sturgeon Lake.
300 00	"	3	1	4	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	‡Sweet Grass.
300 00	"	5	5	10	10	4	4	2	....	....	....	St. Anthony's.
300 00	"	5	4	9	5	6	3	....	....	....	....	Thunderchild's (C.E.).
300 00	"	12	7	19	10	10	9	....	....	....	....	White Bear.
300 00	"	4	8	12	9	3	1	4	4	....	....	White Cap Sioux.
300 00	"	7	9	16	9	11	....	4	1	....	....	Whitefish Lake.
300 00	"	7	3	10	3	10	....	....	....	....	....	White Whale Lake
....	....	291	291	582	251	427	88	48	19	....	....	Total, N.W.T.

‡ School closed March 31, 1903.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Albany Mission	Moosonee diocese, James bay	Rev. R. J. Renison	Church of England
Buxton Mission	At Forty Mile, Upper Yukon district	Miss Mary S. Mellish Miss Mary Ellis	" " " "
Caribou Crossing	Yukon district	Miss F. N. Brown	" "
Fort George	Moosonee diocese, James bay	Rev. W. G. Walton	" "
Moose Fort	" "	T. Bird Holland	" "
Moosehide	Yukon district, Klondike	Rev. Benjamin Totty	" "
Nelson House	Keewatin district	S. D. Gaudin	Methodist
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	Fort Providence, McKenzie riv. dist.	Sister St. Elzear	Roman Catholic
St. Andrews Mission	Fort Selkirk, Yukon district	Archd'n Canham	Church of England
Total, Outside Treaty			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Returns have been Received) for the Year ended June 30, 1902.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly Grant.	From What Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Outside Treaty Limits.
200 00	Vote	35	36	71	41	71						Albany Mission
	No grant paid	7	11	18	10	7	4	3	4			Buxton Mission.
	" "	1	6	7	4	3	3	1				Caribou Crossing.
200 00	Vote	28	48	76	14	76						Fort George.
200 00	"	30	25	55	27	55						Moose Fort.
	No grant paid	10	16	26	13	14	12					Moosehide.
200 00	Vote	8	10	18	11	12	4	1		1		Nelson House.
200 00	Vote	11	15	26	24	16	6	4				Providence Mission. (Sacred Heart).
	No grant voted	18	17	35	4	35						St. Andrew's Mission.
		148	184	332	148	289	29	9	4	1		Total, Outside Treaty.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Boarding Schools

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William, Ont	Sister M. Ignatia	Roman Catholic
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alberni	At Alberni, Tresaht reserve, West Coast agency.	James R. Motion	Presbyterian
Alert Bay Girls' Home	At Alert Bay, Nimkish reserve, Kwawkewlth agency.	Rev. A. W. Corker	Church of England
Clayoquot	Adjoining Opitsat, No. 1 reserve, West Coast agency.	Rev. P. Maurus	Roman Catholic
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast agency.	Charles M. Richards	Methodist
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast agency.	Miss Hannah M. Paul	"
Squamish	At Squamish, Fraser River agency	Sister Mary Amy	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river.	Rev. J. Tavernier, O.M.I.	" "
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser River	Amy, Sister Superior	Church of England
Total, British Columbia			
MANITOBA.			
Cecilia Jeffrey	Shoal Lake reserve, Rat Portage agency.	J. O. McGregor	Presbyterian
Norway House	At Norway House, Berens River agency.	Rev. J. A. Lousley	Methodist
Pine Creek	At mouth of Pine creek, Lake Winnipegosis, Manitowapah agency.	Rev. P. Bousquet	Roman Catholic
Portage la Prairie	At Portage la Prairie, Man	W. A. Hendry	Presbyterian
Rat Portage	At Rat Portage, Ont	Rev. C. Cahill, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba			
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.			
Birtle	At Birtle, Man	E. H. Crawford	Presbyterian
Blood (C. E.)	On Blood reserve, Blood agency	Arthur DeB. Owen	Church of England
" (R. C.)	" " " "	Rev. Z. L LeVern, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Blue Quill's	Blue Quill's reserve, Saddle Lake agency.	Leon Balter	" "
Crowfoot	On Blackfoot reserve	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	" "
Crowstand	Near Coté's reserve, Pelly agency	W. McWhinney	Presbyterian
Cowessess	On Cowessess reserve, Crooked Lakes agency.	Rev. S. Perrault, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic
Duck Lake	On Duck Lake reserve, Duck Lake agency.	Rev. M. J. P. Paquette O. M. I.	" "
Emmanuel College	At Prince Albert, Sask	Rev. James Taylor	Church of England
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve, Hobbema agency.	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
File Hills	On File Hills reserve	Miss Kate J. Gillespie	Presbyterian

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

in the Dominion for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
												Ontario.
$500 00	Vote..	16	29	45	32	27	5	8	3	2		Fort William Orphanage.
												British Columbia.
30 pupils, $60 per cap.	Vote..	26	19	45	41	9	13	10	11	2		Alberni.
10 " $60 " "	"		7	7	7	1	2	1			3	Alert Bay, Girls' Home
50 " $60 " "	"	28	28	56	53	6	10	13	24	3		Clayoquot.
10 " $60 " "	"	16		16	15	3	6	4	3			Port Simpson, Boys' Home.
20 " $60 " "	"		41	41	39	9	2	16	12		2	Port Simpson, Girls' Home.
50 " $60 " "	"	25	26	51	46	30	7	3	9	2		Squamish.
60 " $60 " "	"	32	39	71	69	4	7	27	21	10	2	St. Mary's.
35 " $60 " "	"		33	33	28	9	4	6	3	7	4	Yale, (All Hallows)
		127	193	320	298	71	51	80	83	24	11	Total, British Columbia.
												Manitoba.
30 pupils, $72 per cap.	Vote..	9	8	17	11	10	5	2				Cecilia Jeffrey.
50 " $72 " "	"	25	30	55	46	8	24	13	8	2		Norway House.
55 " $72 " "	"	27	36	63	56	6	10	14	14	11	8	Pine Creek.
20 " $72 " "	"	10	13	23	20	4	9	3	4	3		Portage la Prairie.
30 " $72 " "	"	15	16	31	30	21	6	4				Rat Portage.
		86	1 3	189	163	49	54	36	26	16	8	Total, Manitoba.
												Northwest Territories
40 pupils, $72 per cap.	Vote..	17	30	47	43	18	7	13	9			Birtle.
50 " $72 " "	"	30	23	53	46	15	5	15	9	9		Blood (C.E.)
25 " $72 " "	"	20	8	28	21	20	8					" (R.C.)
45 " $72 " "	"	33	18	51	43	16	9	13	7	6		Blue Quill's
25 " $72 " "	"	13	5	18	16	9	6	3				Crowfoot.
40 " $72 " "	"	23	22	45	41	22	3	12	7	1		Crowstand.
40 " $72 " "	"	24	16	40	40	29	4	7				Cowessess.
100 " $106 " "	"	54	49	103	101	52	19	10	15	7		Duck Lake
20 boys, $100 per cap. 32 boys and girls $72 per cap.	"	31	18	49	48	14	5	14	7	5	4	Emmanuel College.
50 pupils, $72 per cap.	"	27	23	50	44	16	13	13	2	5	1	Ermineskin's.
15 " $72 "	"	8	8	16	15	6	3		7			File Hills.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Boarding Schools

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
N. W. TERRITORIES—*Con.*			
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency.	M. Williams	Church of England
Hay River	At Hay River, Great Slave Lake, Treaty No. 8.	Florence A. Potts	"
Holy Angels	At Nativity mission, Fort Chipewyan, Treaty No. 8.	Rev. Sr. McDougall	Roman Catholic
Isle à la Crosse	At Isle à la Crosse, Carlton agency	Rev. Sr. Thiffault	"
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River district, Treaty No. 8.	C. D. White	Church of England
" (R.C.)	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River district, Treaty No. 8.	Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Muscowequan's	On Muscowequan's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency.	J. E. S. Thibaudeau.	"
McDougall Orphanage	On Morley reserve, Stony agency	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
Old Sun's	On Blackfoot reserve	Rev. H. W. Gibbon-Stocken.	Church of England
Onion Lake, (R.C.)	On Seekaskootch reserve, Onion Lake agency.	E. J. Cunningham	Roman Catholic
" (C.E.)	On Seekaskootch reserve, Onion Lake agency.	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Peigan, (C.E.)	On Peigan reserve, Peigan agency	W. R. Haynes	"
" (R.C.)	" "	Rev. L. Doucet, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic
Round Lake	In Crooked Lakes agency.	Rev. H. McKay	Presbyterian
Sarcee	On Sarcee reserve, Sarcee agency.	Percy Stocken	Church of England
Smoky River (St. Augustine)	Near Peace River crossing, at mouth of Smoky River, Treaty No. 8.	Rev. Sister Sostène	Roman Catholic
St. Albert	At St. Albert settlement, Alta.	Rev. Sister Dandurand.	"
Thunderchild's	On Thunderchild's reserve, Battleford agency.	Rev. H. Delmas O. M. I.	"
Wabiscow Lake, (C.E.)	At St. John's mission, Wabiscow Lake, Treaty No. 8.	Miss Eliza A. Scott	Church of England
" (R.C.)	At St. Martin's mission, Wabiscow Lake, Treaty No. 8.	Rev. Sister Tiburce	Roman Catholic
Total N.W.T			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

in the Dominion for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
												N.W. Territories—*Con.*
30 pupils, $72 per cap.	Vote..	15	16	31	29	5	8		10	8		Gordon's.
20 " $72 "	" ..	21	19	40	33	12	8	6	7	4	3	Hay River.
40 " $72 "	" ..	19	16	35	33	23	9	3				Holy Angels.
12 " $72 "	" ..	3	9	12	12		5	7				Isle à la Crosse.
15 " $72 "	" ..	18	21	39	24	18	13	4	4			Lesser Slave Lake, (C.E.)
40 " $72 "	" ..	25	16	41	41	17	10	12	2			" (R.C.)
30 " $72 "	" ..	17	13	30	30	10	6	7	6	1		Muscowequan's.
40 " $72 "	" ..	22	21	43	39	16	12	7	8			McDougall Orphanage.
50 " $72 "	" ..	25	17	42	40	17	15	10				Old Sun's.
50 " $72 "	" ..	29	19	48	43	13	12	10	5	5	3	Onion Lake, (R.C.)
16 " $72 "	" ..	13	11	24	18	12	1	4	4	3		" (C.E.)
30 " $72 "	" ..	11	16	27	22	19	6	2				Peigan, (C.E.)
20 " $72 "	" ..	10	11	21	20	7	9	5				" (R.C.)
40 " $72 "	" ..	16	14	30	21	14	10	2	2	2		Round Lake.
15 " $72 "	" ..	7	8	15	14	5		4	4	2		Sarcee.
15 " $72 "	" ..	9	9	18	16	10	8					Smoky River, (St. Augustine).
80 " $72 "	" ..	39	37	76	69	36	21	11	8			St. Albert.
15 " $72 "	" ..	8	7	15	15		11	4				Thunderchild's.
15 " $72 "	" ..	5	12	17	14	8	5	3	1			Wabiscow Lake, (C.E.)
15 " $72 "	" ..	10	17	27	25	11	14	2				" (R.C.)
		602	529	1131	1016	470	265	203	124	58	11	Total, N. W. T.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Industrial Schools in

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant.
ONTARIO.				
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	Rev. R. Ashton	Undenominational	91 pupils at $60 per cap.
Mount Elgin	At Muncey	Rev. T. T. George.	Methodist	100 " $60 "
Shingwauk Home	At Sault Ste Marie	Geo. Ley King	Church of England	100 " $60 "
Wikwemikong (Boys)	At Wikwemikong	Rev. J. Paquin, S.J	Roman Catholic	60 " $60 "
" (Girls)	"	" "	" "	60 " $60 "
Total, Ontario				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay on Nimkish reserve.	Rev. A. W. Corker	Church of England	35 pupils at $130 per cap.
Coqualeetza Home	At Chilliwack, Fraser River agency.	Rev. Jos. Hall	Methodist	80 " $130 "
Kamloops	At Kamloops	Rev. A. M. Carion	Roman Catholic	50 " $130 "
Kootenay	At Kootenay	Rev. N. Coccola	" "	50 " $130 "
Kuper Island	At Kuper Island, Cowichan agency	Rev. G. Donckele.	" "	50 " $130 "
Lytton	At Lytton, Kamloops-Okanagan agency	Rev. Geo. Ditcham	Church of England	40 " $130 "
Metlakatla	At Metlakatla, West Coast ag'cy	John R. Scott	" "	25 boys at $140 " 25 girls at $100 "
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake	Rev. H. Boening	Roman Catholic	50 pupils at $130 "
Total, B.C.				
MANITOBA.				
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev T. Ferrier	Methodist	100 pupils at $120 per cap.
*Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson	Undenominational	
*Rupert's Land	At Middle Church.	Joseph Thompson.	"	
St. Boniface	At St. Boniface	Rev. J. B. Dorais.	Roman Catholic	100 pupils at $110 per cap.
Total, Manitoba				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Battleford	At Battleford, Sask	Rev. E. Matheson.	Church of England	120 pupils at $145 per cap.
*Calgary	At Calgary, Alta	Rev. G. H. Hogbin	Undenominational	
Qu'Appelle	At Qu'Appelle, Assa	Rev. J. Hugonard.	Roman Catholic	225 pupils at $115 per cap.
Red Deer	At Red Deer, Alta.	Rev. C.E.Somerset	Methodist	80 " $130 "
Regina	At Regina, Assa.	Rev. J. A. Sinclair	Presbyterian	125 " $130 "
St. Joseph's	At High River, Alta	Rev. A. Naessens	Roman Catholic	120 " $130 "
Total, N.W.T.				

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming and all girls sewing, knitting and general

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

the Dominion for the Year ended June 30, 1903.

From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Standard. I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Industries. Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker	Printer.	Painter.	Tinsmith.	School.
																				ONTARIO.
Vote	55	68	123	111	7	7	51	19	19	20	2									Mohawk Institute.
"	54	47	101	100	39	10	16	20	15	1										Mount Elgin "
Vote&school f'd	50	19	69	56	14	14	9	18	14		6									Shingwauk Home.
Vote	75		75	71	29	24	12	6	4		6	3		3					1	Wikwemik'g(Boys)
"		68	68	52	19	6	27	13	3											" (Girls.)
	234	202	436	390	108	61	115	76	55	21	14	3		3					1	...Total, Ontario.
																				BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Vote	26		26	21	6	3	5	3	9		22									Alert Bay.
"	66	27	93	78	11	9	22	20	16	15	2	4			3			24		Coqualeetza Home.
"	27	29	56	53		14	10	16	11	5	14	6								Kamloops.
"	34	20	54	53	1	9	19	16	9											Kootenay.
"	36	30	66	65		11	20	13	11	11	4	6			10			2		Kuper Island.
"	13		13	11	13															Lytton.
"	28	22	50	46	1	9	6	23	4	7	14	1						1		Metlakatla.
"	22	20	42	39	10	4	17	9	2		3									Williams Lake.
	252	148	400	366	42	59	99	100	62	38	59	17			13			27		....Total, B.C.
																				MANITOBA.
Vote	52	53	105	100	37	16	26	23	3											Brandon.
	59	30	89	76	14	20	32	9	8	6	6	5		1	1	1				Elkhorn.
	73	59	132	70	34	30	23	33	11	1	8	1	4	1			2			Rupert's Land.
Vote	58	37	95	75	17	25	29	19	5		2									St. Boniface.
	242	179	421	321	102	91	110	84	27	7	16	6	4	2	1	1	2			..Total, Manitoba.
																				NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
Vote	46	47	93	85	15	5	39	17	11	6	12			1	4					Battleford.
"	41		41	36		15	8	11	7											Calgary.
"	101	133	234	225	57	32	89	35	21		10	11		8	7			2		Qu'Appelle.
"	48	20	68	61	15	19	20	13	1		3									Red Deer.
"	67	46	113	91	25	24	11	28	15	10	13				5		8			Regina.
"	59	23	82	71	17	25	21	13	6		5	1								St. Joseph's.
	362	269	631	569	129	120	188	117	61	16	43	12		9	16		8	2		....Total, N.W.T.

nousehold duties. *All expenses paid by the government.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Ontario	71	1	5	77	36	22	9	10			1,338	1,226	2,564	1,368
Quebec	17			17	2	11	1	3			394	341	735	366
Nova Scotia	10			10		10					115	92	207	79
New Brunswick	6			6		6					70	80	150	74
Prince Edward Island	1			1		1					17	13	30	15
British Columbia	29	8	8	45		13	14	13	4	1	887	745	1,632	1,097
Manitoba	48	5	4	57	3	12	32	7	3		982	854	1,836	1,038
Northwest Territories	33	31	6	70	1	24	26	10	9		1,255	1,089	2,344	1,836
Outside Treaty Limits	9			9		1	7	1			148	184	332	148
Total	224	45	23	292	42	100	89	44	16	1	5,206	4,624	9,830	6,021

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, September 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.									Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	Tinsmith.	Total.	
53·35	1,149	551	444	252	134	34	14	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	21	Ontario.
49·79	389	142	109	52	30	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Quebec.
38·16	97	47	26	16	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nova Scotia.
49·33	77	32	18	9	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	New Brunswick.
50·00	13	5	7	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Prince Edward Island.
67·22	615	331	293	247	92	54	59	17	..	..	13	..	..	27	..	116	British Columbia.
56·54	963	361	294	146	56	16	16	6	4	2	1	1	2	..	..	32	Manitoba.
78·33	1,026	473	439	260	119	27	43	12	..	9	16	..	8	2	..	90	Northwest Territories.
44·58	289	29	9	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Outside Treaty Limits.
61·25	4,618	1,971	1,639	990	458	154	132	38	4	14	30	1	10	29	1	259	.. Total.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1903, the total amount of purchase money, and the approximate quantity of land remaining unsold at that date.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	55·00	8 25	159·00	Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Amabel	"	64·00	64 00	.....	
Eastnor	"	255·10	155 00	2,739·00	
Lindsay	"	254·00	50 80	3,075·00	
St. Edmund	"	13·00	1 95	3,896·00	
Bury (T. Plot)	"	79·45	121 00	176·53	
Hardwicke (T. Plot)	"	.....	.....	1,111·00	
Oliphant (T. Plot)	"	.....	.....	40·09	
Southampton (T. Plot)	"	.....	.....	21·75	
Wiarton (Town)	"	1·78	35 00	15·37	
Brooke (T. Plot)	Grey	·50	75 00	4·50	
Keppel	"	100·00	160 00	2,210·60	
Saugeen Fishing Islands	Bruce	135·01	936 00	1,445·89	
Thessalon	Algoma	514·10	514 10	1,912·34	
Thessalon (T. Plot)	"	5·45	342 25	34·17	
Aweres	"	4,878·70	2,554 35	7,889·10	
Archibald	"	5,606·00	1,617 50	3,264·00	
Dennis	"	402·00	201 00	3,261 50	
Fisher	"	.....	.....	9,029·00	
Herrick	"	.....	.....	6,873·53	
Havilland	"	80·00	40 00	3,342·00	
Kars	"	88·00	44 00	9,363·00	
Apaqnosh (T. Plot)	"	·97	10 00	312·74	
Laird	"	286·00	332 80	4,620·43	
Macdonald	"	485·50	242 75	1,621·35	
Meredith	"	.....	.....	4,695·15	
Duncan	"	616·00	400 40	13,642·00	
Kehoe	"	822·00	534 30	12,574·50	
Thompson	"	157·20	196 50	616·65	
Cobden	"	69·29	103 93	186·08	
Pennefather	"	13,586·00	4,737 25	2,824·50	
Ley	"	1,269·00	634 50	6,750·00	
Tilley	"	.....	.....	12,691·00	
Tupper	"	5,758·00	1,617 50	3,426·00	
Fenwick	"	1,412·75	3,019 88	9,013·25	
Vankoughnet	"	892·50	446 25	8,436·50	
Shingcouicouse (T. Plot)	"	.....	.....	269·00	
Bidwell	Manitoulin	692·00	140 20	5,982·00	
Howland	"	200·00	40 00	4,156·00	
Sheguiandah	"	1,301·00	277 60	8,178·00	
Sheguiandah (T. Plot)	"	6·77	250 00	314·82	
Billings	"	629·00	148 50	5,170·00	
Assiginack	"	821·00	234 80	5,275·00	
Campbell	"	100·00	26 00	7,483·00	
Manitowaning (T. Plot)	"	·40	185 00	43·34	
Carnarvon	"	982·00	480 34	10,960 00	
Tehkummah	"	100·00	20 00	6,151·00	
Sandfield	"	1,684·00	690 85	7,222·00	
Shaftesbury (T. Plot)	"	11·25	172·50	252·98	
Tolsmaville (T. Plot)	"	212·33	331 00	1,159·61	
Allan	"	300·00	72 00	3,644·00	
Burpee	"	98·00	16 66	9,813·00	
Barrie Island	"	.....	.....	2,217·00	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended June 30, 1903, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Gordon	Manitoulin	310·00	75 90	3,010·00	
Gore Bay (town)	"	2·50	20 00	2·58	
Mills	"	100·00	29 00	6,513·00	
Cockburn Island	"	2,205·00	1,050 50	28,680·00	
Dawson	"	8,115·00	2,411 90	9,609·00	
Robinson	"	1,499·00	673 10	31,465·00	
Neebing	Thunder Bay	.....	.....	3,778·00	
Sarnia	Lambton	·68	230 00	2·34	
Cayuga	Haldimand	15·00	30 00	297·60	
Cayuga (T. Plot)	"	21 57	118 64	122·77	
Dunn	"	.....	.....	1,571·50	
Caledonia	"	.....	.....	53·94	
Sultana Island	Rainy River	.....	.....	421·12	
Brantford	Brant	.....	.....	135·85	
Bronte (T. Plot)	Halton	5·26	303 00	·85	
Port Credit (T. Plot)	Peel	·50	50 00	·25	
Deseronto (T. Plot)	Hastings	·10	168 75	6·21	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario	18·27	1,713 00	53·06	
Islands in the River Otonabee and Lakes	Peterborough	3·86	70 00	1,997·72	
White Cloud Island	Grey	.....	.....	72·88	
Shannonville (T. Plot)	Hastings	.....	.....	2 27	
Islands in the Bay of Quinte	Prov. of Ontario	2·00	20 00	Area undetermined.	
Alnwick	Northumberland	1·86	700 00	.....	
Islands in the Georgian Bay	Parry Sound	53·25	385 00	.....	
South Baymouth	Manitoulin	1·30	78 00	141·99	
Meldrum	"	.....	.....	96·22	
Tyendinaga	Hastings	100·00	67 00	.....	
Whitefish Reserve	Algoma	3·02	84 66	.....	Railway right of way
Islands in Lake Ontario	Prov. of Ontario	·75	10 00	Area undetermined.	
		57,483·97	30,570 16	307,808·42	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Caughnawaga	Laprairie	·74	175 00	.....	
Ouiatchouan	Chicoutimi	315·00	136 50	3,991·12	
Dundee	Huntingdon	789·37	1,973 50	6,067·22	
Maniwaki (T. Plot)	Wright	4·10	2,062 50	80·50	
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	5,715·91	3,629 97	14,761·16	
Maniwaki	Wright	4·04	407 50	.....	
		6,829·16	8,384 97	24,900·00	

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Gambler's Reserve	Marquette	4,602·00	16,747 00	1,947·60	
St. Peter's	Selkirk	848·49	5,090 94	.....	
Roseau River	Provencher	7,698·64	99,822 50	.....	
		13,149 13	121,660 44	1,947·60	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended June 30, 1903, &c.—*Concluded.*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts	Acres.	
Papaschase	Alberta.	135·00	506 25	.....	
Sharphead	"	160·00	320 00	2,262·19	
Stony Plain	"	8,909·40	59,546 24	.....	
Chacastapasin (less Sugar Island)	Saskatchewan.	.....	.....	160·00	
Cumberland or 100 A	"	22,014·13	57,637 49	.....	
		31,218·53	118,009 98	2,422·19	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique	Victoria	668·12	668 12	Area undetermined.	
		668·12	668·12	.....	

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 109,349·91 acres, which realized $279,293.67. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was, approximately, 337,078·21 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian Lands sold, amounted to $419,377.20, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

CENSUS RETURN

CENSUS

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, and number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada,

PROVINCE

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
	96								
Algonquins, Golden Lake	198				96				
" Renfrew, North	473								
Chippewas of the Thames	604	222		249		2			
" Walpole Island	350	290		293	19				2
" of Sarnia		62		286	2				
" of Kettle and Stony Points	96	6		90					
" Georgina and Snake Islands	118			110				8	
" Rama	234			218	16				
" Saugeen	386	4		263	37		82		
" Nawash	380	15		237	128				
" Beausoleil	261			178	83				
Iroquois and Algonquins of Watha (Gibson)	141			125	14			2	
Moravians of the Thames	340	143		197					
Mississagnas of Mud Lake	168			168					
" Rice Lake	81			81					
" Scugog	36			36					
" Alnwick	230	6		221	3				
" New Credit	244			200		21		23	
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,261	1,163	66	10				22	
Munsees of the Thames	119	47		72					
Oneidas of the Thames	772	271		355		125		21	
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	186	80		97					9
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at :—									
Cockburn Island	56				56				
Sheshegwaning	165	4			161				
West Bay	325				307				18
Sucker Creek	101	83			18				
South Bay	66				66				
Sheguiandah	93	75			18				
Sucker Lake	14				14				
Wikwemikong (unceded)	1,079				1,079				
Wikwemikongsing "									
Obidgewong	6								6
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at :—									
Fort William	291				235				56
Red Rock or Helen Island	214	38			176				
Pays Plat	43				43				
Lake Nipigon, Gull Bay and Island Point	499	16			178				305
Pic River	209	5			204				
Long Lake	341	65			276				
Michipicoten and Big Heads	356	170		11	175				
Carried forward	10,632	2,765	66	3,497	3,404	148	82	76	396

RETURN.

belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the by Provinces, for the Year ended June 30, 1903.

OF ONTARIO.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
14	9	13	9	4	5	17	21	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stragglers.
31	38	43	39	29	17	137	124	7	8	
25	35	50	70	40	30	150	164	18	22	
20	18	27	36	24	29	86	83	10	17	
9	10	9	10	8	6	20	19	3	2	
10	7	10	7	7	5	32	30	6	4	
22	19	14	19	15	13	53	62	9	8	
24	23	27	27	33	32	87	110	8	15	
22	21	37	25	31	13	108	110	4	9	
18	26	27	26	18	18	55	60	5	8	
5	12	19	19	11	11	31	26	4	3	
32	33	43	31	21	21	83	75	.....	1	
18	18	25	9	10	4	46	35	.....	3	
7	8	4	6	9	2	21	21	.....	3	
3	3	2	5	3	1	8	10	.....	1	
27	11	25	17	14	7	66	57	3	3	
13	15	28	22	14	12	57	60	10	13	
90	99	120	128	87	71	294	330	19	23	
8	8	7	13	9	3	37	25	6	3	
61	59	82	51	45	30	226	178	25	15	
14	16	24	20	25	27	26	24	4	6	
4	3	9	7	5	3	11	11	1	2	
7	10	19	19	13	7	43	41	2	4	
16	24	29	34	21	17	84	90	7	3	
6	7	11	4	7	5	28	27	2	4	
4	2	9	10	6	3	12	19	1	.....	
6	9	11	16	5	4	26	19	2	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	2	1	
142	156	115	128	103	80	160	124	24	47	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	
25	25	28	29	21	13	58	83	5	4	
17	20	30	17	13	12	43	55	5	2	
4	4	8	3	2	3	6	12	.....	1	
52	54	78	57	36	34	75	105	3	5	
16	20	24	22	16	9	45	52	.....	5	
31	38	37	48	14	24	56	78	7	8	
45	42	37	32	14	12	76	84	10	4	
848	902	1,081	1,009	733	587	2,367	2,433	213	261	

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

PROVINCE OF

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion. Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Brought forward	10,632	2,765	66	3,497	3,404	148	82	76	396
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at:—									
Thessalon River	143				143				
Maganettawan	109				109				
Spanish River, No. 1	221	6			215				
" " 2	99	23			76				
" " 3	342				342				
Whitefish Lake	158			13	145				
Mississagi River	156				156				
Point Grondin	56			7	49				
Serpent River	125				125				
French River									
Tahgaiwinni	197				197				
Whitefish River	94	60			34				
Parry Island	104			45	39				20
Shawanaga	109			76	33				
Henvey Inlet	169			41	128				
Lake Nipissing	197				197				
Temogaming	87				87				
Dokis	79				79				
Garden River	451	150		1	300				
Batchawana Bay	367	8		10	349				
Six Nations on Grand River	4,132	1,495		648		826	11	234	918
Wyandottes of Anderdon	2								
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—									
Hungry Hall No. 1	30	6							24
" No. 2	16	2			1				13
Manitou Rapid No. 1	78								78
" " No. 2	29								29
Long Sault No. 1	31	6							25
" No. 2	49	7							42
Little Forks	48	3							45
Couchiching	138	3			111				24
Stangecoming	48	1							47
Niacatchewenin	57								57
Nickickowsemenecanning	46	1			6				39
Rivière la Seine	129								129
Lac la Croix	109				3				106
Lac des Mille Lacs	82				1				81
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	32								32
Wabigoon	88	1			4				83
Frenchman's Head	147	120			19				8
Lac Seul	362	303			26				33
Wabuskang	67	31			10				26
Grassy Narrows	114	9			66				39
Eagle Lake	73	4			6				63
The Dalles	63	25			25				13
Islington	166	154			1				11
Rat Portage	66	5			9				52
Northwest Angle No. 37	95	3			1				91
" " No. 33	54								54
" " No. 34	18								18
Big Island	156	1			2				153
Assabasca	154	1			3				150
Whitefish Bay	52	1			10				41
Carried forward	20,626	5,194	66	4,338	6,511	974	93	310	2940

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Donominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
848	902	1,081	1,069	733	587	2,367	2,433	213	261	
6	6	12	12	10	9	34	44	6	4	
9	11	7	11	5	9	26	30	1	.....	
21	18	26	12	12	11	48	49	8	7	
3	6	4	6	4	.....	6	8	2	1	
29	27	35	50	17	20	72	86	3	3	
8	16	21	19	8	3	32	41	6	4	
7	8	10	9	6	8	23	32	2	2	
5	2	6	4	3	3	11	16	1	5	
15	13	11	13	5	4	20	26	2	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Reserve not occupied.
15	13	29	33	14	6	36	49	.....	2	
9	9	14	12	2	7	20	16	1	4	
11	6	10	9	8	4	20	34	1	1	
8	6	11	17	3	6	25	33	.....	.....	
13	5	17	14	8	9	47	54	1	1	
18	15	22	28	7	4	44	59	.....	.....	
9	4	6	5	1	2	23	34	1	2	
6	5	6	9	5	1	19	26	1	1	
34	36	47	39	23	34	106	111	11	10	
31	28	27	17	29	24	90	102	12	7	
284	350	426	410	217	194	1,073	1,010	85	83	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stragglers.
1	2	5	2	1	1	8	10	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	
7	5	7	6	6	5	19	21	.....	2	
1	4	4	1	1	2	7	5	2	2	
4	3	1	5	1	.....	8	7	1	1	
2	7	3	3	.....	4	14	14	1	1	
5	4	2	3	3	6	11	11	.....	3	
12	12	14	11	4	7	32	39	4	3	
5	3	6	13	1	3	8	9	.....	.....	
5	8	9	7	1	3	10	13	.....	1	
5	3	9	5	3	2	6	12	.....	1	
10	12	14	20	8	6	22	29	6	2	
9	6	13	16	4	11	15	29	4	2	
4	10	10	14	4	11	13	15	.....	1	
6	1	5	2	.....	1	7	6	1	3	
4	9	6	11	7	3	19	27	1	1	
21	15	15	17	4	5	33	32	2	3	
37	44	49	42	20	9	80	71	6	4	
8	10	3	11	1	2	13	16	1	2	
9	15	10	7	6	5	28	30	3	1	
11	8	10	5	2	2	17	16	2	.....	
3	7	10	6	3	1	15	14	1	3	
20	12	14	16	7	7	46	38	1	5	
9	3	7	4	1	2	15	18	3	4	
4	6	11	15	5	4	20	26	1	3	
6	4	5	8	.....	2	12	12	1	4	
.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	5	8	.....	1	
20	13	21	17	9	4	32	35	1	4	
12	15	13	16	5	9	35	41	3	5	
3	2	4	7	3	3	12	17	1	.....	
1,633	1,732	2,109	2,040	1,230	1,065	4,708	4,922	403	404	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

PROVINCE

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Brought forward	20,626	5,194	66	4,338	6,511	974	93	310	2,940
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—									
Shoal Lake No. 40	62				1				61
" No. 39	83	1			1				81
Indians at Ignace	73				60				13
" in unorganized territory at Osnaburg House, Fort Hope, Martin Falls and English River	249								
Total	21,093	5,195	66	4,338	6,573	974	93	310	3,095

PROVINCE

Abenakis of St. Francis	349	52			264			33	
" Becancour	49				49				
Algonquins of River Desert	386				386				
" Temiscaming	211				211				
Amalecites of Viger	103				103				
Hurons of Lorette	456	1	3		452				
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	2,034	3		45	1,986				
" St. Regis	1,398			152	1,246				
" Lake of Two Mountains	379			252	121		6		
Algonquins " "	66			13	53				
Micmacs of Maria	109				109				
" Restigouche	493				493				
Indians of Labrador Peninsula, viz., Montagnais and Naskapees at:—									
Bersimis	466				466				
Escoumains	42				42				
Natashquan	76				76				
Godbout	40				40				
Grand Romaine	176				176				
Lake St. John	496	48			448				
Mingan	235				235				
St. Augustine	181				181				
Seven Islands and Moise	377				377				
Têtes de Boule Indians of St. Maurice, County of Champlain	203								
Pontiac, unorganized	631								
Ottawa County	116								
Unorganized Territories of Three Rivers and St. Maurice	360								
Unorganized Territories of Chicoutimi and Saguenay	1,253								
Quebec County at:—									
St. Ambrose	346								
Lorette	9								
Unorganized	13								
Charlevoix County at:—									
St. Urbain	7								
Point au Pic	6								
Total	11,066	104	3	462	7,514		6	33	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1,633	1,732	2,109	2,040	1,230	1,065	4,708	4,922	403	464	
8	3	11	6	4	3	11	15	.....	1	
11	12	7	6	3	3	17	22	1	1	
9	5	8	6	5	1	15	18	5	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stragglers.
1,661	1,752	2,135	2,058	1,242	1,072	4,751	4,977	409	467	

OF QUEBEC.

33	35	42	39	15	17	74	78	7	9	
1	.....	3	1	4	4	11	20	.....	5	
21	27	35	41	29	32	93	98	4	6	
17	17	26	28	13	11	41	49	4	5	
3	6	5	5	23	22	11	26	2	.....	
51	41	50	46	33	35	96	94	5	5	
228	179	212	160	118	105	488	436	43	65	
161	169	153	140	77	88	275	260	37	38	
38	28	48	32	12	18	112	79	5	7	
1	4	4	9	.....	2	25	15	3	3	
10	11	15	15	6	7	21	20	2	2	
50	52	46	45	31	21	110	110	10	18	
40	52	49	50	30	33	106	93	6	7	
7	5	3	5	.....	1	8	8	2	3	
5	4	11	10	7	4	17	17	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No details.
26	10	25	16	13	14	34	34	2	2	
44	42	61	65	32	29	111	99	8	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No details.
11	8	19	27	20	8	38	45	2	3	
33	53	46	35	28	17	77	75	5	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
780	743	853	769	491	468	1,748	1,656	147	192	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

PROVINCE OF

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Micmacs of Kent County at—									
Big Cove	291				291				
Indian Island	33				33				
Buctouche	18				18				
Micmacs of Northumberland County at—									
Burnt Church	218				218				
Eel Ground	148				148				
Red Earth	49				49				
Micmacs of Gloucester County at—									
Bathurst	28				28				
Micmacs of Restigouche County at—									
Eel River	69				69				
Micmacs of Westmoreland County at—									
Fort Folly (reserve) and vicinity	72				72				
Amalecites of York County at—									
St. Marys'	117				117				
Kingsclear	113				113				
Amalecites of Carleton County at—									
Woodstock	72				72				
Amalecites of St. John County	10				10				
" Charlotte County	18				18				
" Kings County at Apohaqui	31				31				
Micmacs of Kings County (temporarily)	76				76				
Amalecites of Sunbury County at—									
Oromocto	62				62				
Amalecites of Queens County at—									
Upper and Lower Gagetown	32				32				
Amalecites of Victoria County at—									
Tobique	195				195				
Amalecites of Madawaska County at—									
Edmundston	47				47				
Total	1,699				1,699				

PROVINCE OF

Micmacs of King's County at—									
Cambridge (reserve)	9								
Greenwood	8								
Blue Mountains	7								
Kentville	7				67				
Brooklyn Street	15								
Berwick	6								
Kingston	15								
Micmacs of Victoria County at :—									
Middle River (reserve)	98				98				
Micmacs of Colchester County at :—									
Millbrook (reserve)	77				83				
Carr's Brook	6								
Micmacs of Cumberland County at :—									
Franklin Manor (reserve) and vicinity	45								
Southampton	9								
River Hebert	8				91				
Springhill Junction	19								
Amherst	10								
Carried forward	339				339				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
21	28	34	33	8	7	77	69	6	8	
2	1	5	5	2	1	9	7	.....	1	
1	.....	1	3	1	2	4	4	1	1	
11	18	25	25	8	9	58	49	6	9	
14	11	12	14	5	5	45	33	5	4	
3	2	5	3	2	3	14	14	1	2	
1	5	1	6	.....	1	5	6	2	1	
7	7	5	11	1	4	11	19	1	3	
5	5	9	8	6	5	16	14	2	2	
14	16	11	7	4	4	29	27	3	2	
13	8	15	10	8	7	24	22	3	3	
11	10	5	5	4	8	14	14	1	.....	
2	1	2	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	
2	1	3	2	1	.....	5	4	.....	.....	
2	2	6	3	3	1	7	6	1	.....	
3	6	7	5	8	9	19	18	1	.....	
8	7	5	6	4	2	15	12	1	2	
3	2	3	2	3	4	6	7	2	.....	
25	21	16	19	9	8	47	45	3	2	
5	7	7	6	2	3	5	7	4	1	
153	158	177	174	80	83	412	378	43	41	

NOVA SCOTIA.

6	4	7	5	8	6	12	14	3	2	
10	4	11	14	5	8	23	19	2	2	
5	3	10	13	5	3	20	19	4	1	
9	12	6	6	3	4	21	20	7	3	
30	23	34	38	21	21	76	72	16	8	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

PROVINCE OF

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Brought forward	339				339				
Micmacs of Lunenburg County at :—									
New Germany (reserve)	58								
Bridgewater	14								
Lunenburg Town	13				94				
Gold River (reserve)	9								
Micmacs of Queen's County at :—									
Milton	56								
Mill Village	16								
Wild Cat (reserve)	9				88				
Greenfield	7								
Micmacs of Shelburne County at :—									
Jordan River	12								
Shelburne River	7								
Sable River	7				31				
Clyde River	1								
Barrington River	4								
Micmacs of Antigonish County at—									
Summerside	22								
Afton (reserve)	78								
Pomquet (reserve)	49				209				
Micmacs of Guysborough County at—									
Guysborough	60								
Micmacs of Hants County at—									
Indian Brook (reserve)	81				81				
Micmacs of Cape Breton County at —									
Cariboo Marsh (reserve)	77				77				
North Sydney	36				36				
Escasoni (reserve)	100				100				
Micmacs of Annapolis County at—									
Lequille	17								
Bridgetown	3								
Paradise	13				68				
Lawrencetown	6								
Middleton	29								
Micmacs of Inverness County at—									
Whycocomagh (reserve)	135				135				
Malagawatch (reserve)	41				41				
Micmacs of Richmond County at—									
Chapel Island (reserve)	112				112				
Micmacs of Halifax County at—									
Sheet Harbour	33				33				
Cole Harbour (reserve) and Dartmouth	18				18				
Elmsdale, Wellington, Bedford and Windsor Junction	110				110				
Micmacs of Pictou County at—									
Fisher's Grant and Chapel Island (reserves)	150				150				
Micmacs of Digby County at—									
Bear River (reserve)	90				90				
Weymouth	35				35				
Micmacs of Yarmouth County	83				83				
Total	1,930				1,930				

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Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Concluded.*

Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
30	23	34	38	21	21	76	72	16	8	
5	8	9	10	10	10	19	18	2	3	
4	6	11	12	11	8	19	11	2	4	
3	....	3	1	3	1	12	5	2	1	
13	12	24	30	12	15	50	39	9	5	
5	8	6	3	9	4	21	20	2	3	
3	4	14	8	5	8	17	17	..	1	
4	5	4	5	..	4	7	7	..	..	
7	9	16	8	17	23	9	8	1	2	
3	2	10	9	4	2	22	12	2	2	
11	12	12	18	10	8	32	28	2	2	
2	3	1	3	2	1	14	13	1	1	
7	9	15	12	8	9	23	23	3	3	
4	2	5	2	1	4	6	6	1	2	
2	..	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	
8	5	18	10	11	2	27	25	1	3	
15	9	15	17	7	15	30	31	5	6	
9	12	17	9	8	6	30	22	7	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No Details.
135	129	215	196	140	142	419	362	57	52	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;

PROVINCE OF PRINCE

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion. Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Micmacs of Prince County at—									
Lennox Island (reserve) and vicinity	233				233				
Micmacs of Kings County at—									
Morell (reserve)	68				68				
Total	301				301				

PROVINCE OF

COWICHAN AGENCY.									
Sooke	25				25				
Cheerno	46				46				
Esquimalt	14			10	4				
Songhees	104			37	67				
Malakut	14				14				
Tsehum	22				22				
Panquechin	61				61				
Tsartlip	66				66				
Tsawout	100				100				
Kilpanlus	4				4				
Comeakin	68				68				
Clemclemaluts	140			26	114				
Khenipsin	54			11	43				
Koksilah	12				12				
Quamichan	293			60	200				33
Somenos	111			21	90				
Hellelt	29			9	9				11
Siccameen	37				37				
Kulleets	68				68				
Lyacksum	87				87				
Lilmalche	18				18				
Penelakut	151				151				
Tsussie	54				54				
Nanaimo	164			164					
Snonowas	13			6					7
Qualicum	13			13					
Comox	59		57		2				
Galiano Island	31				31				
Mayne Island	28				28				
Discovery Island	31				31				
Cowichan Lake	2			2					
Total	1,919		57	359	1,452				51
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.									
Haida Nation—									
Massett	370	370							
Skidegate	264			264					
Nishgar Nation—									
Kincolith	267	267							
Kitten	28								28
Lackalsap	183			183					
Kitangata	30								30
Carried forward	1,142	637		447					58

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

EDWARD ISLAND.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
20	22	31	22	14	8	58	48	6	4	
3	6	9	8	6	2	15	15	2	2	
23	28	40	30	20	10	73	63	8	6	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

2	1	3	4	.....	1	6	6	.....	2	
4	3	3	3	.....	2	12	17	.....	2	
...	....	2	3	.....	.....	4	5	....	.....	
12	12	10	9	.....	1	30	30	.. ..	.....	
.. .	.....	2	3	.....	... .	3	5	. .	1	
1	1	2	1	.....	1	7	8	1	....	
6	3	2	1	6	3	16	24	....	.. .	
.....	6	13	8	4	5	15	15	.....	.....	
3	5	14	16	5	6	23	28	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	....	.....	
4	2	2	4	.....	2	25	26	1	2	
8	8	21	13	2	3	42	43	.....	..	
4	3	1	.....	3	5	19	18	. ..	1	
1	....	1	.. ..	.....	. ...	5	5	.....	. .	
27	24	30	30	4	4	85	89	.....	.....	
15	13	11	9	5	7	25	26	... ..	.....	
3	3	2	3	...	.....	8	9	.....	1	
4	1	2	6	2	2	10	10	.....	. ....	
5	5	6	4	3	3	20	22	.....	.....	
8	10	5	13	10	2	18	19	1	1	
2	.....	3	1	. .	.....	6	6	.....	.....	
19	9	8	8	5	7	46	44	2	3	
6	4	5	5	4	4	12	14	.....	.....	
19	19	15	13	14	19	27	38	.....	.....	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.. ..	.....	
1	...	.. .	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	
3	3	2	3	4	4	21	19	.....	.....	
3	2	2	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	. ..	
4	3	3	3	3	2	5	5	.....	.....	
6	4	4	3	.....	. ..	6	8	.. ..	.....	
.. .	... .	.....	....	.....	.....	1	1	. ....	...	
171	144	175	172	81	84	514	560	5	13	
33	32	28	27	24	24	88	87	13	14	
18	18	17	18	17	16	74	72	6	8	
19	18	21	20	14	12	76	76	6	5	
2	1	2	1	2	1	9	8	1	1	
18	17	18	18	14	13	38	35	5	7	
12	1	3	3	2	2	8	7	1	1	
102	87	89	87	73	68	293	285	32	36	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

PROVINCE OF BRITISH

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY—Con.									
Brought foward	1,142	637		447					58
Nishgar Nation—									
Kitwintshilth	61								61
Aiyansh	134	134							
Kitlacdamax	139								139
Tsimpsean Nation—									
Port Simpson	718			718					
Metlakatla	206	206							
Kitkatla	225	225							
Kitkaata	79			79					
Kitsumkalum	69			69					
Kitsalas	144			144					
Oweekayno Nation—									
Kitamatt	262			262					
Kitlope	85			85					
China Hat	115			115					
Bella Bella	330			330					
Oweekayno	129			20					109
Tallion Nation—									
Kinisqnit	75								75
Bella Coola	192			40					152
Tallion	44								44
Total	4,149	1,202		2,309					638
KAMLOOPS—OKANAGAN AGENCY.									
Adam's Lake	189				189				
Ashcroft	50	50							
Bonaparte	158				158				
Boothroyd	156	153			3				
Boston Bar	153	86			67				
Cook's Ferry	205	205							
Deadman's Creek	116				116				
Kamloops	243				243				
Kanaka Bar	56	56							
Lytton	465	465							
Nicomen	48	48							
Nicola (Lower)	365	210			155				
" (Upper)	192				192				
Neskainlith	154				154				
North Thompson	130				130				
Okanagan	239				239				
Oregon Jack Creek	20	20							
Osoyoos	65				65				
Penticton	147				147				
Little Lake Shuswap	83				83				
Similkameen (Lower)	131				131				
" (Upper)	50				50				
Siska Flat	32	32							
Skuppa	18	18							
Spallumcheen	140				140				
Spuzzum	160	68			92				
Coldwater	110				110				
Total	3,875	1,411			2,464				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which the belong, &c.—*Continued.*

COLUMBIA.—*Continued.*

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
102	87	89	87	73	68	293	285	32	36	
3	4	4	5	2	3	19	18	1	2	
11	12	11	10	10	9	32	32	4	3	
6	5	6	6	5	5	48	50	4	4	
74	75	63	64	43	42	161	162	17	17	
24	21	16	15	11	10	54	51	1	3	
12	13	18	17	11	10	65	64	7	8	
5	4	8	7	5	4	22	21	1	2	
8	9	9	8	4	4	13	12	1	1	
13	12	12	11	9	8	38	38	1	2	
13	12	20	20	17	15	77	76	6	6	
5	5	6	5	6	6	24	23	2	3	
11	12	13	12	9	8	25	23	1	1	
31	31	26	26	20	19	82	81	7	7	
6	6	6	5	7	8	44	43	2	2	
4	3	4	4	3	3	27	25	1	1	
10	9	16	15	9	8	60	59	3	3	
4	3	4	4	2	2	12	12	1	.....	
332	323	331	321	246	232	1,096	1,075	92	101	
14	15	19	19	8	8	54	52	.....	.....	
3	3	3	3	2	2	15	15	2	2	
15	14	14	14	5	5	42	44	2	3	
13	13	9	10	6	5	49	44	3	4	
11	10	12	13	5	5	46	47	2	2	
15	15	14	15	6	7	57	70	2	4	
11	11	12	11	7	6	24	27	3	4	
20	19	21	17	9	8	64	64	10	11	
4	3	5	4	3	2	16	15	2	2	
36	37	39	41	23	26	122	115	13	13	
4	4	3	5	2	2	14	14	.....	.....	
24	24	30	28	19	18	102	96	11	13	
17	16	14	14	10	10	48	48	7	8	
13	12	11	10	6	6	48	42	3	3	
11	10	10	11	10	10	34	30	2	2	
14	13	15	14	11	10	71	79	8	4	
2	2	2	2	.....	.....	5	5	1	1	
4	5	5	5	3	2	19	20	1	1	
18	17	18	16	9	8	30	30	1	.....	
10	8	8	9	2	2	20	20	2	2	
9	8	12	11	6	6	35	36	6	2	
4	3	3	3	3	2	15	14	2	1	
.....	1	2	3	1	.....	14	9	1	1	
1	1	1	2	.....	1	5	6	1	.....	
14	14	15	14	8	8	32	31	2	2	
13	13	13	14	5	6	43	49	2	2	
10	10	11	10	6	5	24	24	5	5	
310	301	321	318	175	170	1,047	1,047	94	92	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

PROVINCE OF BRITISH

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.									
Tsawantieneuk	228	228							
Mah-Malillikulla	114	114							
Tanahtenk	98								98
Klawitsis	58								58
Mahtilpi	56	56							
Kwawkewlth	86	86							
Kwiahkah	28	28							
Nuwitti	71								71
Kwatsino	24								24
Koskimo	84								84
Nahwahta	96								96
Nimkish	140	140							
Kwawshela	36								36
Wawlitsum	46								46
Wiwaiaikum	71			71					
Wiwaiaikai	109			109					
Total	1,345	652		180					513
KOOTENAY AGENCY.									
St. Mary's	213				213				
Tobacco Plains	62				62				
Lower Columbia Lake	78				78				
Lower Kootenay (Flat Bow)	168				168				
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)	56				56				
Arrow Lake (West Kootenay)	26				26				
Total	603				603				
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.									
Kitwangar	153	144							9
Kitwancool	68	58							10
Kitsegukla (old and new village)	89			71				12	6
Getanmax (Hazelton)	237	212						15	10
Glen Vowell	73							73	
Kispyox	209			190					19
Kisgegas	243	172						15	56
Kuldoe	39			5					34
Moricetown (Lachalsap)	155				155				
Hagwilget Village	163				163				
Fort Babine	152				152				
Old Fort Babine	139				139				
Yucutce (Portage between Babine and Stuart Lake)	18				18				
Tache	59				59				
Grand Rapids	26	5			21				
Tsisthainli (Lac Trembleur)	15				15				
Pintce	39				39				
Stuart's Lake Village	184	10			169			5	
Fraser's Lake Village	59				59				
Stony Creek Village	107				97			10	
Fort George Village	119				110			9	
Tsistlatho (Black Water)	69				64			5	
Carried forward	2,415	601		266	1,260			144	144

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
19	22	20	11	12	.....	72	59	2	11	
5	8	5	4	3	.....	49	33	2	5	
7	10	5	5	6	.....	33	29	2	1	
2	3	3	1	1	...	23	19	3	3	
1	4	3	4	1	...	21	16	3	3	
12	7	5	4	2	.....	24	22	6	4	
3	3	2	2	1	.....	8	8	1	.....	
5	7	3	5	3	.... .	25	20	.....	3	
.... .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	8	... ..	4	
2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	35	28	3	10	
9	2	4	8	4	1	35	31	.....	2	
14	10	5	10	5	... ..	50	41	1	4	
5	2	3	1	1	.....	11	11	1	1	
6	1	5	3	1	.....	18	12	. ...	.... .	
6	1	7	2	2	....	28	24	.....	1	
5	7	14	9	3	2	28	31	5	5	
101	87	84	71	51	3	470	392	29	57	
31	19	20	17	10	8	45	49	7	7	
4	3	2	10	2	.....	17	18	2	4	
6	9	8	9	2	3	17	18	3	3	
12	19	17	13	9	8	43	42	4	1	
10	4	9	3	.....	1	9	13	5	2	
2	1	3	4	.. ...	.....	8	8	.....	.....	
65	55	59	56	23	20	139	148	21	17	
7	8	12	12	7	8	45	46	4	4	
6	6	7	8	3	4	16	16	1	1	
7	8	8	7	6	5	21	21	3	3	
7	7	15	21	14	16	74	75	4	4	
6	7	9	11	2	1	17	18	1	1	
7	6	22	23	7	7	64	65	3	5	
10	10	22	21	11	11	71	72	7	8	
3	5	4	4	2	1	7	9	2	2	
8	9	13	12	7	8	46	46	3	3	
10	11	12	13	8	7	46	47	5	4	
8	7	14	13	8	9	45	46	1	1	
7	8	14	15	7	7	40	40	1	.. ..	
2	1	3	2	1	2	4	3	.. ..	.....	
4	5	6	7	4	3	13	12	2	3	
3	2	4	3	3	2	5	4	.	. .	
1	1	2	1	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	
2	3	4	3	3	2	10	11	....	1	
7	8	17	18	8	7	56	55	4	4	
4	4	7	8	6	5	11	12	1	1	
5	5	9	10	9	10	29	27	1	2	
5	4	11	13	7	6	35	36	1	1	
3	3	7	6	4	4	21	21	. ..	.....	
122	128	222	231	128	126	680	686	44	48	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

PROVINCE OF BRITISH

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY—Con.									
Brought forward	2,415	601		266	1,260			144	144
McLeod's Lake	95				89			6	
Fort Grahame (Nomadic)	96				86			10	
Connolly Lake	123			2	115			6	
Na-anees (two bands north of Connolly Lake (semi-nomadic)	154			4	146			4	
Stella	46				39			7	
Total	2,929	601		272	1,735			177	144
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.									
Alexandria	63				63				
Alkali Lake	159				159				
Anahim	223				223				
Anderson Lake	67				67				
Bridge River	109				109				
Canoe Creek	161				161				
Cayoosh Creek No. 1	34				34				
" No. 2	15	15							
Clinton	46				46				
Dog Creek	17				17				
Fountain	200				200				
High Bar	52				52				
Kenim Lake	83				83				
Lillooet No. 1	62				62				
" No. 2	7	7							
Pavilion	68				68				
Quesnel	71				71				
Seton Lake Mission No. 1	72				72				
" Enias No. 2	1				1				
" Schloss No. 5	35				35				
" Niciat No. 6	53				53				
Soda Creek	81				81				
Stones	108				108				
Toosey	63				63				
Williams Lake	153				153				
Total	2,003	22			1,981				
WEST COAST AGENCY.									
Ahousaht	277				2				275
Clayoquot	243			11	112				120
Checklesit	105				58				47
Ehatisaht	100			3					97
Ewlhwiehaht	152		67						85
Hesquiaht	160				160				
Howchuklisat	42				7				35
Kelsemaht	69			9	7				53
Kyuquot	297				157				140
Matchitlaht	63				21				42
Mooachtaht	169				82				87
Nitinaht	210			129					81
Carried forward	1,887		67	152	606				1,062

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
122	128	222	231	128	126	680	686	44	48	
6	6	13	12	9	9	20	20	...	...	
6	7	10	10	5	6	25	25	1	1	
6	6	9	10	11	12	34	33	1	1	
9	8	13	14	9	9	43	43	4	2	
3	4	6	6	3	3	10	10	1	.....	
152	159	273	283	165	165	812	817	51	52	
6	6	4	4	5	5	14	14	3	2	
19	18	8	8	11	15	33	36	5	6	
31	17	12	10	14	17	44	40	20	18	
7	6	3	3	7	5	18	16	1	1	
13	14	5	4	9	7	27	25	2	3	
15	15	7	6	16	17	34	37	4	10	
3	3	2	2	5	4	7	4	2	2	
3	1	2	...	5	2	..	2	...	..	
4	4	3	2	5	5	9	10	2	2	
3	2	1	..	2	2	3	2	1	1	
20	22	6	10	18	18	45	49	7	5	
6	6	4	3	3	6	5	10	8	1	
6	6	3	4	5	7	24	24	2	2	
4	3	3	3	3	4	20	18	2	2	
1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	
5	5	2	4	7	8	14	18	3	2	
8	6	4	3	5	6	15	14	5	5	
8	10	6	2	6	4	20	11	2	3	
...	...	.....	.....	...	..	1	.....	.....	.....	
4	4	2	1	3	3	7	8	2	1	
6	5	3	2	5	3	13	13	2	1	
9	8	3	3	4	6	20	23	2	3	
13	16	2	4	8	9	25	27	3	1	
9	10	4	3	5	6	13	10	2	1	
15	15	6	8	8	10	40	39	7	5	
218	204	96	89	160	169	452	451	87	77	
26	25	33	22	5	5	69	71	11	10	
14	16	15	20	10	8	67	76	7	10	
8	12	11	9	2	4	26	24	7	2	
12	9	5	10	4	1	27	28	2	2	
10	17	17	15	4	2	40	36	3	8	
20	10	21	12	2	5	39	41	3	7	
3	3	1	5	1	1	10	15	2	1	
3	6	6	4	3	4	17	19	3	4	
17	15	20	15	5	12	90	108	12	3	
5	4	1	3	3	2	21	21	2	1	
8	4	15	9	4	5	54	60	3	7	
15	17	12	26	5	6	52	62	8	7	
141	138	157	150	48	55	512	561	63	62	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

PROVINCE OF BRITISH

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
WEST COAST AGENCY—Con.									
Brought forward	1,887		67	152	606				1,062
Noochahtlaht	74				24				50
Oiaht	156		86						70
Opitchesaht	63		50		2				11
Pacheenaht	55								55
Toquaht	22		5						17
Tsesaht	130		81						49
Total	2,387		289	152	632				1,314
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.									
Aitchelitz	7			7					
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve	30				30				
Cheam	102			1	101				
Chehalis	110	5			105				
Clahoose	72				72				
Coquitlam	25				25				
Douglas	76				76				
Ewa-woos	27				27				
False Creek	52				52				
Homalko	88				88				
Hope	86	2		1	83				
Katsey	79				79				
Kapilano	45				24				21
Kwawkwawapilt	16				16				
Langley	39				39				
Mission (Burrard Inlet)	175				175				
Musqueam	97			10	84				3
Matsqui	46				46				
New Westminster	65				65				
Nicomen	16				16				
Ohamil	57	9		3	45				
Pemberton Meadows	258				258				
Popcum	14	14							
Semialmoo	30				30				
Sechelt	236				236				
Sumass	51			28	23				
Scowlitz	51				51				
Squiahla	14			2	12				
Skweahm	30				30				
Sliammon	104				104				
Squatits	41	11		10	20				
Squamish, Howe Sound	27				8				19
Skwah	101			4	97				
Skookum Chuck	98				98				
Samahquam	74				74				
Skulkayu	34			27	7				
Skwawahlooks	22				22				
Seymour Creek	44			3	32				9
Skway	26	3			23				
Texas Lake	35	2			33				
Tchewassan	46				46				
Tsoowahlie	49			39	10				
Tyeachten	43	6		18	19				
Carried forward	2,738	52		153	2,481				52

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

COLUMBIA.—*Continued.*

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
141	138	157	150	48	55	512	561	63	62	
4	4	1	3	2	4	29	23	3	1	
13	12	14	18	2	4	41	46	3	3	
7	7	7	4	2	2	12	20	1	1	
5	2	8	5	1	.....	12	15	3	4	
2	....	3	....	1	2	4	5	3	2	
8	9	19	17	3	5	23	32	13	1	
180	172	209	197	59	72	633	702	89	74	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	
2	1	3	4	.....	....	10	9	.....	1	
12	12	10	9	8	8	20	19	2	2	
19	12	3	3	5	2	29	30	5	2	
11	7	8	6	2	2	15	15	2	4	
3	3	3	3	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	
5	4	6	6	1	3	22	25	2	2	
2	2	2	3	.....	.....	5	7	3	3	
3	4	3	1	4	1	16	16	2	2	
12	14	7	8	4	3	19	19	1	1	
6	5	7	6	3	3	26	27	2	1	
8	15	5	5	.....	1	21	20	2	2	
3	3	1	1	2	1	15	15	2	2	
2	1	..	.....	1	1	5	4	....	2	
4	2	2	2	1	.....	11	11	3	3	
34	23	15	10	6	8	36	40	2	1	
7	7	9	9	7	6	20	20	8	4	
6	6	6	6	1	1	8	8	2	2	
8	8	4	4	5	3	16	15	1	1	
2	1	1	2	.....	.....	4	5	...	1	
7	6	3	7	.....	1	17	14	2	.....	
27	38	28	21	9	7	60	60	4	4	
3	....	4	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	...	
2	1	3	3	1	1	9	8	1	1	
36	33	16	16	13	9	52	50	5	6	
4	5	2	2	1	2	16	14	4	1	
5	7	7	5	3	1	9	10	1	3	
1	1	1	3	.....	.....	3	5	...	....	
2	6	2	2	.....	.....	8	8	1	1	
19	10	13	11	.....	6	19	15	7	4	
3	3	4	2	4	1	9	9	3	3	
3	1	.....	2	.....	....	7	9	5	.....	
11	8	9	14	5	6	23	18	3	4	
12	9	10	10	2	2	22	20	4	7	
10	8	6	9	4	5	12	14	4	2	
2	4	3	3	1	1	9	9	1	1	
1	5	..	3	1	.....	6	4	1	1	
2	3	6	6	2	.....	13	12	.....	.....	
3	2	3	.....	.....	1	8	8	1	.....	
4	4	2	7	1	2	7	6	1	1	
7	3	6	3	.....	3	8	9	4	3	
5	7	4	5	2	2	11	10	1	2	
5	5	3	7	....	1	9	10	2	1	
325	299	230	229	101	95	645	638	94	82	

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

PROVINCE OF BRITISH

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY—Con.									
Brought forward	2,738	52	.....	153	2,481	.....	.....	.....	52
Wharnock	23	....	.....	.....	23	...	....	.....	.....
Yukkweakwioose	26	..	.....	4	22	....	.. ..	.....	.... .
Yale	85	20	.....	.....	65	....	.....	....	.....
	2,872	72	.....	157	2,591	...	....	... ..	52

PROVINCE OF

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1 at:—									
Rosseau River including rapids	217	....	.....	.. ..	83	. ..	.....	. ..	134
Long Plain	113	....	.....	...	... .	.....	.....	.....	113
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing	112	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
St. Peter's	1,119	880	....	....	120	75	....	24	20
Brokenhead River	170	125	.....	....	23	. ..	....	.....	22
Fort Alexander	488	226	.....	....	250	.....	.....	...	12
Sandy Bay	274	17	.....	.....	243	.....	.....	.....	14
Total, Treaty No. 1	2,493	1,248	.....	.....	719	75	.....	24	427
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	158	.....	126	. .	.....	... ..	.....	.....	32
Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 2 at:—									
Lake Manitoba	110	18	.....	.....	68	.....	..	... ..	24
Ebb and Flow Lake	50	4	...	.....	38	. ....	...	.....	8
Fairford	190	155	.....	....	34	....	.. ..	.....	1
Little Saskatchewan	112	76	...	.....	....	36	.. ..	....	.....
Lake St. Martin	148	94	.....	.....	.....	25	... .	.....	29
Crane River	52	11	.....	.....	7	.....	....	.....	34
Waterhen River	73	.....	.....	.. ..	73	.....	.....	.. ...	.. ...
Total, Treaty No. 2	735	358	...	....	220	61	....	.....	96
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 3 at Buffalo Bay	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	35
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5, at:—									
Black River	62	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Hollowwater River	105	52	.....	.. ..	18	.....	.. ..	....	35
Bloodvein River, Loon Straits	57	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	57
Fisher River	381	.. ..	.....	381	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackhead River	68	68	...	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	. .
Berens River	300	...	.....	281	19	.. ..	.....	...	.....
Poplar River	150	. . .	.....	150	...	.....	.....	.. ...	.. ..
Norway House	550	...	.....	550	.....	.....	... .	.....	.. . .
Cross Lake	328	. ....	.....	303	25	.....	.....	..	.....
Grand Rapids (Berens River)	137	.....	.. ..	.....	....	... .	.....	.....	137
Carried forward	2,138	182	.....	1,665	62	.....	....	.... .	229

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

COLUMBIA.—*Concluded.*

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
325	299	230	229	101	95	645	638	94	82	
2	1	1	1	. . .	1	8	7	1	1	
...	3	2	2	.....	2	7	6	1	3	
3	5	7	10	2	3	20	24	9	2	
330	308	240	242	103	101	680	675	105	88	

MANITOBA.

19	24	24	16	10	7	54	62	1	.....
8	6	10	5	7	2	33	42	.....	.....
10	6	9	14	4	4	30	35	.....	.....
115	125	119	100	60	56	280	256	2	6
16	13	14	13	8	18	49	39	.....	.....
60	53	36	35	25	18	125	132	2	2
26	24	37	32	20	19	52	54	5	5
254	251	249	215	134	124	623	620	10	13
8	10	20	12	7	8	33	40	8	12
8	5	15	13	8	8	22	25	3	3
3	3	7	6	2	1	13	13	1	1
21	18	15	21	10	16	45	41	3	.....
11	11	11	8	8	7	27	26	.....	3
15	18	24	13	4	4	34	30	3	3
8	2	6	1	4	7	11	12	1	.....
12	5	7	9	4	2	18	16	.....	.....
78	62	85	71	40	45	170	163	11	10
3	1	1	1	4	3	10	9	.....	3
4	8	6	5	5	3	7	13	7	4
12	12	11	5	5	5	17	19	10	9
5	2	8	2	5	6	9	17	3	.....
34	45	42	39	30	26	80	77	6	2
5	8	9	6	6	4	13	15	1	1
30	35	39	43	35	10	55	45	6	2
18	9	25	8	12	14	25	33	2	4
38	58	53	64	36	31	104	138	18	10
36	40	32	33	20	18	64	70	5	10
14	10	23	10	16	5	26	27	2	4
196	227	248	215	170	122	400	454	60	46

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians

PROVINCE OF

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion. Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Brought forward	2,138	138	..	1,665	62	...	....	...	229
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5, at :—*Concluded.*									
Pekangekum	113	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	113
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux)	108	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemewawin (Crees)	160	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	...	1
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux)	134	133	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The Pas	426	400	.....	.....	10	...	...	16	.....
Shoal Lake (Crees)	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Earth "	112	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Cumberland "	152	142	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	...
Total, Treaty No. 5.	3,408	1,257	.....	1,665	82	.....	.....	16	388

NORTH-WEST

Treaty No. 4.									
BIRTLE AGENCY.									
Keeseekoowenin	133	...	92	.....	41	...	.....	.....	.....
Waywayseecappo	163	.....	55	.....	38	.....	.....	.. ..	70
Valley River	85	.....	29	.. ...	35	...	.....	...	21
Gambler	16	.....	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolling River	102	.....	16	.....	4	.. ..	.....	...	82
Bird Tail (Sioux)	65	.....	55	1	.....	...	.....	... ..	9
Oak River "	248	70	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	175
Oak Lake "	68	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	39
Turtle Mountain (Sioux)	10	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Total	890	71	282	1	130	.....	.....	. ....	406
PELLY AGENCY.									
Coté	253	1	161	.. ...	23	.....	....	.....	68
*Keys	74	31	1	..	6	.....	.....	.....	36
Keeseekouse	146	15	16	....	66	.....	.....	.....	49
Total	473	47	178	.....	95	.....	.....	....	153
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.									
White Bear	201	1	42	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	136
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.									
Ochapowace	111	2	9	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	80
Kahkewistahaw	109	5	16	....	22	.....	....	.. .	66
Cowessess	167	5	18	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	7
Sakimay	176	4	15	.....	18	.....	.....	....	139
Leech Lake (Little Bone's)	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....
Total	563	16	58	....	197	.....	.....	.....	292

* 146 of these Indians have been transferred to Shoal River in the Lake Manitoba inspectorate.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
196	227	248	215	170	122	400	454	60	46	
8	12	13	7	15	13	20	25	.....	.....	
8	11	16	12	11	7	18	25	.....	.....	
17	20	18	13	4	3	37	45	1	2	
10	17	13	12	6	7	29	33	1	6	
36	44	43	39	30	25	86	106	8	9	
5	4	11	7	5	6	13	11	2	1	
8	12	14	15	3	4	28	23	3	2	
5	14	17	24	4	6	34	40	1	7	
293	361	393	344	248	193	665	762	76	73	

TERRITORIES.

7	9	16	20	7	4	23	40	4	3	
17	12	21	17	4	9	34	44	3	2	
3	11	9	13	3	2	18	23	1	2	
1	2	2	1	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	
7	6	11	7	5	2	29	31	2	2	
3	4	6	6	1	4	15	20	3	3	
11	11	28	32	10	9	63	65	7	12	
4	4	7	7	2	3	18	16	4	3	
.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	
53	59	102	103	33	34	206	247	25	28	
22	28	38	28	13	8	51	56	4	5	
4	8	9	10	...	3	17	20	1	2	
13	17	16	17	6	2	29	39	4	3	
39	53	63	55	19	13	97	115	9	10	
19	18	21	13	10	6	50	57	1	6	
12	9	11	8	1	2	31	35	.....	2	
8	4	9	15	2	2	28	35	3	3	
8	23	21	20	4	7	35	47	...	2	
23	22	20	12	6	4	36	47	4	2	
.. ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ..	...	.....	.....	Unoccupied.
51	58	61	55	13	15	130	164	7	9	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

NORTH-WEST

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.									
Carry-the-Kettle	211		33		25				153
Sioux at Moosejaw (non-treaty)	110		3		1				106
Total	321		36		26				259
QU'APPELLE AGENCY.									
Piapot	145		28		88				29
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	212	4			97				111
Pasquah	134		20		81				33
Muscowpetung	90	2	20		11				57
Pee-pee-keesis	79		6		44				29
Okanase	67		14		20				33
Star Blanket	41		1		6				34
Little Black Bear	63		7		25				31
Total	831	6	96		372				357
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.									
Yellow Quill	298	1			1				296
Kinistino	65								65
George Gordon	164	112			12				40
Day Star	75								75
Poor Man	100	3			7				90
Muscowequan	139				77				62
Total	841	116			97				628
Pine Creek	183	2			181				
Shoal River (including Steep Rock Point, Swan Lake, Dog Island, Dawson Bay, ½ mile west of Shoal River)	165	119			15				31
Total, Treaty No. 4	4,468	378	692	1	1,135				2,262
Treaty No. 6.									
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.									
One Arrow	101	6			64				31
Okemasis	27	3			22				2
Beardy	134		16		89				29
John Smith	133	130			3				
James Smith	211	193							18
Total	606	332	16		178				80

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
15	19	14	11	18	19	43	53	7	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	No details.
15	19	14	11	18	19	43	53	7	12	
16	11	8	6	11	6	29	46	6	6	
23	22	17	19	6	7	44	56	10	8	
8	14	8	17	3	4	28	39	2	11	
9	13	6	4	4	4	16	26	6	2	
4	3	3	9	3	4	27	20	2	4	
2	11	11	9	2	1	12	13	3	3	
4	5	3	5	3	2	7	7	2	3	
2	6	5	11	1	1	18	17	2	.....	
68	85	61	80	33	29	181	224	33	37	
30	24	35	33	25	15	53	62	10	11	
10	7	6	7	1	4	13	14	1	2	
18	16	11	9	9	6	44	36	7	8	
6	9	8	7	4	1	15	16	3	6	
12	20	3	7	2	3	22	23	3	5	
12	13	14	7	8	12	34	32	2	5	
88	89	77	70	49	41	181	183	26	37	
16	30	21	23	12	9	30	34	5	3	
20	15	10	21	6	4	32	37	6	14	
369	426	430	431	193	170	950	1,114	119	156	
9	1	23	8	9	5	15	26	2	3	
2	4	1	2	.....	.....	7	11	.....	.....	
16	16	11	15	3	8	28	34	2	1	
14	13	15	12	6	9	32	29	2	1	
20	22	25	21	11	10	46	47	6	3	
61	56	75	58	29	32	128	147	12	8	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

NORTH-WEST

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
CARLTON AGENCY.									
William Twatt	145	16	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	118
Petequakey	85	2	3	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mistawasis	127	4	79	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahtahkakoop	208	190	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4
Kapahawekenum	76	6	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	10
Kenemotayoo	103	56	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	29
Pelican Lake Indians	56	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	50
Pelican Narrows	376	132	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wahspaton (Sioux, non-treaty)	103	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
James Roberts (Lac la Ronge)	476	457	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Charles (Montreal Lake)	165	162	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,920	1,031	125	.....	483	.....	.....	.....	281
HOBBEMA AGENCY.									
Samson	332	.....	.....	220	107	.....	.....	.....	5
Ermineskin	155	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....	2
Louis Bull	75	.....	.....	63	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Montana (Little Bear)	45	.....	.....	14	8	.....	.....	.....	23
Total	607	.....	.....	297	274	.....	.....	.....	36
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.									
Mosquito Bear's Head Lean Man } Stony	73	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	61
Red Pheasant	153	106	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	7
Sweet Grass	84	30	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	14
Poundmaker	108	4	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	5
Little Pine and Lucky Man	106	38	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	27
Moosomin	108	17	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	55
Thunderchild	133	46	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	31
Total	765	247	.....	.....	318	.....	.....	.....	200
ONION LAKE AGENCY.									
Seekaskootch	257	58	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	71
Sweet Grass (attached)	19	18	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weemisticooseahwasis	96	9	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	7
Ooneepowhayo	92	28	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	20
Puskeeahkeewein	31	6	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keeheewin	122	2	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinoosayo (Chipewyan)	256	.....	.....	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	873	121	.....	.....	654	.....	.....	.....	98

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they be.ong, &c.—*Continued.*

TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
19	8	25	7	6	2	34	41	1	2	
10	7	11	7	6	3	15	21	3	2	
11	8	13	5	9	10	31	35	2	3	
27	10	25	28	9	14	37	45	6	7	
8	3	9	9	2	3	16	22	1	3	
10	10	12	14	5	5	20	21	2	4	
4	6	5	9	3	3	8	13	2	3	
60	44	41	53	17	8	68	80	2	3	
1	2	14	16	10	12	21	24	2	1	
62	68	60	67	15	26	76	95	3	4	
23	21	17	15	9	9	30	39	1	1	
235	187	232	230	91	95	356	436	25	33	
39	37	39	29	11	9	75	87	2	4	
12	18	14	15	5	.....	42	47	... .	2	
11	9	7	6	4	3	15	19	.....	1	
5	3	7	3	1	.. ..	11	15	.... .	.. ..	
67	67	67	53	21	12	143	168	2	7	
7	7	8	4	5	1	15	16	3	7	
12	16	14	16	9	6	38	34	4	4	
7	7	5	4	7	3	17	27	2	5	
12	10	12	12	10	9	21	15	3	4	
6	6	11	9	9	4	26	27	4	4	
7	9	6	8	7	7	26	29	5	4	
10	15	10	8	11	7	33	31	4	4	
61	70	66	61	58	37	176	179	25	32	
29	31	27	30	11	10	50	54	3	12	
2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	6	1	2	
5	9	11	15	6	3	23	21	.....	3	
13	3	6	9	7	4	20	23	2	5	
2	4	2	6	1	2	3	6	1	4	
7	20	19	4	11	4	24	25	1	7	
32	36	22	12	15	16	50	64	2	7	
90	104	89	76	51	39	175	199	10	40	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

NORTH-WEST

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
EDMONTON AGENCY.									
Enoch	129	.....	.....	21	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michel	86	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexander	168	.....	.....	2	166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph	152	.....	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paul (White Whale Lake)	155	.....	.....	130	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphans at St. Albert	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	691	.....	.....	153	538	.....	..	.....	.. .
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.									
Saddle Lake	136	.....	.....	94	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Quill	109	.....	.....	8	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Seenum	327	.....	.....	247	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac la Biche	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chipewyan	79	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Lake	89	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	754	.....	.....	350	404	.. ..	.. .	.....	.....
Total, Treaty No. 6	6,216	1,731	141	809	2,849	.....	.....	.....	695
Treaty No. 7.									
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.									
Running Rabbit (Farm 20 A)	433	34	.....	.. ..	110	.. ..	.....	.....	289
White Pup (Farm 20 B)	463	59	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	347
Total	896	93	.....	... .	167	.....	.....	.....	636
SARCEE AGENCY.									
Bull Head	206	30	.... .	.....	8	. ...	.....	.....	168
STONY AGENCY.									
Stony Reserve	647	.. ...	.....	647	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
BLOOD AGENCY.									
Bloods	1,185	126	.....	. .	105	.....	.....	.....	954
PEIGAN AGENCY.									
Peigans	519	64	.... .	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	315
Total, Treaty No. 7	3,453	313	.....	647	420	.....	.....	.....	2,073

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
16	12	10	10	9	9	29	30	1	3	
9	12	3	6	5	4	17	25	3	2	
19	21	16	11	1	2	42	49	4	3	
15	20	19	20	8	12	25	33	.....	.....	
22	25	15	10	12	6	25	31	5	4	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
81	90	64	57	35	33	138	168	13	12	
11	13	14	9	14	10	30	31	2	2	
10	10	9	6	9	8	25	30	1	1	
47	25	21	19	20	30	74	84	4	3	
2	.....	2	2	....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	
8	10	8	4	7	3	15	20	2	2	
10	8	8	3	4	6	26	21	1	2	
88	66	62	43	54	57	172	192	10	10	
683	640	655	578	339	305	1,288	1,489	97	142	
21	17	48	40	20	22	120	128	8	9	
25	19	56	52	23	19	124	125	10	10	
46	36	104	92	43	41	244	253	18	19	
17	11	13	12	7	9	54	65	9	9	
108	63	77	81	59	46	80	126	3	4	
99	76	96	69	74	59	275	387	24	26	
43	60	47	41	29	16	124	130	7	22	
313	246	337	295	212	171	777	961	61	80	

CENSUS RETURNS of Resident and Normadic Indians;

NORTH-WEST

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Treaty No. 8.									
Crees and Chipewyans at Fort McMurray	134								
Chipewyans at Fond du Lac	370								
Beavers at Dunvegan	143								
Crees at Little Red River	75								
Chipewyans at Fort Chipewyan	322								
Crees at Fort Chipewyan	189								
Chipewyans at Smith Landing	180								
Crees at Wabiscow	207								
Crees at Peace River Landing	53								
Beavers at Vermilion, Peace River	123								
Crees at Vermilion, Peace River	113								
Crees at Lesser Slave Lake	317								
Crees at Sturgeon Lake	132								
Beavers at Fort St. John	43								
Stragglers at Fort McMurray	28								
Crees at Whitefish Lake	82								
Slaves of Upper Hay river	175								
Slaves of Lower Hay river	103								
Chipewyans at Fort Resolution	111								
Yellow Knives at Fort Resolution	242								
Dogribs at Fort Resolution	199								
Stragglers at Athabaska Landing	6								
Total	3,347								
Athabaska district	1,239								
McKenzie "	4,149								
Yukon "	3,302								
Keewatin	5,834								

RECAPITU

PROVINCE OF

West Coast Agency	2,387		289	152	632				1,314
Fraser River "	2,872	72		157	2,591				52
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	2,929	601		272	1,735			177	144
Williams Lake Agency	2,003	22			1,981				
Northwest Coast Agency	4,149	1,202		2,309					638
Kootenay "	603				603				
Cowichan "	1,919		57	359	1,452				51
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	3,875	1,411			2,464				
Kwawkewlth "	1,345	652		180					513
Nomadic Indians, about	3,500								
Grand total	25,582	3,960	346	3,429	11,458			177	2,712

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No details.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians;

RECAPITULATION

PROVINCE OF

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion. Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan
Treaty No. 1	2,493	1,248	.....	....	719	75	....	24	427
" No. 2	735	358	....	.	220	61	.....	.....	96
" No. 3	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
" No. 5	3,408	1,257	.....	1,665	82	.....	.....	16	388
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	158	.....	126	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Grand total	6,829	2,863	126	1,665	1,021	136	.....	40	978

NORTH-WEST

Treaty No. 4	4,468	378	692	1	1,135	....	.....	.....	2,262
" No. 6	6,216	1,731	141	800	2,849	..	....	.....	695
" No. 7	3,453	313	.....	647	420	....	.....	.....	2,073
" No. 8	3,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-treaty Indians where no agents	165	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	17,649	2,422	833	1,448	4,404	....	.. .	. .	5,030
Ungava	5,060	.....	.....	.....	.. .	....	.....	.....	. ...
Franklin District (formerly Arctic Coast, Esquimaux)	2,500	.....	.....	.. .	.. .	.....	....	....	....

GRAND

Ontario	21,093	5,195	66	4,338	6,573	974	93	310	3,095
Quebec	11,066	104	3	462	7,514	.....	6	33	... ..
Nova Scotia	1,930	.....	.....	.....	1,930	.....	...	... ..	.....
New Brunswick	1,699	... ..	.....	.....	1,699	.....	.....	....	.....
Prince Edward Island	301	.....	.....	. .	301	.. ...	.....	.. .	....
British Columbia	25,582	3,960	346	3,429	11,458	... ..	.....	177	2,712
Manitoba	6,829	2,863	126	1,665	1,021	136	.....	40	978
Northwest Territories	17,649	2,422	833	1,448	4,404	... .	.....	.....	5,030
Ungava	5,060	.. ...	.....	. ...	. .	.....	....	.....	.....
Franklin District (formerly Arctic Coast)	2,500	.. ..	... ..	.. ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athabaska District	1,239	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
McKenzie "	4,149	.....	... .	.....	. .	.. ...	.....	....	.....
Yukon "	3,302	.. ..	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keewatin	5,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	108,233	14,544	1,374	11,342	34,909	1,110	99	560	11,815

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

—*Concluded.*

MANITOBA.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs, inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs, inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.		Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
254	251	249	215	134	124	623	620	10	13	
78	62	85	71	40	45	170	163	11	10	
3	1	1	1	4	3	10	9	.....	3	
293	361	393	344	248	193	665	762	76	73	
8	10	20	12	7	8	33	40	8	12	
636	685	748	643	433	373	1,501	1,594	105	111	

TERRITORIES.

369	426	430	431	193	170	950	1,114	119	156	
683	640	655	578	339	305	1,288	1,489	97	142	
313	246	337	295	212	171	777	961	61	80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No details.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
1,365	1,312	1,422	1,304	744	646	3,015	3,564	277	378	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No details.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"

RECAPITULATION.

1,661	1,752	2,135	2,058	1,242	1,072	4,751	4,977	409	467	
780	743	853	769	491	468	1,748	1,656	147	192	
135	129	215	196	140	142	419	362	57	52	
153	158	177	174	80	83	412	378	43	41	
23	28	40	30	20	10	73	63	8	6	
1,859	1,753	1,788	1,749	1,063	1,016	5,843	5,867	573	571	
636	685	748	643	433	373	1,501	1,594	105	111	
1,365	1,312	1,422	1,304	744	646	3,015	3,564	277	378	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No details.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6,612	6,560	7,378	6,923	4,213	3,810	17,762	18,461	1,619	1,818	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Land.		Public Buildings, Property of the Band.						Private Fencing and Buildings.				
	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including made pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
Ontario.	Acres.	Acres.											
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	23,974	10,722	14	1	11	9	1	....	41,696	1	16	204	370
Parry Sound Superintendency	1,582	.....	7	1	6	1	7	.....	1,582	.....	.....	23	125
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	1,050	3,450	2	1	1	3	3	.....	5,275	.....	3	46	21
Walpole Island Agency	8,200	3,071	2	1	3	1	3	4	3,071	.....	.....	86	92
Sarnia "	2,259	1,562	4	2	3	1	1	.....	4,972	1	3	119	12
Caradoc "	4,309	10,637	.....	3	6	1	13	.....	16,071	.....	7	153	154
Moravian "	1,200	960	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2,240	.....	1	28	59
Manitowaning "	777	3,409	6	3	7	2	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	13	174
Gore Bay "	138	112	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	849	.....	.....	9	100
Thessalon "	350	264	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	28	57
Sault Ste. Marie "	1,566	2,684	6	1	3	.....	1	.....	2,480	.....	.....	34	122
Port Arthur "	827	560	3	2	6	1	2	.....	334	.....	.....	19	194
Golden Lake "	549	36	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	228	.....	.....	.....	18
Tyendinaga "	15,700	15,000	3	1	4	3	1	.....	15,700	.....	3	153	6
Lake Simcoe "	196	545	1	1	1	1	1	.....	545	.....	.....	14	19
Cape Croker "	3,500	1,500	2	1	3	2	4	.....	700	1	.....	43	63
Saugeen "	1,065	1,055	4	1	3	3	9	.....	885	.....	1	60	40
Alnwick "	.....	2,499	1	1	1	1	4	.....	2,440	.....	.....	48	9
Mud Lake "	300	250	1	1	1	2	6	.....	604	.....	1	23	12
Rice Lake "	885	575	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	762	.....	.....	11	14
Rama "	400	750	1	1	1	2	2	.....	940	.....	.....	48	30
Christian Island "	1,050	725	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	725	.....	.....	4	43
Scugog "	20	740	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	5	3
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	8
Rat Portage Agency	1,424	108	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129
Fort Frances "	215	128	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	113
Savanne "	1,485	79	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	18½	.....	.....	.....	130
Total	73,104	61,421	68	27	86	35	59	4	104,372½	3	35	1,171	2,117

QUEBEC.

Lake of Two Mountains Agency	288	1,619				2				1,019	2		72	9
Caughnawaga "	4,177	4,158	1	1		2		3		2,583	40	20	399	13
St. Regis "	2,669	2,950	2	1		4		11		1,000			146	47
Viger "														19
St. Francis "	150	365	3	1		2		2		165		2	77	2
Lake St. John "	436	821	2			1		2		1,050			31	17
Maria "	46	136	1			1				136			18	3
Restigouche "	113	675	1	1		1				675			68	21
River Desert "	748	45				2	1			344			1	21
Jeune Lorette "	280	200	1			1				1,230	1	1	72	
Becancour "	9	66				1		2		55			5	
Timiskaming "	146	264				1				128			6	28
Bersimis "	365	45	2							16			37	42
Mingan "														
Total	9,427	11,344	13	4		16	1	20		8,401	43	23	932	225

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Private Buildings.									
	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
ONTARIO.										
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	27	166	356	80	182	177	61	43	113	61
Parry Sound Superintendency	18	42	50	.....	38	2	20	.....	.....	.....
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	4	35	27	6	6	20	2	8	20	3
Walpole Island Agency	.....	6	102	47	.....	52	57	2	18	57
Sarnia "	6	28	82	8	24	27	32	13	18	26
Caradoc "	13	45	127	27	60	44	44	15	19	42
Moravian "	3	11	52	3	20	27	14	12	8	21
Manitowaning "	45	68	169	8	56	154	37	120	2	16
Gore Bay "	4	57	65	24	32	67	44	31	9	2
Thessalon "	23	10	32	.....	15	7	3	6	3	.....
Sault Ste. Marie "	24	49	52	2	32	19	17	27	.....	.....
Port Arthur "	3	33	2	.....	20	.....	12	5	.....	.....
Golden Lake "	1	4	8	6	7	5	1	3	1	.....
Tyendinaga "	2	110	152	64	160	56	1	22	10	40
Lake Simcoe "	1	8	18	.....	14	13	1	5	4	.....
Cape Croker "	.....	52	35	2	34	17	1	3	8	.....
Saugeen "	.....	25	75	10	20	30	1	5	.....	.....
Alnwick "	2	17	20	2	3	1	1	.....	1	.....
Mud Lake "	1	12	10	2	11	4	.....	2	2	.....
Rice Lake "	.....	10	11	.....	7	7	.....	5	1	.....
Rama "	1	31	32	5	3	10	30	10	2	.....
Christian Island "	3	10	33	6	20	20	4	10	10	13
Scugog "	1	6	7	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	.....	3	5	.....	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Rat Portage Agency	.....	.....	29	.....	18	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Fort Frances "	32	.....	40	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savanne "	.....	.....	3	.....	16	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Total	214	838	1,594	302	818	760	406	354	249	281

QUEBEC.

Lake of Two Mountains Agency																		
Caughnawaga	"																	
St. Regis	"																	
Vigor	"																	
St. Francis	"																	
Lake St. John	"																	
Maria	"																	
Restigouche	"																	
River Desert	"																	
Jenne Lorette	"																	
Becancour	"																	
Timiskaming	"																	
Bersimis	"																	
Mingan	"																	
Total																		
		2	33	53	26	13	21	14	3	21	7
			147	312			112	12	2	10	14
			163	52	45		44	2	2		51
			12	9	6	14	6	24	1	12	1
			12	12	3		8	2	6	12	
		2	16	8	8	19	16	6	6	6	
			62	38		66	44			13	
		6	15	18	2	11	4	3	7	5	
		30	8	7		6	11				
			1			2	2		1	1	
		1									
		13	10	10		8	3	14	14	1	
		5		2		4			1		
		59	389	521	45	188	274	77	43	81	73

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
Ontario.											
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	313	310	55	167	76	137	97	120	174	2	60
Parry Sound Superintendency	39	26	...	..	.....	3	1	.	6	.....	.
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	51	43	10	12	6	17	15	15	20	2	2
Walpole Island Agency	86	57	4	71	12	30	10	33	41	1	.....
Sarnia "	79	71	13	39	5	35	18	29	42	2	15
Caradoc "	145	140	26	119	23	51	44	39	57	4	66
Moravian "	65	60	9	62	3	16	8	15	12	.....	3
Manitowaning "	166	97	.....	5	.....	27	8	24	12	3	37
Gore Bay "	51	49	.....	1	.....	9	1	7	5	. . .	53
Thessalon "	15	12	... ..	.....	....	... .	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	... .
Sault Ste. Marie "	48	36	.....	1	358	5	.....	6	6	1	4
Port Arthur "	28	11	....	. ...	. ..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3
Golden Lake "	6	5	....	....	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyendinaga "	127	130	30	92	37	60	30	70	54	1	42
Lake Simcoe "	19	12	.....	2	2	1	2	3	4	1	8
Cape Croker "	45	35	2	6	3	10	1	18	20	1	4
Saugeen "	62	40	.....	4	.....	8	2	14	5	.....	50
Alnwick "	27	19	6	8	5	5	5	6	10	.....	3
Mud Lake "	13	10	3	3	2	1	2	1	5	1	1
Rice Lake "	10	7	2	1	1	2	2	2	5	.....	1
Rama "	21	19	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	....	4
Christian Island "	55	40	5	6	6	3	1	4	4	1	6
Scugog "	1	3	2	1	....	1	2	7	4	.....	3
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	4	3	... .	. ...	....	.....	.....	...	1	. .	2
Rat Portage Agency	9	9	.....	...	.....	.....	... .	... .	....	...	.....
Fort Frances "	25	15	.. .	....	.....	.....	.....	.. .	1	.....	.....
Savanne "	4	4	....	...	....	.. ..	... .	. .	...	.....	.....
Total	1,514	1,263	168	601	540	422	250	415	490	20	367

QUEBEC.											
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	41	46	...	12	2	9	5	14	9	6	7
Caughnawaga Agency	252	202	17	30	8	32	8	37	20	16	25
St. Regis "	110	85	6	80	4	50	16	50	8	8	60
Viger "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis "	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John "	21	30	...	...	1	4	1	6	8	5	1
Maria "	4	5	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	3
Restigouche "	36	28	...	7	4	6	2	16	4	2	6
River Desert "	25	25	1	...	3	5	1	5	4	...	...
Jeune Lorette "	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Becancour "	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Timiskaming "	10	12	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	3
Bersimis "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingan "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	513	449	24	132	25	110	33	135	54	39	105

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.—*Concluded.*							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
ONTARIO.								$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	2,975	249	82	198	89	93	188	28,296 00
Parry Sound "	680	11	1	31	12	1	.....	2,695 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	160	35	2	25	15	20	42	3,400 00
Walpole Island Agency	475	34	6	55	4	40	92	10,000 00
Sarnia "	770	85	5	64	11	9	80	2,800 00
Caradoc "	2,551	107	.. ..	83	49	52	139	16,831 10
Moravian "	410	42	.....	30	10	11	44	7,800 00
Manitowaning "	1,285	127	10	134	117	13	24	12,950 00
Gore Bay "	1,738	30	3	48	54	7	31	17,380 00
Thessalon "	452	2	.....	9	34	.. ..	.....	872 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	1,620	19	6	72	11	1	5	4,610 00
Port Arthur "	1,545	3	2	26	4	.....	1	2,960 00
Golden Lake "	.....	1	.....	5	3	1	4	500 00
Tyendinaga "	5,000	117	4	107	40	70	50	26,331 00
Lake Simcoe "	112	4	1	9	8	3	2	990 00
Cape Croker "	400	40	2	24	20	15	15	8,810 00
Saugeen "	1,500	32	.....	50	40	26	63	5,546 00
Alnwick "	356	16	3	20	18	13	18	4,207 15
Mud Lake "	150	6	1	8	5	5	4	1,425 00
Rice Lake "	70	5	1	5	2	.....	5	1,300 00
Rama "	126	6	.....	7	7	1	10	1,100 00
Christian Island "	140	20	2	22	6	3	4	3,000 00
Scugog "	4	5	3	.....	5	.....	6	800 00
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	52	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	250 00
Rat Portage Agency	260	....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	....	294 25
Fort Frances "	465	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	990 00
Savanne "	300	.. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 00
Total	23,596	997	135	1,039	573	384	827	166,302 50

QUEBEC.

Lake of Two Mountains Agency	423	9	51	40	36	8	38	7,886	00
Caughnawaga Agency	556	145	188	204	50	...	80	19,000	00
St. Regis "	260	63	25	78	52	15	62	8,210	00
Viger "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis "	251	10	...	10	9	...	8	895	50
Lake St. John "	...	15	23	28	26	21	6	4,002	00
Maria "	120	5	7	5	6	...	...	1,100	00
Restigouche "	180	9	11	28	10	4	9	5,000	00
River Desert "	324	19	12	25	6	6	18	4,268	00
Jeune Lorette "	200	3	5	9	4	1	2	300	00
Becancour "	50	2	3	4	1	...	4	350	00
Timiskaming "	225	4	1	8	...	1	...	1,280	00
Bersimis "	...	2	4	2	...	...	2	91	00
Mingan "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,583	277	330	441	200	56	229	43,382	50

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.											
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.			
	Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	
Ontario.												
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	277	353	156	42	.....	94	614	701	109	29	24	
Parry Sound Superintendency	32	35	21	9	11	20	109	100	26	.....	.....	
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	45	40	27	10	.....	18	70	50	10	5	6	
Walpole Island Agency	105	125	52	12	.....	.....	177	269	25	.....	45	
Sarnia "	91	75	16	5	2	39	97	72	2	2	5	
Caradoc "	103	139	45	7	.....	72	174	244	11	8	4	
Moravian "	50	80	36	3	.....	25	57	69	.....	.....	5	
Manitowaning "	126	163	80	6	10	48	75	110	30	20	10	
Gore Bay "	37	58	25	3	.....	20	44	38	26	9	.....	
Thessalon "	44	30	11	5	2	12	29	38	.....	.....	3	
Sault Ste. Marie "	53	47	22	7	29	25	83	124	.....	.....	8	
Port Arthur "	22	13	3	5	7	8	33	23	.....	.....	.....	
Golden Lake "	1	4	3	2	.....	3	11	9	1	.....	.....	
Tyendinaga "	212	112	52	25	.....	150	500	600	100	80	10	
Lake Simcoe "	6	14	6	1	.....	7	21	27	7	11	1	
Cape Croker "	70	45	20	2	.....	20	45	40	40	35	2	
Saugeen "	25	65	40	2	.....	20	40	45	.....	.....	5	
Alnwick "	24	18	4	2	.....	2	45	45	.....	.....	2	
Mud Lake "	7	12	7	2	.....	15	23	20	.....	.....	1	
Rice Lake "	11	9	8	1	.....	.....	18	12	.....	.....	1	
Rama "	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	
Christian Island "	50	55	20	1	4	30	58	65	35	20	15	
Scugog "	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	5	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Rat Portage Agency	67	2		4	21		20	10			
Fort Frances "	30	28	16	5	10		21	21			
Savanne "	5	3	1	7	1	1	13	3			
Total	1,506	1,542	674	168	97	631	2,387	2,745	422	219	147
QUEBEC.											
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	4	66	34	14		12	126	141	35	27	5
Caughnawaga Agency	4	80	105	35		27	400	265	18	14	4
St. Regis "	80	90	76	19		10	198	180			19
Viger "											
St. Francis "	4	6		1			32	31			
Lake St. John "	14	19	7	5	4	28	61	50	5		2
Maria "		3	5	1		1	9	16	2		
Restigouche "	15	20	8	5	3	7	41	84	30	22	6
River Desert "	29	12	3	4		7	46	26	25	10	4
Jeune Lorette "		4	2	1		2	20	6			
Becancour "	4		1	2	1		11	10	6	2	
Timiskaming "	4	6		1		1	10	16	6		
Bersimis "	3			1			6	5			
Mingan "											
Total	161	306	241	89	8	95	960	830	127	75	40

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.—*Concluded.*							General Effects.		
	Other Stock—*Con.*		Poultry.							
	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
ONTARIO.							$ cts.			
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	370	995	1,003	131	641	11,297	51,010 00	...	4	1
Parry Sound Superintendency	1	77	3	.....	.....	775	11,300 00	23	22	98
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	35	80	200	60	180	650	9,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Walpole Island "	325	918	401	111	314	3,800	16,792 00	.....	30	32
Sarnia "	24	120	151	24	40	2,577	12,666 00	.....	39	2
Caradoc "	85	346	294	40	106	5,960	29,314 75	.....	.....	...
Moravian "	80	246	35	100	55	350	14,700 00	.....	3	.....
Manitowaning "	111	699	.....	.....	.....	2,250	15,500 00	92	28	13
Gore Bay "	17	566	.....	21	26	822	10,391 50	34	19	.....
Thessalon "	14	55	.....	.....	.....	281	6,186 00	34	17	71
Sault Ste. Marie "	25	113	82	90	100	2,040	10,260 00	60	37	91
Port Arthur "	...	.....	.....	14	10	450	5,290 00	33	32	508
Golden Lake "	2	13	.....	.....	.....	65	1,169 00	.....	.....	12
Tyendinaga "	100	500	600	300	500	5,000	53,490 00	5	43	1
Lake Simcoe "	10	64	47	5	39	407	3,340 00	3	20	2
Cape Croker "	45	400	25	10	30	500	14,190 50	10	25	6
Saugeen "	60	150	50	40	60	250	7,200 00	.....	3	.....
Alnwick "	16	64	43	12	25	598	5,539 00	.....	.....	21
Mud Lake "	2	22	35	21	45	300	4,100 00	.....	.....	52
Rice Lake "	3	50	50	20	50	200	2,465 00	.....	.....	14
Rama "	4	47	40	30	70	150	1,200 00	...	8	60
Christian Island "	70	200	30	40	.....	700	5,000 00	25	35	25
Scugog "	7	20	.....	10	.....	130	875 00	.....	3	9
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	3	16	.....	.....	.....	50	400 00	4	.....	.....

Rat Portage Agency							3,320 00	2	14	376
Fort Frances "		5				18	4,915 00		5	245
Savanne "							1,010 00	2	4	347
Total	1,409	5,766	3,089	1,079	2,291	39,620	300,873 75	327	391	1,986
QUEBEC.										
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	46	146	83	9	3	638	12,415 60	2	26	2
Caughnawaga Agency	37	150	28	10	17	280	21,961 00		54	10
St. Regis "	77	130		49	95	1,250	19,259 00		68	
Viger "										7
St. Francis "	5	27				120	2,099 25		12	9
Lake St. John "	15	50				125	5,367 00			161
Maria "		5				100	1,050 00			8
Restigouche "	12	60			8	204	7,000 00		4	48
River Desert "	12	20	40			300	4,845 00		3	45
Jeune Lorette "		20			6	300	1,200 00			8
Becancour "	2	14		2		90	600 00			3
Timiskaming "	2	4				285	1,793 00		1	23
Bersimis "						10	345 00	1		98
Mingan "								21		122
Total	208	626	151	70	129	3,702	77,934 25	24	168	544

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	General Effects.						Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	
Ontario.						$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	15	129	1	280	3	965 00	33,510 00	971,031 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	90	80	176	655	.....	4,925 00	18,300 00	373,713 50
New Credit (Mississagnas) Agency	5	20	....	25	1	13,000 00	6,850 00	220,700 00
Walpole Island Agency	20	39	....	1,200	.....	1,025 00	16,000 00	303,467 00
Sarnia "	9	21	6	7	.....	892 00	12,868 00	422,676 00
Caradoc "	39	52	....	541	15	613 10	26,979 00	538,768 95
Moravian "	12	10	7	38	.....	240 00	31,000 00	178,790 00
Manitowaning "	23	96	305	199	61	7,375 00	23,850 00	265,348 00
Gore Bay "	14	64	94	181	8	3,665 00	7,908 00	64,835 00
Thessalon "	8	59	183	1,111	39	6,040 00	5,770 00	103,973 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	36	163	120	1,020	91	8,250 00	17,700 00	152,180 00
Port Arthur "	89	405	700	2,845	149	23,050 00	25,000 00	147,075 00
Golden Lake "	18	10	9	150	9	555 00	650 00	13,043 00
Tyendinaga "	15	30	5	250	.....	1,185 00	30,000 00	957,716 00
Lake Simcoe "	7	12	6	76	14	800 00	2,700 00	57,303 00
Cape Croker "	25	25	300	30	5	5,360 00	22,725 00	203,983 50
Saugeen "	45	100	25	110	12	1,105 00	6,000 00	98,346 00
Alnwick "	4	17	.....	501	19	878 00	5,154 00	128,835 15
Mud Lake "	6	28	...	1,900	15	1,355 00	2,000 00	50,480 00
Rice Lake "	1	7	.....	600	3	1,070 00	1,500 00	51,835 00
Rama "	20	14	.....	350	20	700 00	3,800 00	55,500 00
Christian Island "	40	25	40	450	30	1,500 00	5,000 00	205,500 00
Scugog "	3	6	1	350	2	225 00	900 00	46,200 00
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	1	2	12	2	4	300 00	800 00	2,900 00
Rat Portage Agency	29	235	362	2,755	190	9,888 50	3,972 00	168,349 75
Fort Francis "	53	84	183	1,338	53	3,970 00	3,700 00	237,012 00
Savanne "	45	215	372	2,762	139	10,204 20	3,190 00	120,166 75
Total	672	1,948	2,907	11,119	882	109,137 80	317,826 00	6,139,727 60

QUEBEC.									
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	12	27	8	181	7	598 25	3,843 75	90,750 00
Caughnawaga "	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	575 00	54,000 00	540,498 50
St. Regis "	15	28	22	550	.....	950 00	14,200 00	359,569 00
Viger "	.....	16	.....	234	...	241 00	705 00	2,796 00
St. Francis "	3	25	..	620	26	745 00	7,547 00	102,286 75
Lake St. John "	175	275	125	7,000	150	22,005 00	7,000 00	101,713 00
Maria "	1	12	.....	105	.....	500 00	2,000 00	2,860 00
Restigouche "	22	6	.....	80	3	1,350 00	6,500 00	67,850 00
River Desert "	25	96	15	650	39	2,800 00	3,535 00	176,306 00
Jeune Lorette "	6	50	....	300	8	1,000 00	8,000 00	74,725 00
Becancour "	2	5	1	10	1	50 00	450 00	5,800 00
Timiskaming "	25	19	32	432	24	1,310 00	3,348 00	38,528 61
Bersimis "	13	130	29	1,039	76	3,850 00	5,312 00	36,294 00
Mingan "	7	130	90	1,971	102	6,477 00	.....	6,477 00
Total	306	819	326	13,172	436	42,451 25	116,440 75	1,624,453 86

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1902.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.										
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	1,731	32,750	2,156	69,247	203	2,164	673	47,865	233	357
Parry Sound Superintendency	.....	.....	.....	1,155	.....	130	.....	300	.....	570
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	220	2,500	430	1,600	30	600	70	1,900	95	1,180
Walpole Island Agency	311	3,177	370	11,332	15	255	238	7,161	2	35
Sarnia "	358	5,785	434	15,176	41	1,130	94	3,920	14	305
Caradoc "	204	3,651	815	26,171	63	1,679	472	20,360	20	130
Moravian "	160	1,600	140	4,200	30	900	120	3,000	.....	.....
Manitowaning "	263½	5,804	377	12,226	17½	275	48	476	374	7,370
Gore Bay "	17	311½	306½	4,335	.....	.....	10½	268	142½	3,316
Thessalon "	.....	.....	54	1,277	.....	.....	19	552	23	510
Sault Ste. Marie "	3	46	66	1,050	.....	.....	13	92	15	170
Port Arthur "	18	350	40	1,300	.....	.....	2	80	4	180
Golden Lake "	.....	.....	12	145	.....	.....	1½	55	6	110
Tyendinaga "	307	6,605	2,161	32,960	436	12,067	123½	8,353	.....	.....
Lake Simcoe "	64	1,320	85	2,225	25	480	4	108	4	228
Cape Croker "	75	1,000	150	4,500	15	500	40	2,000	120	4,200
Saugeen "	30	720	175	3,500	.....	.....	30	900	90	1,350
Alnwick "	104	1,708	137	4,105	.....	.....	2	25	105	1,549
Mud Lake "	34	560	200	3,100	.....	.....	4	90	20	200
Rice Lake "	80	1,600	50	1,500	.....	.....	3	60	80	1,600
Rama "	23	483	218	6,758	.....	.....	15	320	52	1,300
Christian Island "	40	80	100	2,500	.....	.....	80	1,000	30	500
Scugog "	32	475	53	1,400	.....	.....	½	3	14	164
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	3	100	6	200	.....	.....	4	40	5	150
Rat Portage Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4¼	350	.....	.....

Fort Frances Agency										
Savanne "							½	49		
Total	4,077½	70,625½	8,535½	211,962	875½	20,180	2,071¾	99,327	1,448½	25,474
QUEBEC.										
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	49	702	303	6,633	23	383	42	811	11	167
Caughnawaga "	4	50	775	22,100	30	940	200	6,000	15	300
St. Regis "	110	2,000	500	12,000	28	550	200	6,000	45	850
Viger "										
St. Francis "			60	496			4	72½	3	25
Lake St. John "	60	450	350	4,000	30	250			50	350
Maria "	6	80	50	1,000						
Restigouche "	12	224	160	4,070	8	246			5	125
River Desert "	5	100	150	3,000			1	30	15	300
Jeune Lorette "			12	300			1	12	¼	12
Becancour "	½		14	180	2	10	¾	12	2¼	3
Timiskaming "			40	746					3	22
Bersimis "										
Mingan "										
Total	246½	3,606	2,414	54,525	121	2,379	448¾	12,937½	149¾	2,154

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1902—*Continued.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.										
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	752	9,445	35½	614	61¼	1,085	233	17,701	9⅓	1,024
Parry Sound Superintendency						120		5,275		105
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	100	950	15	110	10	160	65	2,700	2	150
Walpole Island Agency			1	10	20	286	190	3,582		
Sarnia "					2	163	82	3,230		
Caradoc "	3	44	46	537	84	1,069	97	8,289	7	1,138
Moravian "	15	450	20	350	33	485	35	1,050		
Manitowaning "					6½	155	342	13,368	9½	294
Gore Bay "	25		3		4¾	23	75¾	6,765		20
Thessalon "							71	6,083		
Sault Ste. Marie "					1½	44	194	4,360	3	75
Port Arthur "					¾	8	93	19,000	½	91½
Golden Lake "							5	315		
Tyendinaga "	332	7,080	47	972	12¼	192	147½	8,070	½	100
Lake Simcoe "			12	80			10	300		100
Cape Croker "					6	120	40	1,500	2½	90
Saugeen "					3	90	50	2,200	1	150
Alnwick "	77	862			¼	10	16	1,265	½	100
Mud Lake "			20	200	1	20	25	2,500	1	200
Rice Lake "	5	100	5	50			12	1,200		
Rama "					4	58	40	2,200	2	175
Christian Island "					5	70	80	3,000		
Scugog "					¼	5	3¾	115		
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island					1	15	8	400	¼	6
Rat Portage Agency							11	2,296		

Fort Frances	"															
Savanne	"															
	Total			1,369	18,931	204½	2,923	256	4,178	166¾	1,815			15		
										34½	2,740					
															3,883½	
			QUEBEC.													
	Lake of Two Mountains Agency					33	824	12½	202	52	5,691	4		10		
	Caughnawaga Agency					90	2,700	7	200	200	8,000					
	St. Regis	"		6	120	40	850	13	350	170	6,000	10		350		
	Viger	"														
	St. Francis	"				10	60	3½	32	25	843	¼		4		
	Lake St. John	"				40	880	2	15	300	6,000					
	Maria	"				1	6			10	1,000					
	Restigouche	"				17	424	1	18	42	4,400	1		48		
	River Desert	"				15	500	1	25	30	3,000	½		50		
	Jeune Lorette	"				1	10	1	16	5	300	½		30		
	Becancour	"				2	15	¼	5	2¾	150			5		
	Timiskaming	"								11	718					
	Bersimis	"								19	831					
	Mingan	"														
	Total			6	120	249	6,269	42	863	866¾	36,933	13		497		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1902—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Concluded.*							New Land Improvements.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
ONTARIO.					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	15½	1,669	22½	5,443	3,294	.....	2,554	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound "	.....	450	.....	115	385	115	.....	55	.....	.....	.....
New Credit (Mississagnas) Agency	4	190	10	300	350	.....	250	5	25	40	30
Walpole Island Agency	1	25	3	36	232	386	900	.....	12	12	50
Sarnia "	2	173	4	210	575	.....	810	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caradoc "	6	1,149	12	2,986	1,301	57	971	16	4	.....	21½
Moravian "	.....	.....	9	3,600	425	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning "	57	1,928	4¾	20	1,545	10	376	15	10	10	10
Gore Bay "	14	500	18¼	1,051	396½	37	164	20	20	20	20
Thessalon "	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	40	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie "	12	750	8	150	290	216	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur "	7	1,725	2	500	224	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake "	1½	65	.....	.....	12	15	14	4	3	5	228
Tyendinaga "	4	800	1¼	350	1,344	35½	882	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Simcoe "	4	220	.....	.....	71	13	3	4	.....	4	.....
Cape Croker "	3	420	.....	.....	300	50	60	10	5	20	1½
Saugeen "	3	700	12	1,006	184	10	150	20	20	20	20
Alnwick "	12¼	2,800	1	280	97	.....	209	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mud Lake "	5	1,500	2	400	75	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	4
Rice Lake "	10	2,000	3	500	60	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	2
Rama "	3	520	1	60	280	8	11	4	4	4	4
Christian Island "	5	500	.....	.....	160	50	.....	50	.....	50	50
Scugog "	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	5	350	1½	80	27	6	5	5	5	10	.....
Rat Portage Agency	1½	45	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Fort Frances Agency			3¼	320	28	110					
Savanne "	1¼	109	1¼	43		177					
Total	176¾	18,588	119¾	17,444	11,752½	1,561½	7,986	211	108	195	441
QUEBEC.											
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	3	260			287	18	296	14	20		22
Caughnawaga Agency					3,000				10		30
St. Regis "	15	1,000	10	1,000	1,500	500	700		8	8	15
Viger "											
St. Francis "					123			10	3	12	5
Lake St. John "	5	60			125	25	75	130		55	40
Maria "	1	24			28		18			2	
Restigouche "	3	160			230	20	120	24	12	12	12
River Desert "	9	3,000	2	50	120	15	150	15	21	20	
Jeune Lorette "	1	72	4	300	16	16	15				
Becancour "	¼	25	1¼	40	30			5	1	1	7
Timiskaming "	¼	30			50	5	26	6	6	6	
Bersimis "					10	15					
Mingan "											
Totai	37½	4,631	17¼	1,390	5,519	614	1,400	204	81	116	131

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.										
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations						22					
Parry Sound Superintendency											
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency			2			3	2		2	5	
Walpole Island Agency			2	1			2				
Sarnia "											
Caradoc "		1	3			1					
Moravian "						1	2			3	
Manitowaning "				1							
Gore Bay "				1			1		1		
Thessalon "											
Sault Ste. Marie "			3	3	1	5			2	1	
Port Arthur "				3	1						
Golden Lake "				18	1	4	7	2	6	5	1
Tyendinaga "			1								
Lake Simcoe "			1								
Cape Croker "	1		2	3		2	2		2	3	
Saugeen "			2	2		3	4				
Alnwick "											
Mud Lake "											
Rice Lake "											
Rama "											
Christian Island "				1							
Scugog "											
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island											
Rat Portage Agency				11							

| | | |

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Buildings Erected—*Concluded.*			Increase in Value.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
Ontario.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations					3,000 00	3,000 00
Parry Sound Superintendency				825 00		825 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	3	5	2	350 00	850 00	1,200 00
Walpole Island Agency				535 00	200 00	735 00
Sarnia "						
Caradoc "				1,382 00	900 00	2,282 00
Moravian "		2	1		600 00	600 00
Manitowaning "				255 00	150 00	405 00
Gore Bay "				225 00	100 00	325 00
Thessalon "				80 00		80 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	1				400 00	400 00
Port Arthur "					600 00	600 00
Golden Lake "	3	2		975 00	250 00	1,225 00
Tyendinaga "					300 00	300 00
Lake Simcoe "				40 00	60 00	100 00
Cape Croker "				590 00	2,775 00	3,365 00
Saugeen "				275 00	550 00	825 00
Alnwick "						
Mud Lake "				50 00		50 00
Rice Lake "				25 00		25 00
Rama "				65 00		65 00
Christian Island "				700 00	500 00	1,200 00
Scugog "						
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island				100 00		100 00
Rat Portage Agency					560 00	560 00
Fort Frances "						
Savanne "						
Total	7	9	3	6,472 00	11,795 00	18,267 00

QUEBEC.

Lake of Two Mountains Agency			3	1	215 00	1,784 50		1,999 50
Caughnawaga Agency					510 00	3,000 00		3,510 00
St. Regis	"			3	300 00	2,750 00		3,050 00
Viger	"							
St. Francis	"				240 00	75 00		315 00
Lake St. John	"	1	2	1	1,600 00	1,500 00		3,100 00
Maria	"		3		30 00	120 00		150 00
Restigouche	"				500 00	340 00		840 00
River Desert	"				225 00	720 00		945 00
Jeune Lorette	"					300 00		300 00
Becancour	"				50 00			50 00
Timiskaming	"				120 00	150 00		270 00
Bersimis	"					750 00		750 00
Mingan	"							
Total		1	8	5	3,790 00	11,489 50		15,279 50

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, Including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
ONTARIO.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	84,031 55	143,626 00	4,960 00	.....	.....	.....	232,617 55
Parry Sound Superintendency	7,554 00	18,500 00	.....	4,100 00	6,150 00	3,350 00	39,654 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	11,250 00	3,600 00	2,640 00	250 00	700 00	1,525 00	19,965 00
Walpole Island Agency	10,570 00	12,992 00	25 00	1,413 00	644 00	8,191 00	33,835 00
Sarnia "	23,500 05	12,188 00	10,260 00	2,300 00	102 00	1,814 00	50,164 05
Caradoc "	33,626 23	57,134 00	4,257 20	412 00	69 00	7,876 00	103,374 43
Moravian "	9,645 00	3,750 00	99 00	1,750 00	550 00	2,250 00	18,044 00
Manitowaning "	28,245 00	2,250 00	3,370 00	17,100 00	21,850 00	11,650 00	84,465 00
Gore Bay "	11,927 25	33,605 00	.....	240 00	103 00	550 00	46,425 25
Thessalon "	5,280 50	23,468 00	300 00	1,459 50	1,094 00	869 00	32,471 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	7,450 00	47,100 00	3,600 00	3,780 00	6,625 00	3,680 00	72,235 00
Port Arthur "	12,155 00	18,450 00	.....	11,700 00	34,000 00	3,400 00	79,705 00
Golden Lake "	851 00	3,215 00	.....	47 00	1,040 00	250 00	5,403 00
Tyendinaga "	41,698 00	28,200 00	5,566 26	300 00	250 00	.....	76,014 26
Lake Simcoe "	3,140 00	1,995 00	176 00	975 00	110 00	1,800 00	8,196 00
Cape Croker "	11,184 50	2,500 00	75 00	4,000 00	200 00	4,500 00	22,459 50
Saugeen "	5,504 00	10,000 00	.....	125 00	200 00	10,000 00	25,829 00
Alnwick "	7,069 90	4,431 00	1,272 87	530 00	375 00	1,738 00	15,416 77
Mud Lake "	4,195 00	1,600 00	1,655 00	500 00	1,200 00	1,300 00	10,450 00
Rice Lake "	2,550 00	500 00	1,450 66	200 00	700 00	500 00	5,906 66
Rama "	6,061 00	4,250 00	17 50	580 00	350 00	3,400 00	14,658 50
Christian Island "	5,000 00	3,000 00	.....	1,000 00	800 00	5,500 00	15,300 00
Scugog "	1,052 90	425 00	132 25	.....	340 00	230 00	2,180 15
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	650 00	500 00	160 00	600 00	500 00	400 00	2,810 00
Rat Portage Agency	1,815 25	9,505 00	.....	5,480 00	10,263 60	5,036 00	32,099 25
Fort Frances "	1,955 00	18,100 00	4,715 00	11,700 00	7,775 00	5,900 00	50,145 00
Savanne "	1,860 45	8,294 00	.....	4,873 00	19,155 93	2,952 48	37,135 86
Total	339,621 58	473,178 00	44,731 74	75,414 50	115,145 93	88,661 48	1,136,753 23

QUEBEC.

Lake of Two Mountains Agency	9,480 00	17,070 00	1,562 00	195 75	1,668 50	5,108 00	35,019 25
Caughnawaga "	37,000 00	137,541 20	800 00	.....	.....	7,500 00	182,841 20
St. Regis "	38,100 00	52,900 00	205 23	1,500 00	1,266 00	15,500 00	109,405 23
Viger "	.....	2,145 00	247 97	127 00	1,015 00	3,225 00	6,759 97
St. Francis "	1,653 00	263 00	.....	.....	244 60	31,700 00	33,860 60
Lake St. John "	7,400 00	4,500 00	.....	400 90	29,000 00	600 00	41,900 90
Maria "	1,800 00	2,800 00	.....	400 00	600 00	1,600 00	7,200 00
Restigouche "	10,470 00	18,000 00	26 00	155 00	150 00	2,000 00	30,801 00
River Desert "	4,112 00	13,500 00	250 25	100 00	4,000 00	10,000 00	31,962 25
Jeune Lorette "	700 00	6,000 00	.....	25 00	500 00	15,000 00	22,225 00
Becancour "	325 00	1,800 00	.....	10 00	15 00	300 00	2,450 00
Timiskaming "	1,532 00	9,792 00	190 00	67 00	2,330 00	215 00	14,126 00
Bersimis "	655 00	875 00	.....	500 00	32,457 00	1,050 00	35,537 00
Mingan "	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,160 00	.....	14,160 00
Total	113,227 00	267,186 20	3,281 45	3,479 75	87,275 10	93,798 00	568,247 50

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Land.		Public Buildings, Property of the Band.						Private Fencing and Buildings.				
	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including made pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
New Brunswick.	Acres.	Acres.											
Richibucto Superintendency	2,115	985	6	.....	2	....	5	....	930	..	.....	158	.....
Fredericton "	180	487	1	2	3	.....	3	....	341	....	.....	111	11
Total	2,295	1,472	7	2	5	.....	8	.....	1,271	.....	.....	269	11
Prince Edward Island.													
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	354	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	270	.....	.....	46	.....
Nova Scotia.													
Annapolis County	400	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	8	.....
Shelburne "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....	....	6	.....
Digby "	200	48	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	26	1
*Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	....	....	9	.....
Queen's "	200	200	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	17	.....
Halifax "	36	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	19	.....
Hants "	212	88	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	80	.....	.....	15	.....
Colchester "	214	133	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15	.....
Cumberland "	104	51	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	20	2
Pictou "	66	20	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	27	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	185	180	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	37	.....
Richmond County	104	131	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	138	.....	.....	13	2
Inverness "	425	670	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	685	.....	.....	27	1

Victoria "	195	60			1		1		165			14	
Cape Breton "					1		1					6	
Lunenburg "	320	450			1				485			14	1
Total	2,475¼	2,001¾	6		9	2	15	1	2,341			273	7
British Columbia.													
Cowichan Agency	5,397	3,128	1		5				5,220			555	10
West Coast Agency	360	64			1				64			342	
Kwawkewlth "	311	1			5				19			77	2
Lower Fraser "	3,392	3,774	42	5					4,779			757	62
Williams Lake "	59,807½	1,610¾	21						22,141			4	452
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	238,692	9,800	32	5					75,837			123	866
Kootenay Agency	38,806	1,190	5						1,190			18	129
*Northwest Coast Agency													
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	20,702	389							638			259	466
Total	367,467½	19,956¾	104	10	11				109,888			2,135	1,987
Manitoba.													
Clandeboye Agency	17,303	379	6		8			3	2,581			3	315
Portage la Prairie Agency	18,618	542	1	1	3		6		2,750				42
Manitowapah "	35,116	242	8		10		10	1	168				238
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency	200	3											7
Berens River Agency	13,214	2,842	9	2	11				349				351
The Pas Agency	16,328½	61½		1	4		8		67½				176
Total	130,779½	4,069½	24	4	36		24	4	5,915½			3	1,129

* No returns received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Private Buildings.									
	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
New Brunswick.										
Richibucto Superintendency	58	67	45	.....	50	13	.....	44	2	.....
Fredericton "	28	18	34	2	17	32	.....	8	8	.....
Total	86	85	79	2	67	45	.....	52	10	.....
Prince Edward Island.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	3	27	23	.....	23	20	4	68	6	.....
Nova Scotia.										
Annapolis County	6	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne "	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	5	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's "	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax "	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants "	2	7	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester "	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland "	6	4	4	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou "	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	8	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Richmond County	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Inverness "	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Victoria "	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton "	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg "	1	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	73	95	6	1	16	12	5	.....	4	.....

British Columbia.										
Cowichan Agency	24	211	4		70					
West Coast "	397									
Kwawkewlth "	168				1	1				
Lower Fraser "	301	300	280	1	269	91	8	51	1	
Williams Lake "			184			34		19		
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	18	24	607	2	105	74	93	295	6	
Kootenay Agency	86	25	20		17			22		
*Northwest Coast Agency										
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	295		59		52		18	113		
Total	1,289	560	1,154	3	514	200	119	500	7	
Manitoba.										
Clandeboye Agency			5		209	9	72	11	8	
Portage la Prairie Agency	34		33		28		6	3	3	
Manitowapah "	33		90		185	9	64	19	12	
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency			2		1					
Berens River Agency	7		4		122		46			
The Pas Agency			2		45		20		2	
Total	74		136		590	18	208	33	25	

*No returns received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Farming Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
New Brunswick.											
Richibucto Superintendency	27	22	.....	9	2	6	...	4	1	1	12
Fredericton "	33	36	.....	18	6	1	.....	9	4	.....	.....
Total	60	58	....	27	8	7	...	13	5	1	12
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	10	12	....	2	2	....	...	.....	1	1	5
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Shelburne "	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
*Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
King's "	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's "	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants "	2	1	5	.....	1	.....	...	1	...	...	7
Colchester "	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou "	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	3	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond County	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness "	3	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Victoria "	3	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cape Breton "											
Lunenburg "	4	3			1						
Total	27	17	5	3	2	2		2			9
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency	153	90		1	3	35	9	20	5	12	
West Coast "											
Kwawkewlth "											
Lower Fraser "	112	95	1	1		24	3	4		2	
Williams Lake Agency	162	72		3	79	46	4	29	15	1	
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	500	351	3	9	274	119*	20	98	26	4	
Kootenay "	84	25				30	4	19	2	1	
*Northwest Coast "											
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency											
Total	1,011	633	4	17	356	254	40	170	48	20	
Manitoba.											
Clandeboye Agency	64	51				51		45			10
Portage la Prairie Agency	30	16	6			16	7	12	3		3
Manitowapah "	27	22				33		29			9
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency	2										
Berens River Agency	48	29									9
The Pas Agency	16	22				2		2			3
Total	187	140	6			102	7	88	3		34

* No returns received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.—*Concluded.*							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
								$ cts.
New Brunswick.								
Richibucto Superintendency	720	19	4	45	13	14	18	2,705 00
Fredericton "	252	31		33	31	1	2	3,495 00
Total	972	50	4	78	44	15	20	6,200 00
Prince Edward Island.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	111	3	6	12	2			810 00
Nova Scotia.								
Annapolis County		1		1				35 00
Shelburne "	20		1	1				25 00
Digby "	50							20 00
*Yarmouth "								
King's "								
Queen's "	8	3	1	1	1			9 00
Halifax "	10	4		5				75 00
Hants "	45	3		3	5	3	5	100 00
Colchester "	4							1,800 00
Cumberland "	20	4		4	2	1	1	2 50
Pictou "		4	2	5	5			255 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties		5	3	4				130 00
Richmond County	40	1	2	6	2			130 00
Inverness "	205	5	8	9	3		1	125 00
Victoria "	125	1	3	3			1	475 00
								410 00

Cape Breton County								
Lunenburg "	14	6	2	3	1			300 00
Total	541	37	22	45	19	4	8	3,891 00
British Columbia.								
Cowichan Agency	4,120	166	2	13	9	22	115	27,625 00
West Coast "	420	2	1				10	825 00
Kwawkewlth Agency	555							417 50
Lower Fraser "	1,986	94	6	9	4		1	14,401 00
Williams Lake "	633	87		141	11	16	11	21,308 25
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	1,879	213	3	320	71	51	67	55,074 50
Kootenay "	190	45		50	2	8	3	10,796 00
*Northwest Coast "								
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	8,550							2,628 00
Total	18,333	607	12	533	97	97	207	133,075 25
Manitoba.								
Clandeboye Agency	165	64	5	72	6	3	12	4,200 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	300	22	24	19	40	1	25	4,300 00
Manitowapah "	625	37	37	51	71	6	44	5,850 00
Pat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency	10							17 25
Berens River Agency	1,117							1,729 00
The Pas Agency	385	3	2	2	6			1,070 00
Total	2,602	126	68	144	123	13	81	17,166 25

*No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.										
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.		
	Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.
New Brunswick.											
Richibucto Superintendency	24	12	...	6	3	1	46	39	...	...	...
Fredericton "	24	10	5	...	...	11	20	33	...	...	4
Total	48	22	5	6	3	12	66	72	...	...	4
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	7	4	...	...	...	2	19	15	7	4	...
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Shelburne "	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Digby "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
*Yarmouth "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Queen's "	1	...	...	...	2	4	6	5	10	5	...
Halifax "	3	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...
Hants "	2	3	1	...	...	2	11	25	...	...	...
Colchester "	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Cumberland "	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Pictou "	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	2	2	1	...	...	4	5	3	...	...	...
Richmond County	...	5	...	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	...
Inverness "	1	8	1	2	...	4	21	34	...	...	...
Victoria "	1	2	...	1	...	5	11	17	2	2	...

Cape Breton County	1										
Lunenburg "	3	1	1		4	6	16	11	40	25	
Total	19	23	4	4	10	29	99	117	52	32	
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency	164	183	106	10	34	51	343	329	1,094	416	
West Coast "	8	11	5	9		3	43	51			
Kwawkewlth Agency	1							2			1
Lower Fraser "	278	281	111	45	72	93	703	469	307	484	48
Williams Lake "	1,190	569	518	22		187	349	271			18
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	2,890	3,144	3,049	44		143	860	1,214	27	21	26
Kootenay Agency	790	730	730	30		54	635	710			
*Northwest Coast Agency											
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	415	64	28	27		31	261	168			
Total	5,736	4,982	4,547	187	106	562	3,194	3,214	1,428	921	93
Manitoba.											
Clandeboye Agency	49	70	73	10	134	77	193	162	10	7	2
Portage la Prairie Agency	41	58	24	4	27	28	50	53			
Manitowapah "	101	91	47	26	50	90	386	543	11	6	1
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency	4				2						
Berens River Agency	6	9	2	20	83	47	82	68			
The Pas Agency	11	15	8	6	14	8	83	66			
Total	212	243	154	66	310	250	794	892	21	13	3

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry—*Concluded.*							General Effects.		
	Other Stock—*Con.*		Poultry.							
	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
							$ cts.			
New Brunswick.										
Richibucto Superintendency		16		6	30	272	3,025 00	41	26	64
Fredericton "	14	84		16		665	3,575 00		4	116
Total	14	100		22	30	937	6,600 00	41	30	180
Prince Edward Island.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency		7				170	1,445 00	3	19	1
Nova Scotia.										
Annapolis County					3	5	90 00			
Shelburne "		2				16	100 00	1	2	1
Digby "						10	48 00			10
*Yarmouth "										
King's "							100 00			1
Queen's "		6					360 00			7
Halifax "						44	250 00	1	3	
Hants "	2	10				30	1,575 00	1	2	2
Colchester "						40	110 00			
Cumberland "		2				34	250 00		2	2
Pictou "						22	240 00	6		
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties		2				60	325 00	1	3	
Richmond County						17	100 00	1	2	

Inverness "		2				40	1,050 00	6	13	
Victoria "						80	650 00	1	12	
Cape Breton "							30 00			
Lunenburg "		6		16	10	30	800 00			5
Total	2	30		16	13	428	6,378 00	21	46	28
British Columbia.										
Cowichan Agency	2	25		276	540	4,805	41,590 00	187	1	444
West Coast "					12	677	3,393 00	21	10	1,271
Kwawkewlth "	1	9				330	339 00	21	23	453
Lower Fraser "	242	1,947		20	924	2,721	61,438 00	106	158	464
Williams Lake "	48	635		2	2	2,970	94,250 00		18	94
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	258	619		18	24	2,438	142,540 00	1	48	145
Kootenay "						365	87,414 00		4	51
*Northwest Coast "										
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency							48,405 00			380
Total	551	3,235		316	1,502	14,306	479,369 00	339	262	3,302
Manitoba.										
Clandeboye Agency	12	42	6			606	33,000 00	8	263	39
Portage la Prairie Agency						25	66,000 00		7	
Manitowapah "	7	15				150	32,685 00	31	100	117
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency							190 00	1		13
Berens River Agency							14,560 00	15	318	369
The Pas "						4	5,155 00		21	261
Total	19	57	6			779	151,590 00	55	649	799

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	General Effects—*Concluded.*						Household Effects.	
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
						$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
New Brunswick.								
Richibucto Superintendency	12	162	318	109	7	8,425 00	9,050 00	88,215 00
Fredericton "	55	48	3	452	27	3,355 00	8,125 00	74,895 00
Total	67	210	321	561	34	11,780 00	17,175 00	163,110 00
Prince Edward Island.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	.....	13	8	20	.....	515 00	2,800 00	40,900 00
Nova Scotia.								
Annapolis County	3	10	5	12	.....	50 00	100 00	1,375 00
Shelburne "	4	6	4	41	1	172 00	200 00	1,727 00
Digby "	9	6	.....	20	3	300 00	300 00	4,743 00
*Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	50 00	400 00	2,109 00
Queen's "	6	6	8	14	5	190 00	200 00	2,665 00
Halifax "	.....	8	2	3	6	150 00	150 00	3,000 00
Hants "	6	15	2	120	.....	1,500 00	3,000 00	24,970 41
Colchester "	3	12	.....	20	1	85 00	216 00	2,088 50
Cumberland "	10	18	.....	420	.....	175 00	550 00	3,880 00
Pictou "	.....	6	6	.....	.....	220 00	540 00	7,090 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	.....	30	.....	6	.....	160 00	1,500 00	9,455 00
Richmond County	1	6	2	12	.....	685 00	175 00	21,359 00
Inverness "	1	16	9	52	.....	300 00	725 00	17,500 00
Victoria "	.....	18	.....	165	.....	450 00	500 00	14,050 00
Cape Breton "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,430 00
Lunenburg "	1	6	4	18	1	250 00	250 00	5,800 00
Total	47	183	42	903	20	4,737 00	8,806 00	127,241 91

British Columbia.								
Cowichan Agency	344	306	59	21	126	26,430 00	31,845 00	922,620 00
West Coast "	86	418	122	229	117	34,036 00	34,700 00	193,481 00
Kwawkewlth "	141	247	191	1,938	.....	14,270 00	49,290 00	117,538 00
Lower Fraser "	388	457	159	1,237	408	45,126 00	59,958 00	1,176,089 00
Williams Lake Agency	408	129	156	1,240	239	12,561 00	13,939 00	371,455 75
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	678	272	470	1,521	1,020	21,001 00	46,100 00	2,083,183 42
Kootenay Agency	156	25	.....	131	143	4,082 00	3,350 00	270,183 00
*Northwest Coast Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	666	351	96	2,635	57	48,410 00	18,955 00	293,093 00
Total	2,867	2,205	1,244	8,952	2,110	205,916 00	258,137 00	5,427,643 17
Manitoba.								
Clandeboye Agency	26	153	437	1,338	244	1,400 00	15,100 00	400,767 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	15	34	22	775	72	1,250 00	1,325 00	174,528 00
Manitowapah Agency	39	228	548	2,929	217	8,650 00	6,550 00	189,743 00
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency	.....	4	7	100	10	317 00	140 00	457 00
Berens River Agency	38	369	1,442	2,265	329	26,579 00	18,595 00	132,857 10
The Pas Agency	27	236	257	3,453	150	7,445 00	4,150 00	94,199 00
Total	145	1,024	2,713	10,860	1,022	45,641 00	45,860 00	992,551 10

* No returns received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1902.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harveste
New Brunswick.										
Richibucto Superintendency	33	332	226	2,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredericton "	2	58	106	2,430	.....	.....	1	29	3	55
Total	35	390	332	5,120	.....	.....	1	29	3	55
Prince Edward Island.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	16	306	50	1,087	.....	.....	½	3½	¼	3
Nova Scotia.										
Annapolis County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	2	.....	.....
Shelburne "	.....	.....	1½	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	5
Queen's "	.....	.....	1½	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants "	.....	.....	22	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester "	.....	.....	2	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland "	.....	.....	1	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou "	¾	†	5	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	.....	.....	3	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond County	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness "	.....	.....	5	45	.....	.....	1¼	13	⅓	4½
Victoria "	.....	.....	2	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cape Breton County										
Lunenburg "			6	180	1	30			½	10
Total	¾		52	896	1½	38	1½	15	1¼	19½
British Columbia.										
Cowichan Agency	30	885	492	18,118					32	710
West Coast "										
Kwawkewlth "										
Lower Fraser "	91	3,620	451	34,296	3	100	21½	1,260	181	7,098
Williams Lake Agency	297	5,265	348	14,405	5	105			32	626
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	1,923	34,710	1,637	31,300	14	290	16½	22	136	2,640
Kootenay "	55	990	815	13,900						
Northwest Coast "										
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency			29	‡						
Total	2,396	45,470	3,772	112,019	22	495	38	1,282	381	11,074
Manitoba.										
Clandeboye Agency	84	1,265	54½	1,090	31	865	23	680		
Portage la Prairie Agency	374	8,616	48	1,638			1½	60		
Manitowapah "			6	90	1	15	1½	23		
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency							¾	72		
Berens River Agency						60				
The Pas "										
Total	458	9,881	108½	2,818	35	940	25¾	835		

No returns received. † Not given. ‡ Used for fodder.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1902.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.—*Con.*									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
New Brunswick.										
Richibucto Superintendency			11	185			200	7,250		
Fredericton "			45½	1,230						
Total			56½	1,415			200	7,250		
Prince Edward Island.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency					¼	2½	18	1,430		
Nova Scotia.										
Annapolis County					¼	5	2	160		
Shelburne "						4	1	114		2
Digby "					¼	3	3½	200		
*Yarmouth "										
King's "					¼	8	2	200		
Queen's "			½	12			3½	320		
Halifax "										
Hants "			5	100	1¼	44	12	1,200		
Colchester "							1½	125		
Cumberland "			1				5			
Pictou "							3½			
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties							4	180		
Richmond County							5	300		
Inverness "					¼	3	23	1,080		

Victoria "							8	700		
Cape Breton "							¾	15		
Lunenburg "	1½	35	½	12	½	15	6	860		
Total	1½	35	7	124	2¾	82	80¾	5,454		8
British Columbia.										
Cowichan Agency							119	5,830		
West Coast "								770		127
Kwawkewlth "							5	400		
Lower Fraser "					19½	681	268	46,805	15½	2,108
Williams Lake Agency					4½	139	154	11,200	18½	1,378
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency					81	1,635	301	37,500	33½	5,000
Kootenay Agency							100	12,750		
*Northwest Coast Agency										
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency							298	14,985		
Total					105¼	2,455	1,245	160,240	67½	8,613
Manitoba.										
Clandeboye Agency					1	100	130½	16,750	1½	38
Portage la Prairie Agency							8	1,100	¾	25
Manitowapah Agency							56¼	2,565	1½	11
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency							1†	290		
Berens River Agency							192	†		
The Pas Agency							43½	2,971		
Total					1	100	431⅞	23,676	3¾	101

* No returns received. † Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1902—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Concluded.*							New Land Improvements.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
New Brunswick.					Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Richibucto Superintendency					160	15	250	7	7	7	7
Fredericton "	3½	650	5	198	129	15	50	9		7	5
Total	3½	650	5	198	289	30	300	16	7	14	12
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	¾	210			27	6		4	4	4	4
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County					4	5					
Shelburne "		16		25	3½	4	½				
Digby "			¼	8	11						
*Yarmouth "											
King's "						10					
Queen's "					30	12			42		1
Halifax "	¼		¼		15	10					
Hants "	1	250	1	145	125	70	20	3	3	4	5
Colchester "					6						
Cumberland "					4	3					
Pictou "					9						
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	1	150			40	3			2	2	
Richmond County					35	15				1	
Inverness "	1	40			140	8		3	2		

Victoria "					90	120	3	2	2	2	3
Cape Breton "											
Lunenburg "	1	250	1	20	60	25	10	2	½	3½	5
Total	4¼	706	2½	198	592½	285	33½	10	51½	12½	24
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency					1,048			15		5	12
West Coast "					5	8					
Kwawkewlth "											
Lower Fraser "	33½	5,512			676	944	402	6	16	6	6
Williams Lake Agency	22½	2,097	10½	561	542	1,215	1,027				150
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	23	3,675	2	300	3,405	620	635	56	113	105	2,250
Kootenay Agency					280	310	60	155	155	155	155
*Northwest Coast Agency											
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	63	9,713			101	281		39	32	31	55
Total	142	20,997	12½	861	6,057	3,378	2,124	271	316	302	2,628
Manitoba.											
Clandeboye Agency	¾	23	¾	23	5	6,200		52½	30	111	19
Portage la Prairie Agency	¾	80	¾	90		750			106	86	33
Manitowapah "	3¾	157	1¾	51		3,565			6		8
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency						15					
Berens River Agency						1,014			18	18	89
The Pas Agency						260					
Total	5	260	3¼	164	5	11,804		52½	160	215	119

*No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

Agency	Buildings Erected.										
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.
New Brunswick.											
Richibucto Superintendency			9		1	4					
Fredericton "				2	10	1				3	
Total			9	2	11	5				3	
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency			3								
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County											
Shelburne "											
Digby "											
*Yarmouth "											
King's "			1								
Queen's "			2								
Halifax "											
Hants "			1								
Colchester "						3					
Cumberland "					3						
Pictou "			4			1					
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties			3			3					
Richmond County			3								
Inverness "			2		2						
Victoria "			3								

Cape Breton "			1		1						
Lunenburg "			2							1	
Total			22		6	7				1	
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency			5			3					
West Coast "			7								
Kwawkewlth "			1		4						
Lower Fraser Agency			5								
Williams Lake "				16			1				
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency			3	2							
Kootenay "			4						1		
*Northwest Coast "											
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency			21	20	2				2		
Total			46	38	6	3	1		3		
Manitoba.											
Clandeboye Agency					4						
Portage la Prairie Agency				11			1		4		1
Manitowapah "				33			4		13		9
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency				11							
Berens River Agency				46							
The Pas "				23					2		
Total				124	4		5		19		10

* No returns received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

Agency.	Buildings Erected—*Concluded.*			Increase in Value.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
New Brunswick.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency				105 00	625 00	730 00
Fredericton "		2		55 00	420 00	475 00
Total		2		160 00	1,045 00	1,205 00
Prince Edward Island.						
Prince Edward Island Superintendency				70 00	300 00	370 00
Nova Scotia.						
Annapolis County						
Shelburne "						
Digby "						
*Yarmouth "						
King's "					50 00	50 00
Queen's "				15 00	275 00	290 00
Halifax "						
Hants "				1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00
Colchester "				40 00		40 00
Cumberland "					60 00	60 00
Pictou "					450 00	450 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties				20 00	175 00	195 00
Richmond County		1		15 00	110 00	125 00
Inverness "				600 00	730 00	1,330 00
Victoria "				70 00	400 00	470 00

Cape Breton "				100 00	100 00
Lunenburg "			150 00	250 00	400 00
Total		1	1,910 00	2,700 00	4,610 00
British Columbia.					
Cowichan Agency			635 00	1,300 00	1,935 00
West Coast "				1,150 00	1,150 00
Kwawkewlth "				550 00	550 00
Lower Fraser "			305 00	766 00	1,071 00
Williams Lake "			100 00	2,405 00	2,505 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency			7,110 00	1,000 00	8,110 00
Kootenay "			1,600 00	450 00	2,050 00
*Northwest Coast "					
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency			1,770 00	3,125 00	4,895 00
Total			11,520 00	10,746 00	22,266 00
Manitoba.					
Clandeboye Agency			370 00	1,200 00	1,570 00
Portage la Prairie Agency			394 00	500 00	894 00
Manitowapah "			28 00	1,470 00	1,498 00
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency					
Berens River Agency			520 00	980 00	1,500 00
The Pas "				1,950 00	1,950 00
Total			1,312 00	6,100 00	7,412 00

* No returns received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by Other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
New Brunswick.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	6,175 00	17,600 00		8,325 00	900 00	7,450 00	40,450 00
Fredericton "	5,950 00	25,400 00	20 00	355 00	6,825 00	11,825 00	50,375 00
Total	12,125 00	43,000 00	20 00	8,680 00	7,725 00	19,275 00	90,825 00
Prince Edward Island.							
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	1,747 00	300 00		680 00	60 00	17,153 00	19,940 00
Nova Scotia.							
Annapolis County	110 00	670 00		200 00	60 00	320 00	1,360 00
Shelburne "	187 00	1,050 00		15 00	330 00	176 00	1,758 00
Digby "	200 00	1,000 00		75 00	700 00	450 00	2,425 00
*Yarmouth "							
King's "	200 00	1,000 00			500 00	1,000 00	2,700 00
Queen's "	550 00	2,550 00		600 00	700 00	600 00	5,000 00
Halifax "	300 00	2,000 00		200 00	200 00	2,000 00	4,700 00
Hants "	2,500 00	500 00		90 00	1,010 00	2,500 00	6,600 00
Colchester "	120 90	2,000 00		50 00	400 00	1,430 00	4,000 90
Cumberland "	1,500 00	2,400 00		15 00	750 00	750 00	5,415 00
Pictou "	150 00	150 00					300 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	500 00	1,000 00	6 00	400 00	60 00	5,500 00	7,466 00
Richmond County	700 00	1,000 00		300 00	50 00	1,000 00	3,050 00
Inverness "	340 00	300 00	23 00	150 00	100 00	400 00	1,313 00
Victoria "	2,480 00	950 00		600 00	500 00	5,000 00	9,530 00
Cape Breton "							

Lunenburg "	445 00	3,600 00		500 00	100 00	400 00	5,345 00
Total	10,282 90	20,170 00	29 00	3,195 00	5,760 00	21,526 00	60,962 90
British Columbia.							
Cowichan Agency	29,995 00	28,410 00		47,050 00	4,230 00	3,175 00	112,860 00
West Coast "	536 00	13,700 00		38,450 00	4,370 00	44,600 00	101,656 00
Kwawkewlth "	228 00	31,005 00		26,450 00	7,150 00	8,200 00	73,033 00
Lower Fraser "	47,861 50	92,960 00	272 90	93,280 00	62,230 00	47,141 00	343,745 40
Williams Lake Agency	53,158 75	29,300 00		13,850 00	10,550 00	15,025 00	121,883 75
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	100,194 00	130,500 00		37,100 00	24,600 00	38,000 00	330,394 00
Kootenay Agency	2,486 00	4,950 00		825 00	5,550 00	3,550 00	17,361 00
*Northwest Coast Agency							
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	17,100 00	36,670 00		40,025 00	46,500 00	31,990 00	172,285 00
Total	251,559 25	367,495 00	272 90	297,030 00	165,180 00	191,681 00	1,273,218 15
Manitoba.							
Clandeboye Agency	19,000 00	12,000 00		12,000 00	9,500 00	4,500 00	57,000 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	7,395 00	5,500 00		350 00	3,800 00	5,500 00	22,545 00
Manitowapah Agency	8,425 00	8,589 00		6,638 00	3,212 00	4,235 00	31,099 00
Rat Portage (Buffalo Bay Band) Agency	197 60	725 00		233 00	325 00	205 00	1,685 60
Berens River Agency	6,100 00			1,250 00	15,050 00	3,350 00	25,750 00
The Pas Agency	3,420 00	3,750 00		3,035 00	30,063 00	770 00	11,038 00
Total	44,537 60	30,564 00		23,506 00	61,950 00	18,560 00	179,117 60

* No returns received.

† Agent says it is impossible to give this information.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Land.		Public Buildings, Property of the Band.						Private Fencing and Buildings.				
	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including made pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
Northwest Territories.	Acres.	Acres.											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	91,150	911	1	.....	4	3	....	.....	4,293	....	.....	....	102
Birtle " " 4	52,060½	11,592	4	....	2	2	3	.....	13,157	.....	.....	22	110
Pelly " " 4	47,306	471	3	.....	3	3	14	.....	302	.....	.....	....	59
Qu'Appelle " " 4	162,444	4,317	2	.....	.....	...	2	.....	1,892½	.....	.....	.....	178
Assiniboine " " 4	229,691½	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	.....	.....	.....	52
Crooked Lakes " " 4	161,343	1,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,720	.....	..	....	116
Moose Mountain " " 4	10,488	300	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	1,280	.....	.....	.....	48
Pine Creek " " 4	4,632	20	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	27
Saddle Lake " " 6	72,862½	397¼	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1,230	.....	.....	.....	145
Hobbema " " 6	68,600	1,260	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	848	.....	.....	.....	84
Battleford " " 6	167,583	1,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	...	.....	190
Onion Lake " " 6	102,356	142	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	86
Duck Lake " " 6	79,868	1,450	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1,500	.....	.....	1	115
Edmonton " " 6	41,043	2,405	.....	.....	3	....	1	.....	2,233	...	.....	.....	108
*Carlton " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	48,870	250	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	325	.....	..	1	50
Blood " " 7	349,275½	51¼	.....	.....	3	.....	2	...	700	.....	.....	3	200
Blackfoot " " 7	300,024¼	175⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	9,520	.....	...	4	138
Peigan " " 7	114,016	1,280	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1,280	.....	.....	19	90
Stony " " 7	45,530	190	1	....	2	1	....	.....	11,000	..	....	...	127
Total ..	2,149,143¼	28,488½	14	.....	30	10	30	1	54,479½	....	.....	50	2,025

*No return received from the agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Private Buildings.									
	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Northwest Territories.										
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	16	3	54	.....	125	5	19	2	4	1
Birtle " " 4	48	3	95	11	123	6	53	18	5	.....
Pelly " " 4	25	.....	38	.....	90	.....	19	5	10	.....
Qu'Appelle " " 4	.....	.....	61	.....	155	2	.....	2	1	8
Assiniboine " " 4	.....	.....	5	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crooked Lakes " " 4	4	.....	13	.....	87	6	18	108	10	.....
Moose Mountain " " 4	.....	.....	15	.....	48	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Pine Creek " " 4	.....	.....	9	.....	11	1	.....	20	.....	.....
Saddle Lake " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	10	1	.....	.....
Hobbema " " 6	14	.....	43	.....	31	5	20	54	.....	.....
Battleford " " 6	.....	.....	21	.....	167	42	11	73	.....	.....
Onion Lake " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake " " 6	.....	.....	16	.....	153	4	37	.....	5	.....
Edmonton " " 6	.....	1	29	.....	89	11	28	7	2	.....
*Carlton " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	.....	.....	22	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Blood " " 7	.....	.....	70	.....	100	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Blackfoot " " 7	.....	.....	46	.....	46	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Peigan " " 7	.....	.....	35	.....	24	.....	4	20	2	.....
Stony " " 7	.....	.....	37	.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Total	107	7	609	11	1,515	82	229	351	40	9

* No return received from the agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
Northwest Territories.											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	21	14	3	1	.....	45	1	42	.....	3	3
Birtle " " 4	130	79	29	10	3	56	36	48	9	2	1
Pelly " " 4	35	22	3	.....	.....	33	2	31	1	1	.....
Qu'Appelle " " 4	118	63	16	2	2	57	15	43	7	18	5
Assiniboine " " 4	35	9	2	.....	.....	11	.....	6	1	1	.....
Crooked Lakes " " 4	97	47	11	.....	11	39	13	26	7	.....	.....
Moose Mountain " " 4	25	21	2	.....	1	10	3	10	1	.....	.....
Pine Creek " " 4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Saddle Lake " " 6	18	13	.....	.....	1	26	1	24	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema " " 6	98	44	3	2	5	30	4	19	1	.....	4
Battleford " " 6	157	60	.....	.....	.....	71	12	42	7	1	1
Onion Lake " " 6	26	15	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	26	2	.....	1
Duck Lake " " 6	76	35	9	.....	.....	35	10	36	2	.....	6
Edmonton " " 6	95	57	9	2	3	30	8	30	6	2	.....
*Carlton " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	5	2	1	1	1	10	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Blood " " 7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	58	.....	.....	7
Blackfoot " " 7	48	19	1	2	2	51	1	37	.....	1	.....
Peigan " " 7	30	6	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
Stony " " 7	16	6	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,036	516	89	20	29	650	106	534	44	29	29

* No return received from the agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.—*Concluded.*							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
Northwest Territories.								$ cts.
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	273	72	33	54	33	7	17	7,999 00
Birtle " " 4	1,256	112	31	100	61	50	89	17,382 00
Pelly " " 4	357	60	20	53	7	3	19	7,073 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	1,245	129	49	104	37	18	40	20,496 00
Assiniboine " " 4	40	25	6	21	.....	1	3	4,200 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	688	59	32	44	.....	1	38	12,650 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	500	33	11	29	25	6	20	4,075 00
Pine Creek " " 4	50	1	.....	5	6	.....	1	300 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	646	54	14	69	.....	2	9	7,212 00
Hobbema " " 6	580	78	59	77	82	6	9	9,120 00
Battleford " " 6	1,325	128	35	111	9	12	34	22,042 00
Onion Lake " " 6	600	53	12	27	20	.....	17	5,895 00
Duck Lake " " 6	1,270	52	26	41	37	2	30	12,200 00
Edmonton " " 6	365	44	27	34	4	1	12	11,140 00
*Carlton " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	200	23	7	13	9	3	4	2,000 00
Blood " " 7	2,000	225	.....	.....	70	28	50	37,570 00
Blackfoot " " 7	145	95	.....	26	37	8	38	16,117 00
Peigan " " 7	300	111	.....	.....	.....	19	16	11,314 00
Stony " " 7	40	50	.....	38	.....	2	7	6,029 00
Total	11,880	1,404	362	846	437	169	453	214,814 00

*No return received from the Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.										
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.		
	Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.
Northwest Territories.											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	116	210	95	14	29	136	400	624	.....	.....	.....
Birtle " " 4	336	231	66	14	27	200	312	328	15	.....	1
Pelly " " 4	52	68	24	17	39	136	212	361	24	18	.....
Qu'Appelle " " 4	366	298	84	12	49	231	313	659	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboine " " 4	35	58	34	2	33	38	52	43	.....	.....	.....
Crooked Lakes " " 4	126	128	74	11	42	30	254	346	16	.....	.....
Moose Mountain " " 4	83	59	21	6	31	20	90	202	.....	.....	.....
Pine Creek " " 4	6	4	9	2	2	7	19	13	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake " " 6	114	115	26	13	54	89	209	291	42	24	.....
Hobbema " " 6	.....	565	.....	.....	15	65	374	501	.....	.....	.....
Battleford " " 6	.....	544	.....	20	161	115	554	1,091	120	.....	.....
Onion Lake " " 6	85	85	53	12	78	104	280	344	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake " " 6	167	62	62	.....	79	162	326	454	22	8	.....
Edmonton " " 6	82	118	47	4	49	68	233	298	9	.....	.....
*Carlton " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	200	200	100	.....	2	23	44	62	.....	.....	.....
Blood " " 7	.....	3,025	.....	65	.....	211	1,345	1,908	.....	.....	.....
Blackfoot " " 7	2,523	14	5	27	.....	234	600	750	.....	.....	.....
Peigan " " 7	300	440	320	.....	.....	111	633	879	.....	.....	.....
Stony " " 7	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	123	317	246	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,591	7,224	1,020	219	690	2,103	6,567	9,400	248	50	1

*No return received from the agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry—*Concluded.*						Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	General Effects.		
	Other Stock—*Con*		Poultry.							
	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
Northwest Territories.							$ cts.			
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	4	12					34,514 10			1
Birtle " " 4	5	24			11	615	43,780 90		2	8
Pelly " " 4				8		197	28,835 00		1	
Qu'Appelle " " 4		6				20	67,394 00		6	
Assiniboine " " 4						100	6,000 00			
Crooked Lakes " " 4							24,791 00			
Moose Mountain " " 4							15,202 00			
Pine Creek " " 4	2	1				13	1,480 00	11	7	14
Saddle Lake " " 6		49					27,079 00	1	19	68
Hobbema " " 6						70	26,813 00			3
Battleford " " 6		109				280	63,270 00		5	
Onion Lake " " 6	3					18	24,345 00			57
Duck Lake " " 6	3		50		50	600	44,034 00		3	8
Edmonton " " 6		95			20	117	25,573 00			11
*Carlton " " 6										
Sarcee " " 7						100	10,000 00			
Blood " " 7							135,685 00			
Blackfoot " " 7							81,555 00		12	
Peigan " " 7							56,260 00		4	
Stony " " 7							32,742 00			
Total	17	296	50	8	81	2,110	749,353 00	12	59	170

* No return received from the agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	General Effects—*Concluded.*						Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	Value of	
						$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Northwest Territories.								
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	58	105	6	1,794	182	3,794 50	4,370 00	488,698 35
Birtle " " 4	51	114	9	1,064	165	2,842 00	8,795 00	446,754 50
Pelly " " 4	12	61	2	220	72	1,245 00	3,885 00	429,582 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	29	81	26	195	173	2,305 00	7,600 00	1,355,161 00
Assiniboine " " 4	10	30	.....	12	36	360 00	810 00	161,933 35
Crooked Lakes " " 4	2	28	15	18	107	695 00	1,675 00	603,908 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	16	33	4	60	46	776 00	1,700 00	216,357 00
Pine Creek " " 4	5	7	48	125	20	800 00	600 00	14,052 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	11	103	103	1,434	95	3,483 00	2,685 00	245,084 00
Hobbema " " 6	20	100	110	261	127	1,480 00	1,760 00	319,023 00
Battleford " " 6	81	119	32	270	185	4,088 00	8,750 00	815,310 00
Onion Lake " " 6	35	83	54	949	148	4,810 00	2,900 00	284,290 00
Duck Lake " " 6	15	100	33	1,180	107	3,973 00	10,600 00	464,578 00
Edmonton " " 6	17	84	73	650	82	2,336 00	2,200 00	540,081 00
*Carlton " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	10	7	.....	20	50	500 00	1,500 00	27,000 00
Blood " " 7	40	10	.....	40	150	1,930 00	6,000 00	1,292,060 00
Blackfoot " " 7	54	30	11	13	228	3,151 50	2,500 00	1,330,036 00
Peigan " " 7	23	38	.....	.....	95	984 00	3,500 00	566,212 00
Stony " " 7	125	32	5	205	130	3,482 00	10,500 00	204,898 00
Total	614	1,165	531	8,510	1,998	42,035 00	82,330 00	9,805,018 20

* No return received from the agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1902.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Northwest Territories.										
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	32	559	194	9,547	5	449	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birtle " " 4	2,112	45,099	582	14,436	18½	323	15½	294	.....	.....
Pelly " " 4	4	112	190	9,731	39	725	.....	.....	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle " " 4	912½	22,019	613½	19,911	6	100	6	90	.....	.....
Assiniboine " " 4	300	3,700	35	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crooked Lakes " " 4	592	10,935	225	6,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain " " 4	90	1,485	25	655	14	195	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Creek " " 4	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake " " 6	252	1,840	152	3,900	39	442	2	36	.....	.....
Hobbema " " 6	246	1,614	232	2,960	47½	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battleford " " 6	603	12,202	545	14,663	11	224	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onion Lake " " 6	50	689	52	1,376	20	355	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake " " 6	706½	10,506	312½	8,737	77	1,434	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton " " 6	99	992	368	3,294	81	895	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Carlton " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	.....	.....	161½	1,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blood " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackfoot " " 7	.....	.....	178	4,396	.....	.....	12	5	.....	.....
Peigan " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stony " " 7	.....	.....	260	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,999	111,752	4,126½	102,244	358	5,226	25½	425	.....	.....

* No return received from the agent. † Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1902—*Continued.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Northwest Territories.										
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16½	1,246	3	79
Birtle " " 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58½	4,080	.....	.....
Pelly " " 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,710	2	138
Qu'Appelle " " 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40¾	3,834	¼	62
Assiniboine " " 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,200	2	75
Crooked Lakes " " 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,356	.....	.....
Moose Mountain " " 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	444	2	127
Pine Creek " " 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	200	¼	30
Saddle Lake " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28½	2,881	4	250
Hobbema " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10¼	451	5¼	350
Battleford " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9¼	3,700	3	800
Onion Lake " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2,200	6½	75
Duck Lake " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15½	1,400	4½	197
Edmonton " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17¼	1,110	4	202
*Carlton " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	205	⅘	100
Blood " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	†	.....	.....
Blackfoot " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9½	300	2½	75
Peigan " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stony " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	200	1	25
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	26,617	41	2,585

* No return received from the agent. † Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE—*Concluded.*—PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Concluded.*							New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.								
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.															
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings. Frame.	Dwellings. Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.
Northwest Territories.					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.									
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	6	447	4	225	....	2,530	421	....	208	36	398	...	14	6	2	8	....	18	4	....
Birtle " " 4	.....	.....	18½	692	12	2,101	2,137	10	767	620	275	9	4	...	2	11	2	1	1	11
Pelly " " 4	2¾	455	1⅝	70	....	2,412	727	....	30	30	36	..	1	2	...	2	....	1	....	....
Qu'Appelle " " 4	11¼	1,174	2½	233	....	3,736	3,060	....	1,395	1,155	16,700	5	18	...	...	14	....	...	....	....
Assiniboine " " 4	5	350	10	200	...	365	50	....	75	50	.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crooked Lakes " " 4	2¼	129	4	428	20	2,044	950	....	120	.....	50	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moose Mountain " " 4	3	296	1	63	...	979	417	....	60	101	5,760	....	4	...	....	1	....	...	....	2
Pine Creek " " 4	¼	25	¼	†	....	300	....	....	3	.....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Saddle Lake " " 6	18½	900	2½	275	..	2,536	....	....	45	.....	.....	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Hobbema " " 6	6⅝	520	3	130	....	4,590	540	....	52	40	20	....	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Battleford " " 6	6¾	1,400	4	470	..	3,926	680	....	155	155	157	....	4	....	....	6	..	13	8	1
Onion Lake " " 6	†	140	†	47	....	2,400	200	....	4	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Duck Lake " " 6	8	316	1⅝	160	...	3,172	846	....	158	158	245	...	.	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Edmonton " " 6	7½	270	2¾	33	....	2,180	310	10	151	128	207	...	2	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Carlton " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Sarcee " " 7	3½	218	5	125	40	600	50	....	25	25	75	....	2	...	....	2	....	6	..	....
Blood " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,788	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Blackfoot " " 7	4½	125	½	10	3	1,700	300	....	49	49	5,820	...	9	...	....	14	....	17	....	....
Peigan " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....
Stony " " 7	2	100	.....	.....	....	500	200	....	50	50	50	....	3	....	....	....	...	2	....	....
Total	87¾	6,865	61¼	3,161	75	40,769	10,888	20	3,347	2,607	29,796	25	82	8	4	61	2	65	13	14

* No return received from the agent. † Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Concluded.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Buildings erected—*Concluded.*		Increase in Value.			Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries	Total Income of Indians.
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
Northwest Territories.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	.....	.....	3,629 00	3,343 00	6,972 00	13,029 82	1,606 75	.....	6,446 00	23,403 00	2,040 00	46,525 57
Birtle " " 4	.....	2	4,385 50	3,315 00	7,700 50	47,303 87	13,322 00	.....	1,065 00	5,165 00	3,659 00	70,514 87
Pelly " " 4	.....	.....	360 00	385 60	745 00	8,332 35	3,362 64	.....	245 00	5,600 00	6,717 01	24,257 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	.....	.....	29,688 00	1,570 00	31,258 60	44,031 29	12,810 00	.....	2,040 00	3,215 00	19,765 00	81,861 29
Assiniboine " " 4	.....	.....	350 00	125 00	475 00	46,000 00	2,050 00	.....	.....	700 00	3,000 00	51,750 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	.....	.....	230 00	100 00	330 00	11,758 00	1,460 00	.....	527 00	340 00	6,579 80	20,664 80
Moose Mountain " " 4	.....	.....	1,845 00	275 00	2,120 00	5,445 15	805 65	.....	500 00	1,600 00	3,879 00	12,229 80
Pine Creek " " 4	.....	.....	12 00	160 00	172 00	693 00	600 00	.....	900 00	1,000 00	350 00	3,543 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	.....	.....	135 00	280 00	415 00	13,923 90	1,109 80	.....	1,650 00	10,564 00	3,246 99	30,494 69
Hobbema " " 6	.....	.....	.....	540 00	540 00	14,302 00	1,260 00	.....	2,100 00	3,200 00	.....	20,862 00
Battleford " " 6	7	.....	870 00	840 00	1,710 00	29,865 00	2,150 00	.....	345 00	1,575 00	4,805 00	38,740 00
Onion Lake " " 6	.....	.....	.....	408 00	408 00	12,110 00	4,670 00	.....	2,500 00	24,500 00	8,080 00	51,860 00
Duck Lake " " 6	.....	.....	1,699 00	100 00	1,799 00	26,091 73	3,160 24	.....	3,950 00	18,864 30	4,872 95	56,939 22
Edmonton " " 6	.....	.....	848 00	800 00	1,648 00	10,066 00	1,350 00	.....	2,850 00	6,500 00	14,700 00	35,466 00
*Carlton " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	.....	.....	500 00	700 00	1,200 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	200 00	3,000 00	9,200 00
Blood " " 7	.....	.....	.....	600 00	600 00	21,617 56	6,000 00	1,056 25	.....	.....	16,401 57	45,075 38
Blackfoot " " 7	3	.....	1,160 00	525 00	1,685 00	6,727 00	11,946 16	.....	10 00	325 00	9,350 00	28,358 16
Peigan " " 7	.....	.....	.....	2,250 00	2,250 00	2,600 00	3,838 40	.....	40 00	65 00	5,594 83	12,138 23
Stony " " 7	.....	.....	500 00	400 00	900 00	2,495 00	4,000 00	.....	200 00	3,500 00	9,615 00	19,810 00
Total	10	2	46,211 50	16,716 00	62,927 50	321,391 67	76,501 64	1,056 25	25,368 00	110,316 30	125,656 15	660,290 01

* No return received from the agent.

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE ($50) UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE INDIAN ACT.

Commutations, 1902-3.

Treaty No. 1.

Brokenhead River Band.—Susanne Girard Wheeler, No. 185.
" Jennie McDonald Miller, No. 37.
Fort Alexander Band.—Francoise (Bruyère) Morin, No. 218
" Martha (Abraham) Hourston, No. 225.
" Veronique Guimond Hourston, No. 230.
" Eugenie Morriseau Thomas, No. 232.
" Archange Morriseau, No. .

Treaty No. 2.

Shoal River Band.—Harriet Jane Munro, No. 75.
" Ada Brass, No. 103.
Sandy Bay Band.—Harriett Whitford, No. 86.

Treaty No. 4.

Keeseekoowenin's Band.—Mrs. Jone Bone (nee Spotted Quill), No. 36.

Treaty No. 5.

Grand Rapids Band.—Mrs. Caroline Parenteau, No. 57.

Treaty No. 6.

Enoch's Band.—Nancy Huppé (nee Ward), No. 130.
Ermineskin's Band.—Susan Desjarlais, No. 56.
Saddle Lake Band.—Eliza Sinclair, No. 86.

Treaty No. 7.

Band " A."—Louise Desnoyer (alias Deschamps & Gariepy), No. 72.

RETURN A (1)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1903.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
		$		
Hon. Clifford Sifton.	Superintendent General	.....	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Francis Pedley	Deputy Superintendent General	3,200	Nov. 21, 1902	Sept. 1, 1897
John D. McLean	Chief Clerk and Secretary	2,400	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart	" Assistant Secretary	2,000	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Reginald Rimmer	" Law Clerk	2,100	June 27, 1898	June 27, 1898
Duncan C. Scott	" Accountant	2,200	July 6, 1893	Oct. 8, 1880
James B. Harkin	Private Secretary to Supt. General	1,750	July 1, 1902	Dec. 2, 1901
William A. Orr	First Class Clerk, in charge of Land and Timber Branch	1,650	Aug. 1, 1894	Nov. 24, 1883
John McGirr	First Class Clerk	1,800	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
Robert G. Dalton	"	1,650	Nov. 29, 1893	Sept. 12, 1871
Samuel Bray, D.L.S.	"	1,600	July 1, 1899	June 14, 1884
Alfred E. Kemp	"	1,400	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Henry C. Ross	Second Class Clerk	1,400	July 1, 1886	Jan. 10, 1883
Edwin Rochester	" "	1,400	June 5, 1890	Jan. — 1882
James J. Campbell	" "	1,400	Aug. 1, 1894	Dec. 30, 1886
Hiram McKay	" "	1,350	Sept. 11, 1894	July 9, 1880
Martin Benson	" "	1,350	Dec. 1, 1884	April 1, 1876
Henry J. Brook	" "	1,250	July 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1871
John D. Sutherland	" "	1,250	Jan 11, 1899	Dec. 29, 1896
John W. Shore	" "	1,250	July 1, 1899	Mar. 24, 1884
Jno. H. Antliff, M.A. Sc., D.T.S.	"	1,250	July 1, 1899	July 1, 1898
Geo. M. Matheson	"	1,100	Jan. 30, 1903	June 21, 1888
Robert B. E Moffat	"	1,100	" 30, 1903	Feb. 7, 1891
Joseph Delisle	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,000	July 1, 1900	June 23, 1880
Fannie Yeilding	" " "	1,000	" 1, 1900	April 3, 1882
Caroline Reiffenstein	" " "	1,000	" 1, 1900	Nov. 24, 1883
Lizzie D. McMeekin	" " "	1,000	" 1, 1900	Dec. 31, 1887
Edith H. Lyon	" " "	950	" 1, 1900	May 31, 1890
Helen G. Ogilvy	" " "	950	" 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Floretta K. Maracle	" " "	950	" 1, 1900	Jan. 31, 1891
Mary D. Maxwell	" " "	950	" 1, 1900	May 31, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe	" " "	950	" 1, 1900	Mar. 26, 1891
Louisa E. Dale	" " "	950	" 1, 1900	July 21, 1891
James Guthrie	" " "	900	" 1, 1900	" 21, 1891
Thos. P. Moffatt	" " "	900	" 1, 1900	Oct. 14, 1891
Alice M. S. Graham	" " "	900	" 1, 1900	Nov. 28, 1893
Frederick H. Byshe	" " "	800	" 1, 1900	Feb. 6, 1893
Emma S. Martin	" " "	750	" 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Chas. A. Cooke	" " "	750	" 1, 1901	April 1, 1893
Sarah M. O'Grady	" " "	700	" 1, 1901	Oct. 12, 1896
Peter Jos. O'Connor	" " "	700	" 1, 1901	Feb. 15, 1898
Wm. Edwin Allan	" " "	650	" 15, 1901	July 15, 1901
Herbert N. Awrey	" " "	650	Jan. 21, 1902	Jan. 21, 1902
Alex. F. MacKenzie	" " "	600	Nov. 13, 1902	Nov. 13, 1902
Geo. A. Conley	" " "	600	Jan. 30, 1903	Jan. 30, 1903
Selywn E. Sangster	" " "	600	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
Margaret H. Brennan	Writer	575	Nov. 19, 1896	Nov. 19, 1896
Gertrude A. Gorrell	"	520	May 26, 1899	May 26, 1899
Audrey S. Jones	"	515	Jan. 22, 1900	Jan. 22, 1900
Helen M. O'Donohoe	"	515	Jan. 30, 1903	Jan 2, 1901
Sarah E. Whitehead	"	490	May 14, 1900	May 14, 1900
Effie K. McLatchie	"	460	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Benjamin Hayter	Packer	600	" 26, 1892	Oct. 18, 1887
William Seale	Messenger	570	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
John Ackland	"	420	July 28, 1899	July 28, 1899
David Morin	"	360	" 1, 1901	" 1, 1901

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

RETURN A (1)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1903.

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
		$		
Frederick H. Paget	Attached to Accountant's Branch	1,700	July 1, 1897	June 5, 1885
Jas. Ansdell Macrae	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800	Oct. 1, 1892	" 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty	Inspector of Timber	1,200	June 21, 1893	" 21, 1893

Return A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1903.

Outside Service.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Adams, Joshua	Indian Land Agent	—Commission of 5 per cent on collections	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia.
Aylesworth, W. R	Acting Indian Agent	800 00	Belleville	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, Tyendinaga reserve.
Cameron, Edwin D	Indian Supt	1,200 00—$140 for travelling expenses and $200 for rent.	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.
Ferguson, W. J. C	Indian Land Agent	—Commission of 5 per cent on collections	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
English, Adam	Indian Agent	500 00	Sarnia	" of Aux Sables, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
Gibson, J. A	Guardian of Islands	25 00	Mallorytown	Thousand Islands.
Goulette, O. V	"	150 00	Gananoque	"
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	500 00—$60 office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River and Thessalon Tp.
Hodder, J. F	"	800 00	Port Arthur	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.
Hill, David Seymour	Clerk, Indian Office	900 00	Brantford	
Ironside, Alex. McG	"	720 00	Manitowaning	
Lynch, D. J	Indian Agent	600 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
Maclean, William Brown	Indian Supt	900 00—Commission of 5 per cent on collections; $60 office rent	Parry Sound	Parry Island, Dokis, Henvey Inlet, Nipissing, Shawanaga, Temogaming and Watha (or Gibson).
McDonald, Alex. R	Indian Agent	500 00	Duart	Moravians of the Thames.
McDougall, W. J	"	500 00	Wallaceburg	" and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
McFarlane, William	"	325 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McGibbon, Charles	"	500 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
McIver, John	"	500 00	McIver	" Nawash, Cape Croker.
McPhee, Duncan J	"	400 00	Atherley	" Rama.
Nichols, W. L	Acting Indian Agent	825 60—With $154.50 a year for office rent and fuel	Sault Ste. Marie	Batchewana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden
Mullin, M	Indian Agent	60 00	Killaloe	Algonquins of Golden Lake. [River.
Sims, C. L. D	"	1,000 00	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Maganettawan, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.
Scoffield, John	"	500 00	Chippewa Hill	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Sutherland, S	"	600 00	Delaware	" Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Thackeray, John	"	325 00	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.

Thorburn R.	"	600 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Williams, Albert W.	"	100 00	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Yates, John	"	350 00	Virginia	Chippewas of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00—Paid by Bands and appro.		Whitefish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Baxter, J., M.D.	"	200 00		Thessalon River.
Bedard, E., M.D.	"	200 00—Voted by Parliament.	Mattawa	Algonquin Indians.
Bowman, George, M.D.	"	200 00		Chippewas of Beausoleil.
Carruthers, John, M.D.	"	600 00		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Channonhouse, J., M.D.	"	200 00—Paid by Vote	Eganville	Golden Lake Band.
Hay, W. W., M.D.	"	500 00—Paid by Band.		Indians on Walpole Island.
Hayden, E. W., M.D.	"	275 00 "		Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Hough, H. A., M.D.	"	500 00 "		Chippewas of Nawash.
Johnston, J., M.D.	"	250 00 "		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McCaig, A. S., M.D.	"	500 00 "		Garden River and Batchewana.
McDonald, R., M.D.	"	350 00 "		Mississaguas of the Credit.
McEwen, James, M.D.	"	300 00—Voted by Parliament.		Oneidas of the Thames.
McGrady, J., M.D.	"	125 00—Paid by Band and Vote.		Fort William.
McIntosh, J. W., M.D.	"	1,000 00 "		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McLean, John, M.D.	"	150 00 " and appro.		Chippewas of Rama.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.	"	300 00 "		Moravians of the Thames.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.	"	260 00—Band, $200; $60 vote		Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
Moore, John, M.D.	"	250 00—Paid by Band		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Noble, C. T., M.D.	"	150 00 "		Chippewas of Snake Island.
Passmore, W. J., M.D.	"	250 00 "		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Proctor, E. L., M.D.	"	37 50 "		Mississaguas of Scugog.
Secord, Levi, M.D.	"	2,850 00 "		Six Nations.
Shaw, J. M., M.D.	"	150 00 "		Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Williams, R. W., M.D.	"	300 00 "		Chippewas of Saugeen.
Workman, W., M.D.	"	100 00—Voted by Parliament.		Indians between Chapleau and Pogamising.
Cregan, Rev. A. H.	Missionary (C.E.)	500 00—Paid by Band	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Sims, H. S.	Constable.	168 00 "		Serpent River and Spanish River.

QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O.	Indian Agent	425 00	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette; Quarante Arpents and Roemont reserves.
Beaulieu, E.	"	150 00—Commission of 5 p. c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Blain, Jean	"	600 00—$60 for office rent	Montreal	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Burwash, Adam	"	200 00	N. Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming.
Comire, A. O., M.D.	"	200 00	St. François du Lac	Abenakis of St. François du Lac.
Desilets, Chas. O. H., M.D.	"	100 00	Becancour	" Becancour.
Gagné, Rev. Jacob.	"	100 00	Maria	Miemacs of Maria.
Gagnon, Adolphe	"	400 00	Bersimis	Lower St. Lawrence.
Long, George	"	50 00—Commission of 10 p. c. on land rent and 2½ p. c. on distributions	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1903.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
McCaffrey, Wm. J.	Indian Agent	600 00	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Marcoux, A.	"	400 00	Pointe Bleue	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Scott, W. D. B.	"	400 00	Mingan	Indians of Lower St. Lawrence.
Perillard, Joseph	"	200 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre Jeremie	"	200 00	Pointe à la Garde	Micmacs of Restigouche.
McCartney, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	80 00—Paid by Quebec Fund		Micmacs of Gaspé.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.	"	200 00— " Band		River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Constantine, J., M.D.	"	500 00	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue reserve.
Claveau, E. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi and vicinity.
Pelletier, J. A., M.D.	"	50 00	St. Urbain	St. Urbain, Charlevoix Co.
Bourget, Rev. P.	Missionary (R.C.)	125 00—Also $25 for fuel.	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
De Gonzaque, Rev. Jos.	"	235 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Forbes, Rev. G.	"	100 00	Caughnawaga	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Giroux, Rev. G.	"	225 96	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carter, Wm. D.	Indian Agent	400 00	Richibucto	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pokemouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmoreland Co.
Farrell, James	"	500 00—Allowed $50 for office rent	Fredericton	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska Co.; Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury Co.
Benson, J. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Chatham	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Desmond, J. F., M.D.	"	200 00	Newcastle	" Red Bank and Eel Ground reserves.
Duncan, G. M., M.D.	"	100 00	Bathurst Village	Gloucester Co., Bathurst reserve.
Ferguson, A. G., M.D.	"	25 00	Dalhousie	Restigouche Co., Eel River reserve.
Landry, D. V., M.D.	"	40 00	Buctouche	Buctouche reserve, Kent Co.
Leger, J. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Shediac	Westmoreland Co.

McAllister, D. H., M.D.	"	200 00	Sussex	King's Co.
McGrath, R. H., M.D.	"	150 00	Fredericton	
McWilliam, L. J., M.D.	"	175 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove and Indian Island reserves.
Ross, J. D., M.D.	"	200 00	Moncton	Westmoreland Co.
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	"	100 00	Woodstock	
Weaver, W. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Fredericton	
Bamon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
D'Amour, Rev. L. C.	"	40 00	Edmundston	
Morrisey, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Bartibog Bridge	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
O'Keefe, Rev. M. A.	"	100 00	Tobique	
Clare, A.	Constable	20 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
Renous, L.	"	24 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Eel Ground reserve.
Swasson, Joseph	"	24 00	Church Point	" Burnt Church reserve.
Perley, Peter	Caretaker of Church.	50 00	Tobique	

NOVA SCOTIA.

Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of King's County.
Cameron, Rev. Angus	"	75 00	Christmas Island	" Cape Breton County.
Fraser, Rev. John	"	100 00	St. Peter's	" Richmond Co., Chapel Island reserve.
Harlow, Charles	"	100 00	Caledonia	" Lunenburg and Queen's Counties; Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone Bay and Lunenburg.
Irwin, R. G.	"	50 00	Shelburne	" Shelburne County.
Lacy, John	"	50 00	Annapolis	" Annapolis County; Maitland and Milford reserves.
MacAdam, Rev. D.	"	75 00	Sydney, C.B.	Cape Breton County; Cariboo Marsh, Sydney reserve, and North Sydney.
Macdonald, Arch. J.	"	100 00	Baddeck	Micmacs of Victoria County.
McDonald, John R.	"	100 00	Heatherton	" Antigonish and Guysborough Counties; Afton, Pomquette Forks and Summerside reserves.
McLeod, Rev. John D.	"	100 00	Eureka	" Pictou County; Indian Cove reserve.
MacPherson, Rev. Donald.	"	100 00	Glendale	" Inverness County; Malagawatch and Whycocomagh reserves.
McManus, Rev. C. E.	"	50 00	Sheet Harbour	" Halifax County.
Purdy, J. H.	"	50 00	Bear River	" Digby County; Indian Hill Reserve.
Rand, Fred A., M.D.	"	50 00	Parrsboro'	" Cumberland County; Franklin Manor reserve (Halfway river).
Smith, Thos. B.	"	50 00	Truro	" Colchester County; Millbrook reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo	"	50 00	Shubenacadie	" Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
Whalen, W. H.	"	50 00	Yarmouth	" Yarmouth County.
Bissett, C. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00	St. Peter's	Richmond County; Salmon River reserve.
Jacques, H., M.D.	"	50 00	Canning	King's County.
Morse, G. R., M.D.	"	50 00	Chester	Lunenburg County, East.
Macauley, J. A., M.D.	"	75 00		Inverness County, Malagawatch reserve.
MacDonald, Hugh N., M.D.	"	75 00	Whycocomagh	" Whycocomagh reserve.
McDonald, D., M.D.	"	325 00	Baddeck	Victoria County.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1903.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
McIntyre, D. K., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
McDonald, W. H., M.D.	"	150 00	Antigonish	Antigonish County.
McLean, E. D., M.D.	"	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
McMillan, J., M.D.	"	75 00	Pictou	Pictou County.
Marsh, H. A., M.D.	"	75 00	Bridgewater	Lunenburg County, West.
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00	Annapolis	Annapolis County.
Yorston, F. S., M.D.	"	150 00	Truro	Colchester County, Millbrook reserve.
Black, B., M.D.	"	50 00		Hants County.
Smith, J. W., M.D.	"	100 00	Liverpool	Queen's County.
Lovitt, L. J., M.D.	"	250 00	Bear River	Digby County.
Elderkin, E. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Weymouth	" "

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, John O.	Indian Superintend't	300 00	Higgins Road	Lemnox Island reserve, Richmond Bay; Morell reserve, King's County.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Supt. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,000 00	Victoria	
MacLaughlin, W.	Senior Clerk	1,800 00	"	
Stevens, W. A.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Dalby, H. G.	"	720 00	"	
McLachlan, D.	Messenger	600 00	"	
Bell, Ewen	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Clinton	Williams Lake agency.
DeBeck, G. W.	"	1,200 00	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth "
Galbraith, Robert L. T.	"	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay "
Guillod, Harry	"	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast "
Irwin, Archibald	"	1,200 00	Savona	Kamloops-Okanagan agency.
Loring, Richard E.	"	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine "

McDonald, R. C.	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser River.	"
Morrow, G. W.	"	1,800 00	Metlakahtla	Northwest Coast	"
Robertson, W. R.	"	1,200 00	Quamichan	Cowichan	"
Foot, E. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Crofton	"	"
Rolston, P. W., M.D.	"	400 00	Cowichan	"	"
Drysdale, W. F., M.D.	"	500 00	Nanaimo	"	"
Millard, H. P, M.D.	"	240 00	Comox	"	"
Large, R. W., M.D.	"	120 00	Bella Bella	Northwest Coast	"
Kergin, W. T., M.D.	"	360 00	Port Simpson	"	"
Jones, O. M., M.D.	"	500 00	Victoria	Indians generally.	
Wilson, T. A., M.D.	"	360 00	Port Essington	"	
McLean, Charles, M.D.	"	600 00	Uchuelet	West Coast agency.	
Ross, Stuart A., M.D.	"	420 00	Alberni	"	"
Watt. Hugh, M.D.	"	360 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay.	"
Wrinch, H. C., M.D.	"	300 00	Hazelton	Babine	"
Clarke, S., M.D.	"	480 00	Lillooet	Williams Lake agency.	
Morgan, A. D., M.D.	"	300 00	Quesnel	"	"
Moslyn-Hoops, S. E., M.D.	"	700 00	150 Mile House	"	"
Keller, H. L. A., M.D	"	300 00	Kilowna	Kamloops	"
Williams, G., M.D.	"	300 00	Vernon	"	"
White, R. B., M.D.	"	480 00	Fairview	"	"
Wade, M. S., M.D.	"	780 00	Kamloops	"	"
Offerhaus, E. J., M.D	"	210 00	Spallumcheen	"	"
Tutill, G. W., M.D.	"	480 00	Nicola	"	"
Bryden-Jack, W. D., M.D.	"	1,200 00	Vancouver	Fraser	"
Elliott, C. A., M.D.	"	500 00	Harrison	"	"
Drs. Drew & Hall	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	"	"

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

	Indian Commissioner's Office.			
Laird, Hon. David	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man	
McKenna, J. A. J.	Asst. Indian Comm'r. and Chief Inspect.	2,400 00	"	
Lash, J. B.	Secy. to Commiss'r.	1,700 00	"	
Reid, J. Lestock, Sr	Surveyer in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N. W. T., Manitoba, Keewatin and part of Ontario	1,600 00	"	
Betournay, Geo. A., M.A.	Clerk	1,200 00	"	
Jean, G. E.	"	1,000 00	"	
Richardson, H.	"	900 00	"	
Robson, M.	Stenographer and Typewriter	600 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1903.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.	$ cts.		
Gordon, M.	Typewriter	480 00	Winnipeg, Man.	
Thorson, Jos.	Clerk	300 00	"	
Fewtrell, E. L.	Caretaker.	144 00	"	
	TREATY No. 8.			
Conroy, H. A.	Inspector	1,800 00		
Round, H. B.	Clerk	900 00		
	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Jackson, S. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,000 00	Stonewall, Man.	Clandeboye, Berens River, Rat Portage, Savanne and Fort Frances agencies.
Leveque, L. J. A.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800 00	Qu'Appelle	Pelly, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine Qu'Appelle and Touchwood agencies.
Marlatt, Samuel R.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,000 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, the Pas and Birtle Agencies.
Garrioch, W. H.	Interpreter	360 00	" "	
Campbell, M.	Farmer	400 00	Swan Lake, Man	
Ginn, J. C.	"	200 00	Dominion City, Man.	
Watson, Robt. W.	Caretaker.	40 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	
	TREATY No. 2.			
Swinford, S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	Manitowapah Agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba; Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Waterhen River and Pine Creek reserves.
Tucker, Geo.	Issuer	20 00	Indian Ford, Man.	

	TREATY No. 3.			
Wright, J. P.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Fort Frances Agency: Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Conchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickconsennecanning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.
McKenzie, R. S.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Rat Portage, Ont.	Rat Portage and Savanne Agencies.
	TREATY No. 5.			
Courtney, Joseph	Indian Agent	1,000 00	The Pas, Sask.	The Pas Agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland.
Semmens, Rev. John.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Selkirk, Man.	Clandeboye Agency: St. Peter's, Brokenhead, Fort Alexander.
	NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY.			
McGibbon, Alex.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Calgary, Alta.	Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan Agencies.
Chisholm, Wm. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,000 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake agencies, and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge reserves.
Wickenson, A. J.	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00		
	Assiniboine Agency.			
Aspdin, Thos. W.	Farmer in charge	900 00	Sintaluta, Assa.	Assiniboine reserve.
Grant, W. S.		180 00	"	
Indian	Teamster	120 00		
	Battleford Agency.			
Day, J. P. G.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Battleford, Sask.	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's, Little Pine's, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's reserves.
Johnson, C. J.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Nolan, A.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Dewan, W.	"	480 00	"	
L'Heureux, M.	"	480 00	"	
Jefferson, R.	"	480 00	"	
Desjardin, S.	Tmster & Interpreter	360 00	"	
Fiddler, Geo.	Blacksmith	300 00		
	Birtle Agency.			
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle, Man.	Birdtail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keesecekoowenin, Waywayseecappo, Valley River, Gambler's and Rolling River.
Dickenson, S. M.	Clerk	800 00	"	
Indian	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Yeomans, E. H.	Farmer	600 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1903.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES *Continued.*

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Blackfoot Agency.	$ cts.		
Markle, J. A	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Gleichen, Alta	Blackfoot Indians.
James, W. H	Clerk and Issuer	600 00	"	
Cosgrave, W. S	Farmer	600 00	"	
Jones, A. E	"	540 00	"	
Backfat, R	Interpreter	300 00	"	
	Blood Agency.			
Wilson, James	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood Indians.
Fleetham, T. J	Clerk	660 00	"	
McDonald, R. C	Farmer	600 00	"	
Damon, W	"	600 00	"	
Webb, J. A	"	480 00	"	
Rhodes, F	Issuer	540 00	"	
Mills, D	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Indian	Scout	120 00	"	
"	"	120 00	"	
Sister St. Eusébe	Hospital Matron	180 00	"	
" Brannigan	" Nurse	120 00	"	
" Girard	" "	120 00	"	
	Carlton Agency.			
Macarthur, Jas	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakakoop's, Kapahawekenum's, Keenemostayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux reserves.
Jackson, T. E	Clerk	600 00	"	
McKenzie, John	Miller	600 00	"	
Savord, Jos	Farmer	480 00	"	
Anderson, P	"	480 00	"	
Tucker, W. R	Overseer	240 00	Saskatoon	White Cap Sioux reserve.
Garnot, P	"	180 00	Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge reserve.
Pratt, Rupert	Interpreter	360 00	Mistawasis, Sask	
Dreaver, J., sr	Farmer	480 00	"	Big River reserve.

	Crooked Lake Agency.			
Begg, Magnus	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Broadview, Assa	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess and Sakimay's reserves.
Jowett, John W	Clerk	660 00	"	
Sutherland, J. A	Miller & Blacksmith	600 00	"	
Pollock, Isaac	Farmer	480 00	"	
Hourie, Peter	"	480 00	"	
Cameron, Henry	Interpreter	300 00	"	
	Duck Lake Agency.			
Jones, W. E	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Duck Lake, Sask	One Arrow, Okemassis, Beardy's, Checastapasin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland reserves.
Price, Jos. H	Clerk and Farmer	600 00	"	
Marion, Louis	Farmer	480 00	"	
Letellier, J. S	"	480 00	"	John Smith's.
Thomas, S	Interpreter	360 00	"	
McDonald, D	"	480 00	"	Jas. Smith's.
	Edmonton Agency.			
Gibbons, James	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Edmonton, Alta	Enoch's, Alexander's, Joseph's, White Whale Lake and Paul's reserves.
Black, W	Clerk	600 00	"	
Bard, D	Farmer	480 00	"	
Foley, John	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Blewett, W. G	Farmer	420 00	"	
Pattison, A. E	"	480 00	"	
	Hobbema Agency.			
Grant, Wm. S	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Hollbroke, Alta	Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands.
Hollies, J	Clerk	600 00	"	
Chandler, E. E	Farmer	480 00	"	
Lucas, T. W	"	480 00	"	
Blanc, H	T'nster & Interpreter	360 00	"	
Indian	Miller	120 00	"	
"	Mail Carrier	60 00	"	
Pell, Cad	Blacksmith	480 00	"	
	Moose Mountain Agency.			
Murison, W	Farmer in charge	720 00	Carlyle, Assa	Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's reserves.
Jack, Jas	Labourer	300 00		
	Onion Lake Agency.			
Sibbald, W	Indian Agent	900 00	Onion Lake, Sask	Seekaskootch and Chipewyan No. 124, reserves.
Lovell, L	Farmer & Miller	600 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph	Interpreter	300 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1903.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Peigan Agency.	$ cts.		
Wilson, R. N.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Macleod, Alta	Peigan Indians.
Race, G. H.	Clerk and Issuer	600 00	"	
Clarke, C. H.	Stockman	480 00	"	
Scott, Thomas	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Indian	Scout	120 00	"	
	Pelly Agency.			
Carruthers, H. A.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Coté, Assa	Coté, Key's and Keesekouse reserves.
Fisher, F.	Interpreter and Clerk	600 00	"	
Brass, John	Labourer	300 00	"	
	Qu'Appelle Agency.			
Graham, Wm. M	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Qu'Appelle, Assa	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase, Peepeekeesis', Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's reserves.
Ashdown, L.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Ward, Mark	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Desnomme, Jos.	Herder	360 00	"	
Davidson, W. F.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Grant, D. J.	"	480 00	"	
Mills, A. H.	"	480 00	"	
Hawes, Jas	"	480 00	"	
	Saddle Lake Agency.			
Mann, G. G.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Saddle Lake, Alta	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chipewyan No. 130 and Beaver Lake reserves.
Tompkins, P.	Farmer	540 00	"	
Batty, J.	"	480 00	"	
Whitford, S.	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Mann, B. E.	Clerk	240 00	"	

	Sarcee Agency.			
McNeil, Alex, J.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Calgary, Alta.	Sarcee reserve.
Hodgson, George.	Interpreter.	480 00	"	
Indian	Scout.	120 00	"	
Godin, Tom	Assistant Issuer.	60 00	"	
	Stony Agency.			
Sibbald, H. E.	Farmer in charge	900 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.
Nicol, H.	Clerk	480 00	"	
Mason, P.	Herder.	240 00	"	
	Touchwood Hills Agency.			
Martineau, H.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Kutawa, Assa	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, Fishing Lake and Nut Lake reserves.
Gooderham, J. H.	Clerk	660 00	"	
Stanley, E.	Farmer.	480 00	"	
Pratt, Jos	"	360 00	"	
Hamilton, P. J.	"	480 00	"	
McNabb, G.	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Beatty, R.	Overseer	180 00	Metford, Sask.	Kinistino band.
Finlayson, J. D.	Farmer.	480 00		
	Medical Officers.			
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	Medical Officer.	700 00	Rat Portage, Ont.	Rat Portage agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D.	"	450 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Fort Frances "
Steep, J. R., M.D.	"	800 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Clandeboye agency; Rupert's Land and St. Boniface industrial schools.
Donovan, H. J., M.D.	"	480 00	Red Deer, Alta.	Red Deer industrial school.
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	"	1,800 00	Macleod, Alta.	Blood and Peigan reserves.
Fraser, M. S., M.D.	"	480 00	Brandon, Man	Brandon industrial school.
Goodwin, R., M.D.	"	200 00	Elkhorn, Man.	Elkhorn industrial school.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D.	"	1,800 00	Calgary, Alta.	Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony agencies, and High River and Calgary industrial schools.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	900 00	Battleford, Sask.	Battleford agency and industrial school.
Seymour, M. M., M.D.	"	600 00	Fort Qu'Appelle	Qu'Appelle industrial school.
Bird, James R., M.D.	"	660 00	Whitewood, Assa.	Crooked Lake agency.
Carthew, E. C., M.D.	"	900 00	Qu'Appelle "	File Hills and Touchwood Hills reserves.
Matheson, E., M.D.	"	300 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Onion Lake agency.
Kitchen, E. C., M.D.	"	150 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	Emmanuel College.
Graham, J. A., M.D.	"	500 00	Regina, Assa.	Regina industrial school.
Kalbfleisch, W. H., M.D.	"	600 00	Balgonie "	Piapot's, Pasqual's and Muscowpetung's reserves.
Bonjon, Victor, M.D.	"	300 00	Sintaluta "	Assiniboine agency.
Reid, J. L., M.D.	"	600 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	John and James Smith's reserves.
Tyerman, P. D., M.D.	"	900 00	" "	Carlton agency
Harrison, J. D., M.D.	"	750 00	Edmonton, Alta.	Edmonton agency.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1903.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Medical Officers—con	$ cts.		
Hardy, John G., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Carlyle, Assa.	Moose Mountain agency.
Bourgeault, V., M.D.	"	500 00	Duck Lake, Sask	Boarding school and reserves.
Larose, A., M.D.	"	900 00	The Pas, Sask.	Pas agency reserves.
Tierney, J. A., M.D	"	150 00	St. Albert, Alta.	St. Albert boarding school.
Drs. Turnbull & McCulloch	"	250 00	Moose Jaw, Assa.	Moose Jaw Sioux.
West, C. H., M.D	"	1,200 00	Lesser Slave Lake.	Treaty 8.

RETURN B.—APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1902-03.

Indians.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Relief, seed and medical attendance, Quebec	7,100 00	6861 17	238 83	
" " " Ontario	3,000 00	2821 56	178 44	
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec	500 00	481 43	18 57	
Schools, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	45,970 00	44,214 51	1,755 49	
Salaries of Chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson Reserves and Agent, St. Regis	150 00	150 00	.....	
Robinson Treaty Annuities	16,806 00	16,790 40	15 60	
Survey of Indian Reserves	500 00	0 30	499 70	
Indian Land Management Fund	14,000 00	14,000 00		
Grant to Agricultural Society, Munsees of the Thames	90 00	90 00		
Grants for suppression of liquor traffic	500 00	459 85	40 15	
Grant for legal expenses	3,500 00	2,495 23	1,004 77	
For erection of lock-up at St. Regis	500 00	.....	500 00	
	92,616 00	88,364 45	4,251 55	
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries	1,225 00	1,194 47	30 53	
Relief and seed grain	2,700 00	2,699 61	0 39	
Medical attendance and medicines	3,700 00	3,542 92	157 08	
Repairs to roads, Eskasoni reserve	100 00	100 00	.....	
To improve sanitary condition of Indian reserve near Sydney	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous	100 00	83 51	16 49	
	8,825 00	7,620 51	1,204 49	
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries	1,184 00	1,174 99	9 01	
Relief and seed grain	2,300 00	2,293 13	6 87	
Medical attendance and medicines	3,000 00	2,999 34	0 66	
To repair road, Edmundston reserve	75 00	75 00	.....	
Miscellaneous	300 00	348 67	.....	48 67
	6,859 00	6,891 13	16 54	48 67
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries and travelling expenses	300 00	300 00	.....	
Relief and seed grain	925 00	636 49	288 51	
Medical attendance and medicines	650 00	635 09	14 91	
Miscellaneous	75 00	2 64	72 36	
	1,950 00	1,574 22	375 78	
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Annuities	145,335 00	141,170 00	4,165 00	
Agricultural implements	12,237 40	12,445 05	.....	207 65
Seed grain	1,845 00	1,354 63	490 37	
Live stock	20,620 00	20,619 95	0 05	
Destitute Indians	214,627 00	213,966 39	660 61	
Triennial clothing	2,752 00	2,435 09	316 91	
Schools	290,876 00	263,540 40	27,335 60	
Surveys	5,000 00	4,999 15	0 85	
Sioux	5,665 00	4,214 32	1,450 68	
Saw and grist mills	948 00	941 51	6 49	
General expenses	153,389 00	152,890 04	498 96	
	853,294 40	818,576 53	34,925 52	207 65
YUKON TERRITORY.				
Destitute Indians	8,060 00	6,118 40	1,881 60	
Schools	5,000 00	2,029 66	2,970 34	
	13,060 00	8,148 06	4,851 94	

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Continued.*

1902-03.

Indians.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	20,840 00	19,083 64	1,756 36	
Relief	9,000 00	8,767 67	232 33	
Seed and implements	1,000 00	153 20	846 80	
Medical attendance and medicines	18,500 00	18,341 45	158 55	
Day schools	9,400 00	8,907 83	492 17	
Industrial and boarding schools	77,850 00	66,248 92	11,601 08	
Travelling expenses	5,600 00	4,676 63	923 37	
Miscellaneous and office expenses	10,620 00	7,383 23	3,236 77	
Surveys and reserve commission	7,000 00	4,653 71	2,346 29	
	159,810 00	138,216 28	21,593 72	
GENERAL.				
Salaries of inspectors	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Travelling expenses of inspectors and clerical assistance	1,900 00	1,658 69	241 31	
Printing, stationery and school material	6,000 00	3,765 13	2,234 87	
	10,900 00	8,423 82	2,476 18	

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended June 30, 1903.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, June 30, 1902		4,045,945 86
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees		217,482 49
Interest for year ended June 30, 1903, on above balance		166,146 82
Legislative grants to supplement the Funds		26,826 65
Amount award of arbitrators charged Province, Canada account		248,712 18
Outstanding cheques for 1900-01		16 22
Expenditure during the year 1902-03	296,217 65	
Balance, June 30, 1903	4,408,912 57	
	4,705,130 22	4,705,130 22

REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1904

[No. 28—1904.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto, P. C., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency.—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the North-west Mounted Police for the year 1903.

Respectfully submitted.

WILFRID LAURIER.

President of the Council.

January 28, 1904.

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North-west Mounted Police,
Office of the Commissioner,
Regina, January 25, 1904.

To the Right Honourable
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c.,
President of the Privy Council.
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1903, on the work performed by the force under my command in the North-west Territories, together with the reports of the following commanding officers, medical officer and veterinary officer:—

Superintendent R. B. Deane, commanding 'A' Division, Maple Creek District.

" A. H. Griesbach, commanding 'C' Division, Battleford District.

" C. Constantine, commanding 'G' Division, Edmonton District.

" G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., commanding 'E' Division, Calgary District.

" P. C. H. Primrose, commanding 'D' Division, Macleod Division.

" W. S. Morris, commanding 'F' Division, Prince Albert District.

" J. O. Wilson, commanding Regina District.

" J. V. Begin, commanding 'K' Division, Lethbridge District.

" A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., commanding Depot Division.

Assistant Surgeon Bell.

Inspector J. F. Burnett, Veterinary Surgeon.

The continued development of the Territories is a matter for congratulation.

The increase of population this year has been greater than in any previous year in the history of the Territories. I think 350,000 a very conservative estimate of the present population. This rapid development has greatly increased the work of the Force, and I have had difficulty in meeting fully the requirements.

The rapid settlement of a new country always attracts a certain lawless and undesirable element, and it is evident, from the year's crime reports, that the North-west Territories are not an exception.

The new towns and extending settlements call for police patrols and supervision, and it is quite clear that the point will soon be reached, if it has not already been reached, when this Force, with its fixed strength, cannot satisfactorily perform the duties expected by the people of the Territories.

Our field of operations this year has been tremendously widened. A detachment of 5 men, under the command of Superintendent Moodie, was selected to accompany the Hudson's Bay expedition in that far distant region.

Another expedition was despatched in May to the Arctic ocean, consisting of 5 men, under the command of Superintendent Constantine. This detachment reached

Fort Macpherson, on the Pelly River, early in July, Superintendent Constantine having arranged for quarters, returned to Fort Saskatchewan, leaving Sergeant Fitzgerald in charge. This non-commissioned officer visited Herschell island in August, and had the honour of establishing a detachment, the most northerly in the world, at this point.

Herschel island is in the Arctic ocean, 80 miles north-west of the mouth of the Mackenzie river. It has been for many years the winter quarters of the American whaling fleet, and has been the scene of considerable lawlessness and violence. The reports of Superintendent Constantine and Sergeant Fitzgerald will be found in the appendix. Superintendent Moodie has not been heard from.

The establishment of these outposts is of far-reaching importance.

They stand for law and good order, and show that, no matter what the cost, nor how remote the region, the laws of Canada will be enforced, and the native population protected.

I venture again to call your attention to the valuable work of the Force among the immigrants, who are largely foreign-born.

It is of the utmost importance to the future of the country, that they should be started in the right way; that from the first they should be impressed with the fair, just and certain enforcement of the laws, and that they should be educated to their observance.

In 1901, 30 per cent of our population was foreign-born, and I think I am fairly stating the position now, in saying that the foreign-born equal those of British birth (using the term British in its widest sense).

It is claimed, and rightly, that we are a law-abiding people, that no new country was ever settled up with such an entire absence of lawlessness. Why? Because of the policy of Canada in maintaining a powerful constabulary, which has for thirty years enforced the laws in an impartial manner.

The North-west Mounted Police were the pioneers of settlement. They carried into these Territories the world-wide maxim, that where the British flag flies, peace and order prevail. I refer to this, because it has been stated that the time has now arrived when their services are no longer required. With this view I do not agree, but, on the contrary, I believe that their services were never so necessary. I have referred to the large immigration, but the country is so vast, that it scarcely makes an impression. There are huge stretches without a single habitation, and a boundary line of 800 miles, along which for 200 miles, not a settler is to be found.

The settlement of the Territories will probably increase at the rate of at least 100,000 a year for several years to come. It is among these that the unrecorded and often unrecognized, work of the Force will be most valuable.

The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific will call for large numbers of labourers. It is well known that the rapid construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was considerably facilitated by the maintenance of order among the army of navvies.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will require like assistance, and will be benefited in the same way.

I, therefore, respectfully ask your consideration of a substantial increase to the strength.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered and convictions made in the North-west Territories during the year ended November 30, 1903:—

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	5	1	2	2	2 acquitted. 1 still at large. 1 awaiting trial. 1 sentenced to be hanged Dec. 15, 1903.
Manslaughter	1			1	To be tried in January.
Attempt to murder, reduced to assault and pointing firearm	1	1			
Infanticide	1		1		
Threatening to shoot	2	2			
Shooting with intent	2	1	1		
Stabbing "	1	1			
Assault	341	277	64		
" aggravated	13	9	3	1	
" indecent	4	1	2	1	
Rape and attempted rape	13	2	11		
Seduction	2		2		
Attempted suicide	4	4			
Miscellaneous	7	5	2		
Leaving dangerous holes open	4	2	2		
Refusing to support wife and family	4	1	3		
Bigamy	2			2	1 failed to appear for trial. 1 not yet located.
Shooting and wounding	17	7	10		
Intimidation	8	3	5		
Pointing firearms	2		2		
Aiding and abetting to commit indictable offence	1		1		
Offences against property—					
Stealing registered mail	1		1		
Theft	323	188	121	14	
Highway robbery	2	1	1		
Robbery with violence	1			1	
Robbery	1		1		
Horse stealing	88	34	45	9	
Burglary	13	7	4	2	
Miscellaneous	10	6	4		
Arson	3		1	2	
Killing or wounding cattle or horses	13	7	6		
Cattle stealing	29	12	11	6	
" frauds	5	3	2		
Receiving stolen property	8	4	4		
House-breaking	5	3	2		
False pretenses	35	16	15	4	
Forgery	19	11	7	1	
Fraud	12	4	8		
Mischief	25	18	3	4	
Trespass	3	1	2		
Damaging property	40	34	6		
Dogs worrying and chasing cattle	4	3	1		
Cruelty to animals	18	11	7		
Bringing stolen property into Canada	6	2	3	1	1 escaped.
Killing dogs	2	2			
Maiming cattle	1			1	
Offences against public order—					
Contempt of court					
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	35	32	1	2	1 not yet arrested.
Ticket of leave Act	1			1	Remanded to Calgary.
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	169	162	7		
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance	636	615	21		
Nuisance	6	5	1		
Inmate of house of ill-fame	42	40	2		
Keeper " "	30	28	2		
Frequenter " "	22	22			
Insulting language	13	8	5		
Threatening "	1		1		
Miscellaneous	9	8	1		
Defamatory libel	3		2	1	
Indecency	31	31			

CRIME—*Continued.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against religion and morals—*Con.*					
Incest	1		1		
Concealment of birth	4	2	2		
Carnally knowing a girl under 14	4	2	1	1	1 not arrested.
Slander	2		2		
Offences against the Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	98	79	18	1	
Indian drunks	117	105	12		
Prostitution	1		1		
Cutting and removing timber off reserve	1	1			
Selling produce	1	1			
Desertion from Indian school	24	24			
Carried forward					
Drunk on reserve	40	33	7		
Holding dance	10	9	1		
Assault	6	1	5		
Liquor in possession	24	21	3		
Having liquor on reserve	14	10	4		
Trespassing "	4	4			
Gambling	20	8	12		
Offences against Railway Act—					
Drunk while in charge of locomotive	1			1	
Stealing rides	34	32	2		
Obstruction on railway	3		3		
Misleading justice—					
Perjury	6	3	3		
Contempt of court	4	4			
Being at large while under sentence	1			1	
Jumping bail	1		1		
Corruption and disobedience—					
Escaping from custody	10	9		1	1 not yet recaptured.
Attempting to break jail	3	3			
Obstructing peace officer	19	16	3		
Resisting arrest	1	1			
Escaping from prison	5	3		2	2 "
Assisting prisoners to escape	1	1			
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—					
Master and servants	171	123	46	2	
Quarantine	24	22	2		
Herd	7	3	4		
Game ordinance	25	22	3		
Hide "	2	2			
Sunday observance	12	10	2		
Prairie fires	120	103	16	1	
Liquor ordinance	115	92	23		
Insanity	100	89	11		
Miscellaneous	10	7	3		
Trespass	2	1	1		
Village ordinance	9	9			
School "	4	1	3		
Fence "	1	1			
Stock "	2		2		
Road "	3	3			
Pound "	5	5			
Health "	10	9	1		
Livery stable ordinance	1		1		
Pollution of streams	1	1			
Engineer's ordinance	3	1	2		
Interdicted from use of liquor	22	22			
Supplying liquor to interdicted person	3	2	1		
Fisheries	2	2			
Illegally practising medicine	11	8	3		
" veterinary surgeons	1		1		
Hawkers and pedlars	8	8			
Gambling	11	10	1		
Stray animals	18	11	7		
Brand	11	6	5		
Drunk while interdicted	32	31	1		

CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against N.W.T. Ordinances—*Con.*					
Law Society	1	1			
Breach of contract	1		1		
Driving off range	2		2		
Dominion Land Act	3	1	2		
Animal Contagious Act	2		2		
Total	3,315	2,613	636	66	

COMPARATIVE Statement of Crime between the Years 1900 to 1903, under general Headings.

	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Offences against the person	435	263	252	214
" " property	667	472	343	233
" " public order	36	34	16	12
" " the Customs Act			3	2
" " religion and morals	973	532	540	395
" " Indian Act	360	293	214	184
" " Railway Act	38	9	54	59
Misleading justice	12	3	5	8
Corruption and disobedience	39	22	19	19
Offences against N.W.T. ordinances	755	389	300	225
Total	3,315	2,017	1,746	1,351

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to, and released from, Mounted Police guardrooms between December 1, 1902, and November 30, 1903.

	'Dp.' Division, Regina.	Moosomin.	'A' Division, Maple Creek.	'C' Division, Battleford.	'D' Division, Macleod.	'E' Division, Calgary.	'F' Division, Prince Albert.	'G' Division, Ft. Saskatchewan.	'K' Division, Lethbridge.	Total.
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Nov. 30, 1902.	19		15	9	10	25	*	6	3	87
Total number of prisoners received	235	88	70	44	171	265		90	76	1,039
Total number of prisoners discharged	231	86	78	47	161	269		85	74	1,031
Died awaiting trial	1									1
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Nov. 30, 1903	22	2	7	6	20	21		11	5	94

* Prisoners go to Prince Albert jail.

The foregoing table includes all the indictable offences, where the accused persons have been committed for trial, but not the cases entered by the municipal police, of which we have no record, and which have been dealt with summarily or dismissed.

2,613 convictions were made in the 3,315 cases entered, an increase of 1,298 cases, and 1,093 convictions over last year.

Seventy-seven per cent of the cases entered resulted in convictions.

In the Regina district the percentage of convictions was 84, which is very high, and shows the careful work done by Superintendent Wilson, and officers and men of that district.

It is instructive to compare this year's record of crime with 1893, ten years ago. The estimated population at that date was 113,000, and total convictions 614. Estimated population at this date is 350,000, and convictions 2,613.

The increase in convictions, as compared with last year, is largely due to offences of a petty nature. Charges of common assault have increased by 127; of theft, 60; of carrying concealed weapons, 23; of vagrancy, 72; of drunk and disorderly, 248; of being inmates, keepers and frequenters of houses of ill-fame, 74; of indecency, 26.

The convictions under North-west Ordinances have increased by 308. The offences created by these Ordinances are not criminal in their nature.

I regret to note the very marked increase in the number of insane persons. Last year there were 22; this year, 89. The rapid growth in population, the lonely life of the settler, the unavoidable discomforts incident to the settlement of a new country, the disappointments, and often the want of proper medical attention, are some of the contributing causes. I am glad to say, however, that many recover after short periods of detention in the asylum.

There are very few serious offences against the person.

Five charges of murder were entered, as follows:—

Rex *vs.* Tapoos. This was the result of a drunken row between two Indians. There was a lack of intent, and the jury acquitted the accused.

Rex *vs.* Linklater. This case occurred at Pelican Narrows, 250 miles north-east of Prince Albert. It was investigated by Inspector Parker, who found that the death of deceased was due to natural causes.

Rex *vs.* Vanalstyne. This occurred on the extension of the Canadian Northern railway, west of Erwood. The accused was a time-keeper. There was a difficulty between him and a number of Galicians, and he shot and killed one of them. This case has not yet been tried.

Rex *vs.* Cashel.—Rufus Belt was murdered in 1902. His body was not recovered until July, 1903. Ernest Cashel was tried for the murder, at Calgary, in October last, and sentenced to be hanged on December 15, 1903. Cashel escaped from custody on December 10, and has not yet been recaptured. (Recaptured on January 24, 1904.)

The Justice Department was good enough to express appreciation of the excellent work done in this case, especially by Corporals Macleod and Pennycuick.

Belly Butte Murder. This occurred on the Blood reserve, near Macleod, in August, 1903. It was a cold-blooded, cruel murder. The murdered man and the suspected murderer were travelling together, and had but recently arrived in this country. This case is one of great difficulty, but it is receiving careful attention, and I hope the suspected person will be arrested and brought to trial.

There were 32 convictions for carrying concealed weapons, a very marked increase. The police have instructions to rigorously enforce the law in this regard. The practice of carrying concealed weapons is inimical to the public peace, and dangerous to the individual. With a revolver ready to hand, what would often be only a drunken row, becomes a tragedy.

No person needs to carry firearms in this country.

There were 88 cases of horse-stealing entered, and but 34 convictions. This is a most difficult class of crime to deal with, and, owing to the demand for horses, it is on

the increase. Several bands of horses have been brought in from the United States, which we had every reason to believe, were stolen. The brands were so well 'worked' that the owners could not be discovered, and, therefore, nothing could be done.

In the ranching districts, cattle-stealing is prevalent. The facilities for committing this crime are very great, and only very good detectives, thoroughly conversant with the cattle business, can cope with it. I am bound to say, however, that more could be done by us if some ranchers were not so reticent in giving information, through fear of reprisals.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

A large portion of the Maple Creek and Battleford districts were overrun by prairie fires, and extensive fires occurred between the Bow and Red Deer rivers, and also in the Wood Mountain country.

The destruction of the grass in a ranching district is a very serious matter to cattle owners.

The loss of buildings, grain stacks and other property in the farming districts was considerable this year.

It is an impossibility to entirely prevent prairie fires. The slightest carelessness may start one which will burn over hundreds of square miles. Effective fire-guarding of all railway lines is essential. This was neglected last year.

There were 103 convictions under the Prairie Fire Ordinance, but many of the fines imposed were merely nominal.

New settlers do not realize the destruction which may follow from a prairie fire. They light fires in the open when a strong wind is blowing, without any precautions; the fire escapes, and no one can say when it will be put out, and what loss may result. I am of opinion that the law cannot be too vigorously enforced.

THE INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians has been excellent. There have been fewer cases of crime among them than last year.

The Department of Indian Affairs determined to put a stop to illegal dancing, which has been detrimental to their progress. As a result, there were 9 convictions, which will have convinced the Indians that they must cease.

There were 138 convictions for drunkenness, 13 less than last year. There were 79 convictions for supplying liquor, an increase of 20. The half-breeds are the principal source of supply.

There is a small floating population of thriftless half-breeds in all the towns, who make a business of debauching the Indians. Credit is due to Superintendent Sanders for putting a stop to this at Calgary, by having the most notorious offenders interdicted. This policy has been adopted in other places with good results.

The Indians in the Mackenzie River and Athabasca districts had a prosperous year, the fur catch having been good. I regret that several bands of Esquimaux were nearly wiped out by measles. Superintendent Constantine reports that 'the numbers are decreasing very fast: last spring, at McPherson, out of a band of 80, whose settlement was at Herschell island, some 70 died from measles, thus practically cleaning out the entire band. They did much the same as our own Indians when afflicted with the same disease: they laid down in the snow-banks and on the ice to get cool, while the fever was raging; many, in fact the most of them, died on the sand bar in front of the post, some on their way home, and others on arriving at the settlement. At Richards island, they numbered about 300, but many also died there. I could not get any estimate of the number at Baillie island.'

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The work for this department has greatly increased. There are 1 veterinary surgeon and 13 qualified veterinary staff-sergeants constantly employed; 5 are stationed at ports of entry. At these ports 63,542 cattle, 33,354 horses, 492 mules, 16,327 sheep and 733 swine were inspected for importation.

For export, 33,346 cattle, 6,410 horses were inspected; 127 cattle and 2 horses were rejected.

In Eastern Assiniboia alone 1,130 horses were examined for glanders, and 319 tested and quarantined. These horses were scattered about in lots of threes and fours, all over the country; 219 horses were destroyed in the Territories.

I give these figures to illustrate the large amount of work done. It has been increased by the development of the country, but more, perhaps, by the new policy of the department. The old policy was to destroy all animals reacting to the mallein test, but now horses reacting and showing no clinical symptoms are quarantined and tested three times at intervals of sixty days. Thus, there are three, and sometimes four, visits, where before one sufficed.

The veterinary staff has been hard worked. My thanks are due to the Department of Agriculture for a substantial increase in the allowance to the veterinary staff-sergeants, which is now double what it was a few years ago.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts for treaty money and attending payments have been furnished as usual.

Inspector West accompanied the agent and attended all treaty payments in the Athabasca and Mackenzie River districts. This officer, being a qualified practitioner, gave such medical attendance as was required.

CUSTOMS.

For many years it has been a source of complaint on the part of our ranchers, that American cattle were allowed to graze in Canada without restriction, that the owners often deliberately drove their cattle to the boundary, so that they would drift into Canada, where grass and water were more plentiful; that American 'round-ups' came into Canada, gathered and branded their young stock and turned them loose again, and that their 'beef round-ups,' in taking up their own fat stock, were not too particular. The complaints came from points all along the boundary, from Willow Bunch to Cardston, some 500 miles, but they were particularly loud and insistent from the ranchers on Milk river, who suffered most.

This year the Customs Department took action, and notified American cattle owners that the privileges which they had hitherto enjoyed, could not be continued. They were given until July 1 to gather and take out their cattle.

The effect of this action has been satisfactory. A special officer of the Customs Department was stationed at Coutts to look after this work. The Police were instructed to strictly enforce the regulations.

Their good work has been acknowledged by the special Customs officer.

Our patrols seized several bands of ponies which were being run in by Indians without any regard to Customs or quarantine laws. I hope these seizures will put an end to the importation of these worthless animals.

Pendant d'Oreille was made an outport for collection of customs, and the non-commissioned officer appointed a sub-collector.

Wood Mountain outpost is still under our control, but a collector has been appointed at Maple Creek, and the office turned over to him.

We have been asked to establish a detachment at Wild Horse Lake which would undertake the collection of customs.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

We again furnished detachments last winter for the protection of timber reserves at Rosseau river, Riding mountain and Turtle mountain, in Manitoba, and Moose mountain, in North-west Territories. All our detachments in the Prince Albert district act for the Crown timber agent at Prince Albert.

Our spare barrack accommodation at Battleford is occupied by Barr colonists who were unable to provide themselves with shelter, and the duty of distributing food to any needy colonists has been placed on our shoulders.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

Since my last report, there has been no increase in the jail accommodation in the Territories. A jail is in course of erection at Edmonton, but it will be some time before it will be ready for occupation.

Another jail, with accommodation for at least 75 prisoners, is urgently required in Southern Alberta.

All short-term sentences are served in our guard-rooms, and all prisoners awaiting trial are held by us, except at Regina and Prince Albert.

The capacity of our guard-rooms has not been increased, except at Calgary, where eight cells were added. For months at a time, Regina, Calgary and Macleod were overcrowded. At Regina a building was temporarily occupied which practically afforded no security.

1,038 prisoners were received, 259 more than last year, and 597 more than in 1900.

The safe-keeping of such a large number of prisoners is a great responsibility.

The guard-rooms are all frame buildings, and cell doors are of wood; in fact they are not safe prisons. All are built on much the same plan, which is neither a convenient nor satisfactory one. Prisoners cannot be properly classified, and consequently proper jail discipline is maintained with difficulty.

With such insecure buildings, we must necessarily rely on the vigilance of the guards for the safe-keeping of the prisoners. The detachment and police work demand the oldest and most experienced men, and, therefore, too often inexperienced young men are employed on important guard duty; on an average 35 men are daily employed on this duty.

As the population increases, the number of prisoners will increase. We have not sufficient accommodation now. I, therefore, urge that the question of erection of jails be dealt with promptly.

Fifty-four convicts were escorted to Stony Mountain penitentiary. Some of these were desperate characters, and I am glad to say that this duty was satisfactorily performed.

QUARANTINE.

There has been a marked decrease of contagious and infectious diseases in the Territories, as compared with last year. Small-pox, of a mild type, occurred among the Indians near Battleford.

Our assistance has not been required to the same extent as in previous years.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The strength in the Territories is 490; 10 under that authorized, but 28 more than at the date of my last annual report.

The Force is now distributed from the international boundary to the Arctic ocean, and from the Hudson's bay to the Alaska boundary.

There are 8 divisions in the Territories, each with a headquarter post, and there are 84 detachments, with 182 officers and men constantly employed on detached duty. Of these, 55 are distributed among 21 detachments along the international boundary.

What I might call the fixed charge against the strength is very heavy; but, with the number of posts to maintain in repair; the clerical work which arises in paying, clothing and maintaining a force so widely distributed, and the necessary and legitimate reports required in the actual police duties; the care of 8 guard-rooms, which are really common jails; the shoeing and care of horses; repairs to saddlery, harness and transport; the maintenance of hospitals, &c., this fixed charge cannot be reduced.

Headquarters staff and instructional staff at depot number 15; veterinary staff and shoeing smiths, 20; clerks in division offices and quartermaster stores, 19; hospital staff, 6; special constables employed as interpreters, scouts, artisans, cooks, &c., 59; provosts, escorts and guards, 35; a total of 155.

Should you favourably consider my recommendation for an increased strength, it will directly add to the efficiency, as the staff would not be increased.

WASTAGE.

The following statement gives the changes during the year:—

Engaged in the North-west Territories	190
Rejoined after deserting	1
Re-engaged after leaving	7
Total gain	198
Discharged—	
Time expired	34
Purchased	23
" under three months' service	9
Invalided	4
Dismissed	15
Inefficient	4
Deserted	14
Died	3
Total loss	106
Transferred from North-west Territories to Yukon	74
Transferred to North-west Territories from Yukon	14

I regret the loss of 57 trained men, 34 by expiration of service and 23 by purchase. This is almost entirely due to the prosperous condition of the country. There is ample employment for good men with much better pay and prospects than offered by the Force. Seventeen more applications for discharge by purchase were received, which I was obliged to refuse because of the reduced strength at the time. I am of the opinion that such applications should always be granted, provided that the public service does not suffer.

The dismissals were principally on account of drunkenness.

The wastage is, in my opinion, excessive, and calls for grave consideration. It can only be corrected, first, by increasing the pay to a point more nearly equal to the present earning capacity of intelligent, sober, industrious men in the Territories, and second, by giving a substantial increase of pay, or a bonus, to efficient men who will re-engage for service. I should be in a position, first, to select carefully from the applicants, and second, to sift out the inefficients before transfer from the depot. This I have never been able to do as thoroughly as I would like, because of the

scarcity of recruits. Recruiting during the early part of the year was not brisk, and practically all the recruits went to fill the Yukon drafts. In October and November men came in more freely, and I was able to bring the Force to strength. At least three times the number engaged applied, but were rejected, being physically unfit, not up to our standard, or without satisfactory references.

To properly perform the duties demanded from the Force, its members must be physically capable of undergoing hardship, intelligent, of strong character and good conduct. They have constantly to act on their own initiative, and do important work without the aid or advice of their officers. They are stationed at isolated points, free from immediate control, and in positions where they are subjected to much temptation. Considering all the conditions, the large proportion who are new to their duties, and the importance of these duties, it is not to be wondered at that some failures will occur.

TRAINING.

All recruits join the depot, where they are supposed to receive the groundwork in their education as members of the force which experience will ripen into efficiency. It is more than ever necessary for a thorough grounding at the depot, for, once transferred, there is neither time nor opportunity to supply the want. I have been compelled to send untrained drafts to the Yukon and outlying divisions, as the men were absolutely required.

Recruits under training ought not to be counted in the effective strength. 500 trained men are few enough to do the work. Sufficient men should be at the depot to enable me to send out drafts of trained men, and not of recruits.

The instructional staff in the depot are efficient, and, if time is given them, they can turn out men who would be a credit to any corps.

Very little training has been carried on at divisional posts, simply because no commanding officer has more than a handful at his disposal, when his detachments have been manned and the actual police duties attended to.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The rearming of the force has not yet been effected. I trust that it will not be much longer delayed. Both carbines and revolvers are worn out.

Our equipment must also be renewed.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual target practice was carried out, with very good results. The average shooting was very good.

For the first time in the history of the Force, regimental matches were held at Calgary in September. Teams of 8 men from each division competed in rifle and revolver matches. The scores were excellent and the competition very keen. A substantial grant was authorized from the fine fund for prizes. The Slater Shoe Co., Montreal; E. L. Drewry, Esq., of Winnipeg, and Superintendent Constantine gave very handsome sterling silver cups for competition. The canteens subscribed generously, and the officers gave a large cash prize. The Canadian Pacific Railway gave a very low rate for transportation, so that the charge against the public was much reduced.

The team matches were won as follows:—

Slater trophy, 'A' Division.

Drewry trophy, Depot Division.

Constantine trophy, 'E' Division.

Reg. No. 1206, Corporal Banham, won the individual rifle match, and Reg. No. 1126, Sergeant-Major Raven, the individual revolver match.

I am much pleased with the great interest taken by the men, and with the excellent shooting. The bringing together of men from every division was most beneficial, and I hope that these matches will be made an annual event.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery is in good condition. Every division is asking for new harness.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order. I am asking for a small amount, to replace that worn out.

UNIFORM.

The quality has been good. The supply has not always been sufficient, due to the large number of recruits engaged.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied at all posts have been satisfactory.

FORAGE.

Hay is costing us more than last year. There is little or no competition for our contracts, and at three places we had to extend time for receiving tenders, as there were no offers. The conditions as to quality, delivery and stacking are hard, but the real reason is that times are too good, and people will not bother.

Last year's crop of oats was very heavy, and quality good.

HORSES.

Ninety-three horses were purchased at an average price of $107. I purchased horses at different points, in June, after due public notice had been given. I was much disappointed with the number and quality of the horses shown. At Pincher Creek, which is supposed to be a horse centre, 14 horses were offered, and only one was purchased. At Medicine Hat, not a single horse was offered. The breeding of horses such as we require has fallen off very much of late years. Horse breeders find the heavier class of horse pays best.

The demand for horses is very great. Breeders prefer to sell their horses by the 'bunch,' rather than one by one, each on its merits, as our method of purchase is. Over 33,000 horses were imported from the United States, which shows that our horse breeders do not commence to meet the local demand.

Forty-one horses were cast, and sold by public auction, realizing an average price of $51 per head, just double the price realized six years ago.

The general health of the horses has been excellent, and our stables have been free of disease. Four horses were destroyed on account of glanders, 3 at Yorkton, and 1 at Regina. Those killed at Yorkton contracted the disease on detachment. That killed at Regina was a remount. The horses on the ranch from which the horse was purchased, were examined, and found healthy. Two horses were destroyed because of accidental injuries, and one on account of blood poisoning. Total, 6. Three died of disease: 1 congestion of lungs, 1 heart disease, 1 azoturia; 2 were accidentally drowned. Total loss by accident and disease, 11.

BARRACKS.

A new building was erected at Fort Saskatchewan for sergeant-major's quarter's. Extensive repairs have been commenced at Lethbridge and Maple Creek. Both posts were in bad condition. The buildings required new foundations, reshingling and repainting.

All our posts are frame buildings, from 15 to 20 years old. They were originally built on wooden foundations, which have rotted away.

I beg to draw your attention again to the officers' quarters at Regina. With the exception of the commissioner's and assistant commissioner's quarters, they are portable huts, erected 21 years ago. They are in a bad condition, and unfit for habitation. I strongly recommend that new quarters be built this year.

New buildings are required for the detachment at Banff. Our present quarters are in bad condition, and sadly out of keeping with the surroundings.

The detachments at St. Mary's, Medicine Lodge, Ten Mile and East End, should be moved to boundary line. They are too far away from it to allow effective control. New buildings are required on the White Mud River and the Big Muddy, and the Blackfoot Indian reserve.

HEALTH.

The Acting Senior Surgeon reports that the general health of all ranks during the year has been very good, and no unsanitary condition of barracks or detachments is noted in the medical reports.

I regret exceedingly to record the death of Assistant Surgeon C. S. Haultain, which occurred at Battleford on May 20. He was appointed to the force on July 1, 1889. He was an officer of high character, devoted to his profession, and most loyal to the force, of which he was proud to be a member. I personally feel his loss most keenly.

I also have to record the death, by drowning, of Reg. No. 1102, Staff-Sergeant Brooke, on September 26, while crossing the Bow river on the Blackfoot reserve. Staff-Sergeant Brooke, in company with J. Didsbury, Esq., J.P., and Interpreter Beaupré, was proceeding on duty to investigate the death of an Indian under suspicious circumstances. The river was very high at the time, and in some unaccountable way they missed the ford, and all were drowned. Mr. Didsbury was a highly respected resident of Gleichen. In his capacity of justice of the peace, he had many times given the police great assistance. Staff-Sergeant Brooke had 19 years' service. He was one of our most trusted and efficient non-commissioned officers, and his death was a distinct loss. Not long before his death I brought his name to your favourable notice for promotion. I sincerely trust that a liberal pension will be granted to his wife and children.

GENERAL.

On November 30, Superintendent A. H. Griesbach, having completed thirty years' honourable service, retired on pension. He was the first man to join, on organization in 1873, and was shortly after promoted Regimental Sergeant-Major. His commissison soon followed. Before joining the force, he had seen service with the 15th Hussars, with the Cape Mounted Rifles in South Africa, and with the 1st Ontario Rifles in the Red River rebellion. He was given the rank of Major during the North-west rebellion. He had the honour of being appointed an extra A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor-General during Lord Aberdeen's tenure of office. Superintendent Griesbach takes with him on retirement the best wishes of all ranks.

I have received loyal support from all ranks during the year. My thanks are due to the Assistant Commissioner, and the officers commanding districts and divisions for their loyal co-operation and support.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING 'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, November 30, 1903.

The Commissioner,
N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the report of 'A' Division for the year ended November 30, 1903.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

As stock-raising is the principal industry in my district, I fear the past season cannot be said to have been very favourable.

During the month of February severe weather compelled ranchers to begin feeding hay to their stock, and March was a severe month; the snow was heavily crusted in some parts, and cattle were reported to be getting low in condition. April opened with snow, followed by rain, and heavy frosts were experienced at the end of the month. A very severe storm set in on May 16, and lasted for nearly a week; a great deal of snow fell, particularly in the western part of the district, where it was very deep. There was considerable frost at night, and as a consequence of this storm, stockmen sustained considerable loss, chiefly amongst lambs and young calves. A great many of the 'dogies,' or young stockers from the east, died from exposure, some in railway cars, some in the stock yards, and large numbers on the prairie.

Rain has fallen abundantly during the summer—almost too much so—for the grass continued to grow green, and had not time to cure before frost overtook it, and it is to be hoped for the sake of the cattle that the coming winter will not be too severe.

Beef this year is not up to the usual quality; prices have ruled low, and comparatively few sales have been made.

I have received during the year a valedictory and commendatory resolution which the Executive Committee of the Western Stock Growers' Association were pleased to pass; and from the Town Council and Board of Trade of Lethbridge an address, which modesty forbids me to reproduce, together with a handsome gold watch and chain. The case of the watch bears the legend: 'Presented to Supt. R. Burton Deane, N.W.M.P., by his Lethbridge friends.' It is pleasant to look back upon fourteen years of residence, and work in a place under such conditions.

CRIME.

The following is a classified summary of cases entered and disposed of during the past year:—

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Not tried.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against religion and morals							
Vagrancy	13	13					
Drunk and disorderly	53	53					
Keeping house of ill-fame	10	10					
Frequenting house of ill-fame	2	2					
Gambling	8	8					
Offences against public order—							
Carrying concealed weapons	11	9	1	1			Not found.
Offences against administration of justice—							
Escape from custody	2	1		*1			* Not recaptured.
Escape from prison	3	2		*1			* " "
Assisting prisoner to escape	1	1					
Obstructing police officer	1	1					
Offences against the person—							
Murder	1		1				
Wounding	1	1					
Assault	20	15	4		1		
Shooting with intent	2	1	1				
Seduction under promise	1		1				
Offences against property—							
Arson	2			2			
Theft	22	9	6	4	3		
Horse stealing	8	2	3	3			
Cattle stealing	7	4				3	1 conviction quashed by certiorari.
Fraud	3	2			1		1 charge unfounded.
Forgery	1	1					
Bringing stolen property into Canada	2	1		*1			
Mischief	12	6	2	4			
Housebreaking	2	1	1				
Maiming cattle	1					1	
Offences against Indian Act—							
Drunken Indians	4	4					
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	3	1	1			
Indians possessing liquor	1	1					
Offences against N. W. Ordinances—							
Liquor license	9	5	4				
Estray animals	3	1	2				
Prairie fire	5	5					
Master and servant	15	10	3		2		
Insane persons	4	3			1		
Public health	3	3					
Game	3	3					

The case entered as murder was the homicide of 'Napiskao,' an Indian, by another Indian named 'Tapoos' (the Rabbit), on April 27, at Medicine Hat. The deceased went to a tent then occupied by the accused and his sister, and called the accused out. The woman said in evidence that the deceased was drunk, and accused 'Tapoos' of intimacy with his wife. She heard blows struck, but did not see them, and 'Tapoos' re-entered the tent with his hand bleeding and two fingers broken. He seems to have said afterwards that he struck 'Napiskao' with a stick. The deceased died five days later from the effect of injuries to the brain and skull, caused by two different blows which might have been made with a club, and either of which was sufficiently severe to have caused death.

The accused testified that 'Napiskao' had come to the tent and asked him to come out. They went a short distance, when the deceased asked him to trade wives. Upon 'Tapoos' refusing to do this, 'Napiskao' hit him, and he returned the blow with his fists, knocking the other man down. A drunken half-breed came to the spot, and 'Tapoos' claimed that he kicked 'Napiskao' while he was down. He left the two of them together and went back to his tent.

The jury, after about an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.'

One of the cases entered as arson was the burning of a rancher's stable upwards of 30 miles from the nearest police post, during the temporary absence of the owner. He complained that this was the act of an incendiary, and gave unsupported reasons for suspecting one or more of his neighbours. He carried his complaint to the Department of Justice, who, after consideration of all the circumstances, decided that the evidence was insufficient to warrant any proceedings against the accused parties.

The other case was the burning of a small unoccupied house in an isolated spot, about seven miles from Medicine Hat. It is not even known when the house was burnt, much less the manner in which it caught fire.

Of the four cases of petty theft which have not been brought to trial, the perpetrators in three cases have not been discovered, and a warrant which has been issued in the other case has not yet been executed.

One of the two convicted horse thieves is a young half-breed, who stole his uncle's horse at Medicine Hat and went into Montana. He was arrested at Havre by United States Stock Inspector Hall, and consented to return to Canada without extradition proceedings. At the November assizes at Medicine Hat he received a sentence of one year's imprisonment in Regina jail for this offence.

One of the horse stealing cases noted in the 'dismissal' column was a case in which a warrant had been issued by an outside magistrate, and we travelled many miles and spent much time in trying to execute it. The accused had gone into Montana, and eventually surrendered himself to the Ten Mile detachment to answer to the charge which he had heard was against him. He was sent to Medicine Hat accordingly, but there was no evidence against him, and the case was thrown out by the magistrate. There was, however, a charge against him in Montana, and, as he consented to waive extradition proceedings, he was conducted to Coutts, and there handed over to the state authorities.

The thieves in the three other cases have gone to the United States, and we have been as yet unable to locate them.

It is only to be expected that we should receive reports of horses having been stolen when there is no foundation for the report. Owners are saved a good deal of trouble if the police will turn out and hunt for lost horses. Two notable instances of this have occurred during the year, one on September 5 at Ten Mile, where report was made by a settler that 135 of his horses had been stolen from his pasture, that he had ridden the country within a radius of twenty miles, and could not find them; he concluded that they had been driven to the United States. This, if true, was an audacious theft, and the constable in charge took immediate steps to inquire into it. He reported on September 5, the date of the complaint, that he had found 17 of the horses, and returned them to the owner's place. On the same day the complainant's son found other 90 of the horses, and had heard where the balance were to be found. These last were found on the following day—having merely strayed.

In spite of this refutation of his complaint, the owner considered it consistent with veracity to inform a local newspaper at a subsequent date that his horses had been stolen. I am glad to say he has gone to Manitoba to settle.

Similarly, a theft of two horses was reported from Dunmore, on June 30. On July 14 the constable who was charged with the duty of tracing them reported that they had merely strayed, and had been recovered.

Those are two of the wild-goose chases that we have been despatched upon. The Dehaven pursuit, which necessitated a special patrol of some ten days' duration in unfavourable weather, was another. Gossip, pure and simple, is responsible for some unnecessary additions to our work, because there is a great deal of it going about, and time and energy are often required to show that there is very little substratum of fact for practical purposes.

Seven cases of cattle stealing have been entered during the year, and in four of

them convictions have been obtained. Three cases which could not be prepared in time for the last session of the Supreme Court, are awaiting trial.

A decision of considerable interest to stockmen was delivered by Chief Justice A. L. Sifton at Medicine Hat on November 20, the circumstances being as follows:—

A German settler, near Josephburg, who cannot speak English, had a fourteen-month old steer, which had stayed about his place until it was driven off by the May snow storm and was lost. He heard in course of time that the Plume Creek round-up had gathered it up, and went to the captain thereof to claim it. He could not, however, make himself understood, and shortly afterwards his English-speaking son claimed it. The captain of the round-up pooh-poohed his claim, admittedly took no steps to ascertain whether the claim was well founded or not, and the steer was in due course sold by auction as a maverick (or unbranded animal) for $19.

Another German settler of the same locality lost a heifer under somewhat similar circumstances, and this was sold by auction at the close of the round-up for $16.50. This case differed from the first, in that the owner did not know that his animal (which was unbranded) had been taken up by the round-up, and did not make any claim for it.

I may remark, parenthetically, that there is no law which requires an owner to brand his cattle unless he pleases, and his property rights are obviously not impaired by any such omission.

Upon the foregoing facts being brought to the notice of the police, a criminal charge of theft in each case was laid against the captain of the Plume Creek round-up, and he was duly committed for trial.

The Medicine Hat and Maple Creek Associations, which are separate organizations from the Western Stock Growers' Association, did not take this view of the matter, and engaged counsel at Calgary to defend their representative at his trial.

They held that an unbranded animal on the range is an incentive to theft by some person or other, and seem to think that if they brand and sell him for their own benefit they are removing the creature out of harm's way, are performing a useful service to the community at large, and are not infringing the law of meum and tuum. I happen to know that there is by no means unanimity of opinion as to their methods, even within their own ranks, and it may not be out of place briefly to describe the operations of a round-up so far as to emphasize the point I wish to make, which is this. If the claim of the associations in question be conceded, that unbranded animals, commonly called 'mavericks,' gathered by a round-up, are by right of custom the property of the Stock Association concerned, and may be applied to payment of the necessary expenses of the round-up which gathers them, it becomes material to consider the ease with which, and some of the methods in which, mavericks may be made.

I will assume that the rounding-up has been completed, and the cattle are gathered at the rendezvous in readiness for the cutting out. The first class of animals to be cut out are the cows with calves. That is an operation that requires great care, and in a properly conducted round-up only the most capable and knowledgable and best mounted men are allowed to enter the herd. Two men apply themselves to each cow and calf, riding on each side and a little behind the animals, which are quietly conducted out of the day-herd (as it is called), and headed towards the 'cut' which they are intended to join. There are mounted men in charge of each cut, and others all around the day-herd, whose duty it is to see that unauthorized animals do not break out or in. A very little harrying of a cow and calf in the day-herd will result in the calf being separated from its dam. This may be done unintentionally, and when it has happened the only recourse is to let the cow stay in the herd until she shall have reclaimed her calf. But suppose, for the sake of example, that the herd has been harried a good deal, and that some cows and calves have been separated: it is a mere matter of detail to cut out the cows and leave the calves until the close, when there will then appear so many unbranded calves (mavericks), which become the property of the association, and are sold accordingly. I should explain that at this stage the calf of which I speak has not yet

been branded, and if it became separated from its branded mother, there is no way of telling who its owner is.

A prominent stock owner has this very season spoken of cows having been driven across a river while their calves remained on the other isde. That is a ready way of making mavericks. A calfless cow with a distended bag is no unusual sight on the range, and we know that all the calves have not been killed by coyotes and wolves.

It is to be noted that a round-up does not necessarily confine its attentions to cattle which are the property of members of the association which it represents, as ought to be the case, unless it can show express authority to the contrary. There is no greater autocrat on the continent than the captain of a round-up, as has been abundantly shown in court during the last few weeks, but if owners suffer from unauthorized handling of their cattle it is not because there is any ambiguity in the law. The Stray Animals' Ordinance provides that any person who (1) takes, rides or drives off any horse or head of cattle belonging to another; (2) when taking his own animals from pasture, without the owner's consent, takes or drives off the animal of any other person grazing with his own, is liable to a penalty not exceeding $100.

To return, however, to the Supreme Court at Medicine Hat. The facts were all proved as charged.

The accused said he was appointed captain of the round-up by the Secretary of the Medicine Hat Stock Association, and took no steps to ascertain whom the cattle in question belonged to.

It was shown that the proceeds of the auction sale in each case were handed over to the secretary of the eastern branch of the association. A letter from the said secretary to the purchaser of the stolen heifer was read to the effect, inter alia, that if they should get a few more 'pay' cattle they would clear their expenses.

The secretary of the Medicine Hat Stock Association said that he had been in the country nearly 30 years, and that it had always been customary to sell mavericks to pay round-up expenses. He said also that the association had for years been trying to get the custom legalized, but had failed so far.

Other witnesses, who had acted as captains of round-ups in former years, testified as to the custom, and said that they would have acted exactly as the accused had done. One witness went the length of saying that he would not have considered it his place to take any trouble to ascertain the ownership of the cattle in question. He considered it was the owner's business to make and prove his claim.

Counsel for the defence laid great stress on the fact that there was no felonious intent, and that the money went to general round-up expenses and not to the personal benefit of the accused. He said that although the acts complained of may have been illegal, and he did not intend to justify them on legal grounds, yet it was not criminal as applied to the accused, who happened to be captain this year, and merely followed the custom of his predecessors. He contended that the law is imperfect, in that cattle should not be allowed to go unbranded on the priarie, and so become a temptation to people of weak mind.

The judge agreed that punishment by way of imprisonment was not necessary, and considered that the requirements of the case would be met by the record of a formal conviction against the accused, and he would be released on suspended sentence. He said that there was no question that conviction was proper, and that the secretary and members of the association were equally guilty with the accused. They were well aware that the sale of mavericks was unlawful, because they had for years been making efforts to have the custom legalized. As to the intent, he commented on the fact that a direct benefit accrued to the Stock Association by application of the amount realized by sale of the mavericks to their expenses.

He said in effect that people have a perfect right to allow their cattle to range on the prairie unbranded if they please to do so, and that a round-up has no right to gather cattle which are not the property of members of the association, without the consent of their owners.

An order was made in each case for the return of the stolen animal to its original owner.

A defendant who should have surrendered to his bail to take his trial at the Medicine Hat court for maiming a bull, deliberately absented himself, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. He will now remain in custody until the March assizes.

At the Maple Creek court a sentence of three years in the penitentiary was awarded to a young man, who, with a partner, brought into Canada three horses which they had stolen in the United States.

The partner in question, who was, I think, the moving spirit in the enterprise, escaped, I am sorry to say, from the guard-room here on September 20, and although we scoured the country to the utmost capacity of all our men and horses we did not succeed in recapturing him. Naturally we warned the authorities in Montana, and from a telegram lately received from Havre it seems that the fugitive has been arrested there. The horses were stolen from Big Sandy, whither the owner had already taken them, and the case against the thief is so complete that we need not regret his departure from here.

Two other prisoners escaped at the same time, and each has been awarded a year's imprisonment in addition to their sentence.

The escaping-from-prison episode was thoroughly investigated, and was found to be attributable to faulty construction of the building, years ago. It was cleverly carried out too. It was our business, however, to recover them if possible, and one was recaptured after five days, and another after nine days of freedom, during which time they can hardly have enjoyed themselves.

A prisoner, undergoing one year's imprisonment in the guard-room here, who was working with the water cart, slipped off the tank on arrival at the well one afternoon, and without a word ran into the bush on the creek. The constable could not leave his horses to follow him, and thus he was not recaptured for a few hours—but he was brought back before dusk, and at the recent court received an additional sentence of one year's imprisonment in Regina jail.

I think that this sentence may tend to put a stop to similar ventures. I know that some judges visit such offences lightly, holding that a prisoner will naturally make an attempt to escape if he sees what he thinks is a reasonable opportunity, but considering the conditions under which we have to administer prison discipline and carry a sentence of hard labour into effect, I do not think such a lenient view is quite fair to the young constables who perforce form the escort in a general way. It has yet to be ascertained what a jury will say if an escort should shoot and kill a fugitive prisoner.

A constable lost a prisoner on June 24 in this manner. The prisoner had been convicted at Medicine Hat, and brought here to undergo one month's imprisonment at hard labour. While waiting in the town police station for conveyance from barracks the constable was informed by telephone that the doctor was immediately required at barracks on a matter of life and death, and leaving his prisoner in the station, ran to summon the doctor. The prisoner took advantage of his short absence to get away, and was not recaptured.

SCHEDULE of civilian prisoners committed to and released from the guard-room at Maple Creek from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903.

	Male.	Female.
Number of prisoners confined December 1, 1902.....	15	..
" received during the year.....	68	2
" discharged during the year.....	76	2
" serving sentence November 30, 1903.....	6	..
" awaiting trial.....	1	..

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The president of the Maple Creek Stock Association informed me on November 16 that mange was suspected to exist in a band of horses recently imported from the United States, and now at Graburn, between Medicine Hat and this place. On my notification thereof, Dr. Hargrave, V.S., found the report to be well founded, and quarantined 66 horses, which are now being treated by the caretaker, Mr. J. McBean.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

In February last notification was received here of the appointment of Mr. J. J. English as Sub-Collector of Customs at Maple Creek, and all records, &c., of the work which had hitherto been performed by the police here were accordingly handed over to him.

We duly distributed among settlers on the United States frontier in the spring notices by the Commissioner of Customs that American cattle found pasturing in Canada after June 1 would be liable to seizure for contravention of Customs regulations.

It was represented at the annual meeting of the Maple Creek Stock Association, that in the then condition of the country it would be practically impossible for American stock owners to remove any strayed cattle from Canada by that date, and I was asked to represent the circumstances, which I did. The date was thereupon extended to July 1, and our southern neighbours have practically done their best to comply with the Customs requirements.

Information, and data to verify the same, were furnished to the Inspector of Customs of this district in respect of alleged smuggling of horses into Canada from Montana.

INDIANS.

In my report of 1902 I mentioned the case of an Indian named 'To-To,' who was then awaiting trial on a charge of being armed and stealing from the house of a settler. He was tried last December, and was convicted—but the offence was not as serious as it had at first appeared, and in consequence of previous good character he was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

At the beginning of January it was reported to me that a camp of non-treaty Indians, numbering 101 souls, was affected with smallpox. The health officer of the district, who happened also to be the Acting Assistant Surgeon to the police, had already taken charge of the camp, and quarantined its inmates. Pursuant to instructions, I then arranged to make the quarantine effective by stationing a N.C. officer and interpreter within the precincts of the camp, and issued rations of beef, flour and tea to each family, as he Indians were by their seclusion precluded from earning a livelihood for themselves. The health officer vaccinated all the Indians that required it, and the usual precautions as to disinfection, &c., were strictly carried out. As a result the disease did not overstep its limits, and was effectually stayed without casualty.

Sundry Indians who had been quarantined for smallpox at Medicine Hat in 1902 were released therefrom on January 24.

DETACHMENTS.

The following statement represents the outposts of the division at about the end of September, when every man and horse were engaged in looking for three escaped prisoners. Similar conditions may arise at any time in searching, for instance, for a particular criminal, and paucity of numbers can in a measure only be offset by rapidity of movement:—

Place.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Horses.	
					Saddle.	Team.
Maple Creek Town		1			1	
Medicine Hat			1	2	1	2
Swift Current				1	1	
Medicine Lodge	1			2	3	2
Ten Mile				3	2	2
East End			1	1	2	2
Flying Patrol		1		3	3	2
Special Patrol				3	2	2
"		1		1	2	
	1	3	2	16	17	12

A flying patrol, consisting of three mounted men and a wagon, has been initiated this year, with the same sort of equipment as is carried by a round-up party.

The southern part of the district has been thoroughly scoured this year; that large stretch to the north of the railway has received only qualified attention for the lack of men and horses. It has not been possible to do more than we have done. There is a settlement north of Medicine Hat, on the Red Deer, which at present we are not able to attend to. A simple visit from Medicine Hat entails five days' absence of the men from their own detachment, and they cannot be spared for that length of time—Medicine Hat is a busy place from a police point of view—and three men are not too many to perform the many duties they are called upon to perform. In spite of the busy life these men have led this year, an enterprising foreigner wants to know why they do not put out his prairie fires while he 'loafs' in a bar-room.

There should, if possible, be a detachment in the north-east quarter of the district. The Saskatchewan river is 90 miles from here—two days' travel each way. With a detachment at Red Deer, a second flying patrol might be made to answer requirements but the distances are so great that a four-horse team would be required, and it could not operate during winter months.

The flying patrol men were caught in a storm in the Cypress hills during the first half of November, and were all frozen to some extent.

Swift Current is a rising place, and requires more than the one constable who has hitherto been stationed there.

A considerable settlement has sprung up this year at Irvine, where there is a licensed hotel. A mounted constable should be stationed there, if one could be provided for the purpose.

I understand that it was in contemplation before I came here to remove the present buildings at Farwell about 8 miles further west to Sucker Creek, where the trail runs from Maple Creek to Havre and Chinook in Montana. The bulk of the travel passes that way, and settlement in that district is increasing. There should be a detachment somewhere in that neighbourhood. It would be better to reopen the Farwell detachment than to have none, but in the present strength of the division I have no means of doing so. Paucity of men was, I understand, the reason of withdrawing the one man who represented this detachment.

STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

The actual strength of the division at this date is 36 of all ranks. It is useless to ask for men when there are no men to give, but police work does not decrease as settlement advances, and it is not possible at all times to comply with the demands upon our attention. During the night of September 26 last we had 8 prisoners in our guard-

room, and the strength in barracks, exclusive of officers, was one staff-sergeant, two constables and two special constables. All the rest were away on imperative duty.

HORSES.

The actual strength in horses at this date is 43—24 saddle and 19 team horses. The number might profitably be increased by 12, if they could be obtained. A man can easily keep two horses in full work without distressing himself. We are now able to make up one four-horse team, but two more would be none too many. East End detachment is 48 miles from here, and the roads are execrable. A pair of horses can haul but a moderate load, say of oats, and the round trip occupies four days. It is a great waste of time when so many loads are needed in the course of a year for that detachment alone, and the horses are required elsewhere. Extraordinary difficulty exists in obtaining horses here. I have been inquiring all the autumn for a pair of suitable horses, but have been unable to hear of them. The trouble is that horse growers prefer to sell a carload, perhaps—good and bad, sound and unsound together—at a price per head, and have done with it; and as long as there is a prospect of doing that they are loth to take the trouble of supplying us with sound, broken horses. It should, notwithstanding, be worth some person's while to cater to the police trade.

One horse died from congestion of the lungs.

TRANSPORT.

The light patrol wagon supplied in the summer, which has been used by the flying patrol, is a capital wagon for two horses, and the light wagons in lieu of buckboards are very useful. I think they would be improved in any future construction by making the box six inches longer in front, and placing the jockey box behind instead of in front of the dashboard.

CLOTHING.

All the fur coats are considerably past their prime, and require extensive repairs to fit them for each winter's work. The material in some is so rotten that it will not hold the thread.

EQUIPMENT.

Field glasses with belts and pouches are urgently required. The Ten Mile detachment has a pair which is in fairly good condition, but none of the others in the division give satisfactory service.

The majority of the holsters are in poor condition—the leather in some instances is rotten, and the stitches tear away.

RATIONS.

The ration leaves nothing to be desired in quantity or quality. A local firm has the contract for the current year, and this is a very much more convenient arrangement to us than having goods sent from a distance.

The price of beef receded half a cent this year.

FORAGE.

The hay is of good quality, and is well stacked. The oats are clean and well filled, but contracts have so far been let for only about two-thirds of the quantity that we shall require.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The men took great interest in the target practice this year. The eight best shots, viz., Staff-Sergt. Allen, Sergt. Macleod, Corporals Gordon, Wilson and Harvie, and Constables Willis, Rooke and Creelman, attended the Calgary tournament, and won for 'A' Division the handsome challenge trophy offered for competition by the Slater Shoe Company of Montreal.

BUILDINGS, BARRACKS, ETC.

We have had great difficulty in procuring carpenters to carry out work which has been authorized here since July, 1902. In the middle of November I happened to be able to make arrangements with Mr. J. L. Morris, of Medicine Hat, to take the work in hand, and he sent four carpenters here, whose progress is such that the buildings may be expected to be in good repair before Christmas. The work which these men are engaged to do consists of raising the sills and levelling the floors of the division mess room, kitchen, and one barrack room. This has been done so far as is practicable at this time of the year. It is not advisable just now to open up the foundations of any other buildings.

The division store and Q.M. store have just been reshingled, and the shingling of the stables is now proceeding. No. 2 barrack room has been refloored, while the saddle room and Veterinary Staff-Sergeant's quarters remain to be reshingled, and the pump house and saddle room are to be refloored.

Last year two cells were added to the then existing tier, and during the past summer two more have been constructed, making a total of ten cells in the prison. Our cell accommodation has been fully occupied nearly all the time. In making good the faulty construction of the building originally, we have replaced all windows with stout new frames, properly barred, and the arrangement of certain interior fittings connected with the cell doors has been amended.

A summer kitchen and verandah, which were much needed, have been added to the Commanding Officer's quarters, and a new roof supplied to the carpenter's shop.

We have constructed a good sound fence to inclose about 65 acres of the police reserve, and have repaired the existing barrack fence, which was very much in need of renewal.

The barrack carpenter has been kept uniformly busy.

Next spring, when the season permits, Officers' Quarters No. 2 will be raised, the sills replaced, and new piles provided. Part of the barrack room building, the Q.M. store, saddle room, both stables and canteen will be similarly treated. This work has long been authorized, but has been hindered for want of labour, which I hope to be able to procure in the spring.

The bottom logs of the quarters occupied by the Q.M. Sergeant are rotten, and require to be replaced.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Five convictions for breach of the Prairie Fire Ordinance have been obtained, and it is understood that a rancher will plead guilty on account of a fire allowed to escape by his men recently.

On May 8 two constables from Medicine Hat assisted to put out a fire which was observed north-east of Finn's lake, and which burnt over the country between the Red Deer trail and the Many Island trail to Chappie's lake. No information was obtainable as to the origin of this fire.

October was a disastrous month for prairie fires. In the case of one started at Kincorth on October 13, by the engine of a Canadian Pacific Railway freight train, a conviction was obtained.

At the beginning of October a fire at Gull lake, originated by a donkey-engine which was in use by a working party on the railway, destroyed some stacks belonging to a settler near there. He declined to prosecute, saying that his loss had been made good.

A fire reported to have been started near Tilley, 50 miles west of Medicine Hat, about October 15, burnt over all the country north of the Red Deer and eastward as far as the junction of the Red Deer and Saskatchewan rivers. Ranchers said that it had started from the railway between Langevin and Tilley, where there was no fire-guard on the north side of the track, but there were no means of proving this, however probable it may have been.

On October 17 the Medicine Hat detachment, and a party of civilians, put out a fire which was supposed to have been started by a section gang on the Crow's Nest road near Winnifred, and which, with a strong wind behind it, burnt to within a mile of the town. It was not possible to obtain evidence to support a charge in this case.

A rancher living north of the Red Deer expressed his belief that the fires in that country were started by government survey parties. He could give no grounds for his belief, but thought a policeman should be sent up there.

About October 23 a fire broke away from a ranch where the men were burning a fire-guard, and burnt over a large tract of country south of the railway. The owner of the ranch admits his liability, and says he will plead guilty to a complaint.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,
Supt., Commanding 'A' Division.

Distribution of 'A' Division, November 30, 1903.

	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Horses. Team.	Horses. Total.	Remarks.
Maple Creek	1	1	3	1	1	11	3	21	14	12	26	1 team horse dead.
Medicine Hat					1	2		3	1	2	3	
Swift Current						1		1	1		1	
Town Station				1				1	1		1	
Medicine Lodge			1			2		3	3	2	5	
Ten Mile						3		3	2	2	4	
East End					1	2		3	2	2	4	
Yukon						1		1				
	1	1	4	2	3	22	3	36	24	20	44	

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, SASK., N.W.T., November 30, 1903.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, Assa., N.W.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of 'C' Division and the district under my command for the year ended November 30, 1903:—

The officers serving under me during the year were: Insp. T. McGinnis, stationed at Battleford until the opening in the summer of a detachment at Lloydminster, of which he was placed in command; and Insp. W. Parker, attached from 'F' Division, who was in charge of the Saskatoon detachment from April last until September 1, on which date the detachment was transferred to 'F' Division.

Sergt.-Major Parker was transferred to 'F' Division in March last, and was replaced by Sergt.-Major Richardson, V.C.

Corporal Carson was transferred from 'C' to 'Depot' in February, and Corporal McCarthy sent here in May.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district generally is in a prosperous condition, but we have had a wet, cold season, which has interfered adversely with hay-making and the proper ripening of the crops, although I understand that the conditions are better than was expected. In any case, owing to the great influx of new settlers and the larger demand so created, prices for all kinds of produce will be very good, and much higher than in previous years.

The Canadian Northern Railway has not yet reached the district as was anticipated, but it is stated that it will do so in the near future. A few miles of grading for this line has been effected near Lloydminster, which I understand was done to give work to the new colonists in that vicinity.

The most important event of the season has been the advent into the country of the Barr colonists, the members of which commenced to arrive here in May last. Unfortunately for the new arrivals, the spring was very cold and wet, and the summer little, if any, better, and the colonists suffered in consequence and were led to form unfavourable impressions of the country. Having been a resident in the Territories for thirty years, I may be permitted to speak with some authority upon this subject, with a view to setting aside these impressions, by stating that the past season has in comparison been the worst in my experience for many years. As a general rule, the weather and seasons in the North-west are all that can be desired.

As regarding the new settlers generally, I think that when they have learned to overcome the many difficulties incident to life in a new, and, to them, strange country, they will do well and be glad that they had the courage to break away from their old associations and have brought their families where so many opportunities are presented of succeeding, which did not obtain in the countries which they have left.

The Doukhobors, who caused some trouble in this district in the spring by their fanatical demonstrations, now appear to have settled down to work again, and seem,

apparently, to be in a contented and prosperous condition, a state of affairs which, in my opinion, should continue if agitators and fanatics are kept away from them, for they appear to be easily influenced.

A party of Nestorians under Dr. Adams arrived here in May and are located on the north bank of the Saskatchewan river, opposite the barracks. On several occasions I have received complaints from various members of the party in regard to the management of their affairs, which does not seem to have been satisfactory since the departure from the district of Dr. Adams on business; but, as I was unable to obtain an independent interpreter, I was not able to ascertain what was the source of the trouble. I advised them to communicate with Dr. Adams, since when I have had no further complaints.

DETACHMENTS.

The following are the detachments at present found by this division:—
Henrietta.—One constable and two horses.
Jackfish.—One constable and one horse.
Onion Lake.—One non-commissioned officer and two horses.
Lloydminster.—One officer, two constables and four horses.

PATROLS.

I am sorry to say that, owing to the weakness of the division at headquarters, it was found impracticable to carry out any organized system of patrols. Each detachment, however, patrolled the different sub-districts regularly, and some other patrols were sent out from headquarters from time to time, but always with some definite police work in view. This was the best that could be accomplished during the year under the circumstances.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts were furnished to the Indian agents in my district during the treaty payments.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been good.

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Dismounted and arm drill was carried on during the year at such times as men were available.

All the available men in the division were put through their annual course with the carbine and revolver in the month of August. The shooting was fair, considering the poor condition of the arms in use, which should be replaced by more efficient weapons.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men of the division is up to the standard.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit is of good quality.

CHANGES.

Two constables re-engaged during the year, and four recruits were enlisted, all of the latter being sent to Regina. Two corporals and three constables were transferred to the division during the year, and one staff-sergeant, two corporals and three constables transferred to other divisions; whilst one corporal and two constables were permitted to purchase their discharge; another constable was discharged as time-expired, and one for pension.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, there having been no contagious diseases.

DEATHS.

I regret to have to report the death of Assistant-Surgeon C. S. Haultain, which occurred here on May 20 last.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are well and in good condition, their health during the year having been good.

Five remounts were received during the year; no horses were cast. Five were transferred to 'F' division, being the number which were at Saskatoon when that detachment was handed over to the Prince Albert district.

DESERTIONS.

There were no desertions during the year.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms in use here are pretty well worn out, and it is impossible to make good shooting with them; but, as I understand that they will shortly be replaced by a modern weapon, I need say no more about them.

The ammunition is complete and in good condition.

ARTILLERY.

I have in my charge here three muzzle-loading guns: one 9-pounder steel gun and two 7-pounder brass guns.

The 9-pounder and its carriage are in good order and fit for service: the carriages of the 7-pounders, however, are in bad condition and unfit for further use.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness of the division is very old, and the leather perished and worn out through fair wear and tear. The greater part of it has already been condemned, and a complete new equipment is required to bring this division up to a state of efficiency.

The saddlery, on the other hand, is in good order and sufficient for present requirements.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is mostly new and in good condition, but more is still required, and has been asked for, to meet the requirements of the coming year.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied at this post by contract is of excellent quality. The hay was put up by one contractor in two stacks of 50 and 25 tons, costing $6.75 per ton. The contract price of oats is 44 cents, being double that of last year.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The government telegraph from Qu'Appelle to Edmonton passes through Battleford, at which latter point there is an office. There is also a telephone service between the town and the barracks.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire-engine, complete with all hose appliances, is kept in a small house next to the well, which is in the centre of the square. There are three water-tanks in various positions in the inclosure, and as far as possible all necessary precautions are taken to prevent the outbreak of fire. Stovepipes are kept clean, and the buildings supplied with fire-ladders, babcocks, fire-barrels and water-buckets.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the post is drawn from a well, 70 feet deep, by means of a pump driven by a windmill, which latter, however, is now out of repair, and I think worn out. This also applies to the pump, which should be replaced by a stronger one of more modern construction. On account of the windmill and pump being out of order, water is now hauled from the river.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Owing to the wet spring and summer, the roads throughout the district were in bad condition. There was also an unusual amount of traffic upon the Saskatoon to Battleford trail, due to the large influx of settlers in the spring. This latter trail, however, has been greatly improved by the grading of the steep hill on the east side of Eagle creek.

The new steel bridge over the Battle river was completed and opened for traffic early in April last.

FERRIES.

There is a government steam ferry which plies between the north and south banks of the Saskatchewan river at Battleford.

There is also a ferry upon the North Saskatchewan river, about six miles below Henrietta, which is a great convenience to the settlers in the vicinity as well as the public generally.

I am informed that a new one will be in operation shortly at or near Fort Pitt, which will be useful to land-seekers, the police and others.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system is in force in the district, and from what I have been able to learn, the law regarding it has been fairly well respected and observed.

GLANDERS, LUMPY JAW, TYPHOID FEVER, MANGE.

No cases of lumpy jaw or typhoid fever came under my notice during the past year. There were, however, two cases of glanders at Bresaylor, which were visited by Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Mountford, the animals being destroyed and burnt. An outbreak of mange was reported at Onion Lake, in the summer, among the Indian Department horses, which Staff-Sergeant Mountford also took in hand and treated, supplying the necessary remedies. Soon after his visit I was notified that the animals were nearly all recovered.

SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

During the year the district was augmented by the arrival of a large number of new settlers, the greater number of them being members of the Barr colony; but, in addition, many others came in independently. Several land-seekers also visited this part of the country, some purchasing land, some taking up homesteads, and others expressing their intention of returning to settle here next spring. Most of the new arrivals and visitors were well pleased with the country. A quantity of fresh land was broken and prepared for next year's crop.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

There are many ranches scattered over various parts of the country, the owners of which seem to be well satisfied and progressive. Cattle and horses do well and are fairly free from disease, and there appear to be good openings for men with capital and energy to embark in this industry with every prospect of being successful in it.

CREAMERIES.

There is only one creamery at work in the neighbourhood at present, which is a private concern.

GAME.

Ducks, geese, prairie chicken and partridges were fairly numerous during the past year. Black-tailed deer and antelope are also found in parts, and rabbits are again on the increase.

FISHERIES.

Fish of various kinds, including whitefish and lake trout, are plentiful in certain parts, especially at Jack Fish lake and in the waters near Onion lake. The police render every assistance in carrying out the fishery laws, when called upon.

RAILWAYS.

At present there is no railway in my district nearer than Saskatoon, some 90 miles distant; but it is hoped that this drawback will be remedied in the near future.

IMPROVEMENT TO BARRACKS.

No repairs to the barracks of any importance were effected during the past year. The front of the guard-room was refloored, and such buildings as required immediate attention were plastered and whitewashed, and one or two chimneys repaired. Generally, however, the barracks require extensive repairs.

INDIANS AND HALF-BREEDS.

The conduct of the Indians and half-breeds in the district has been fair, although several of the bad characters amongst them have been punished for various offences, but none of a serious nature.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were several prairie fires in the fall of this year, both on the south of the Battle, and north of the Saskatchewan rivers, from the effects of which there occurred a considerable loss of hay. Two settlers lost their houses, owing to the rank vegetation and high winds which accompanied the fires, the latter being very fierce.

MILEAGE.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division during the year was 46,276.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen at this post now, it having been closed in the spring of this year, owing to the small number of men in the division.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by yourself on October 26, this year, and Staff-Sergeant Mountford came up to Battleford in June, and inspected the horses, finding them in good condition.

CRIME.

I am glad to report that there has been no serious cases of crime in the district during the year; all those that came under the notice of the police were promptly dealt with.

During the year only two cases were sent up for trial at the sittings of the Supreme Court. Henry Ducharme was tried in January for jail-breaking, and Patrick Primeau for aggravated assault, both men being sentenced by the judge, and Primeau being committed to Prince Albert jail.

The principal crimes that have been committed during the year are offences against the Indian Act, and those summed up under the heading of Vagrancy and offences against the North-west Territories Ordinances.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases in 'C' Division for the year ended November 30, 1903:—

Classification.	No. of Cases.	No. of convictions.	Withdrawn, dismissed, or not tried.	Remarks.
Offence against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	8	8		
Indians drunk	5	5		
Offences against the person—				
Attempted murder	1	1		
Assault	10	7	3	
Carnally knowing girl under 14	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Horse stealing	5		5	
Theft	10	7	3	
Forgery	3	1	2	
Fraud	2	1	1	
False pretenses	1		1	
Unlawful appropriation of money and goods	1		1	
Unlawful possession of stolen property	1		1	
Offences against public morals—				
Vagrancy	66	64	2	
Offences against N.W.T. Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	7	5	2	
Sabbath day observance	2	2		
Public health	1	1		
Liquor license	5	5		
Game	1	1		
Stray animals	3	2		
Totals	133	111	22	

INCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

During the past year, the police at this post have been frequently employed in enforcing various quarantines in different parts of the district; scarlet fever having been virulent in the vicinity of Battleford during the early part of the year, and small-pox at Jackfish Lake, Bresaylor and Thunderchild's and Moosomin's reserves. The quarantine is still being maintained at the last-mentioned places, but up to date only one death has occurred, that of a very old woman. The disease is reported to be of a mild nature.

At the latter end of August, a party, consisting of 1 officer, 3 corporals, and 4 constables, proceeded from Battleford to Calgary to take part in the police rifle matches held at that point. The weapon used in these matches was the Lee-Enfield, of which the majority of the party had had small experience, and, taking this fact into consideration, fairly good shooting was done, on the whole. The division did not take a high place in the 'aggregate,' but I think, if the practice of holding an annual rifle meeting is continued, there will be even keener rivalry, and it is possible that the shooting will be closer.

The opening of a branch here of the Bank of British North America is worthy of mention, as showing the strides that are being made in the district, and the welcome, if only gradual, increase in prosperity.

In conclusion, I have to state that I have been well supported by my staff in carrying out the various duties that have devolved upon the division, not only in actual police matters, but in the maintenance of the different quarantines which, from time to time, it was found necessary to establish.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,

Superintendent Commanding 'C' Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1903.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report of 'G' Division for the year ending Novebmer 30, 1903.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district has, during the past year, increased very much in population, owing to the steady influx of newcomers, chiefly American, next in number being Scandinavians, the Canadians being a close third.

The crops, as a whole, have turned out better than was expected, the early part of the summer having been so wet and cold.

In May, I was ordered to establish a detachment of police on the Mackenzie river. I left this post on May 30, arriving here on the return journey on August 25, going as far as Fort McPherson, within a short distance of the Arctic ocean. One sergeant and 4 constables were left at McPherson, with instructions to patrol as far as Herschell island, and if conditions warranted, the McPherson detachment to be divided, and if suitable quarters and fuel could be procured at the island, to establish a detachment there. By a report received on November 9, 1903, from Sergeant Fitzgerald, dated Herschell island, August 21, 1903, he was about to carry out these instructions. At the date of this report, one whaler intended to winter there, the SS. *Bowhead,* of 290 tons, Captain J. A. Cook. Last winter, two wintered there (Herschel island), the SS. *Narwhal,* of 389 tons, Captain G. B. Leavett, with 7 officers and 39 men, and the schooner *Olga,* Captain McKenna, 3 officers and 1 man; the remainder of the crew were natives from the island.

Herschell island is about 12 miles long, from 2 to 4 miles wide; it is barren, no trees or scrub growing on it; wood has to be brought from the mainland, or coal brought up by the whalers for fuel. There are six large buildings on the island, four of which are owned by the Pacific whaling fleet, 2 storehouses owned by the Mission and Captain McKenna, besides 15 sod huts built by the whaling crews at different times.

A revenue cutter is needed in the Arctic to guard Canadian fisheries and Customs, which cannot be done without one.

Small steamers are also required to work on the lakes and rivers in the Chipewyan, Peace River and Mackenzie districts.

The Mackenzie River district is barren and desolate, swamp, rock and muskeg being the general character of the country. The capabilities of a region in which the snow lies on the ground for over six months in the year, from an agricultural point of view, is not encouraging, but at nearly all the Hudson's Bay Company's posts (except McPherson) along the Mackenzie river, small plots of land are cultivated, and potatoes, turnips and other hardy vegetables are grown for the use of the posts. I

do not think that the Mackenzie district, as a whole, will ever support a purely agricultural community; the amount of arable land is very small, as compared with the total area. Away from the river, frozen marshes, muskegs and shallow lakes cover the greatest portion of the country.

The alluvial lands bordering on Slave river, the upper part of the Mackenzie, and on parts of the Liard river, are the best in the district. From Chipewyan, on my return journey, I came out by way of the Peace river, travelling up it for 600 miles to Peace River Crossing.

A full report on the Mackenzie River patrol has been sent in.

PAY.

The pay of the men is not sufficient to induce desirable men to engage. Labourers are getting from $1.75 to $2 per day; when such wages are paid to labourers, 50 cents per day with annual increase of 5 cents per day is no inducement to a man from whom so much is required. Now that the winter months have set in, a few may engage. The least a man should be paid is 75 cents per day, and in his last year should receive $1. Inducements should be given to good men of five years' service to re-engage; good, experienced men are worth it.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division during the past year has been good. One serious breach of discipline occurred, and the offender was dismissed from the Force. In this instance, I am of the opinion that the offence was committed for the purpose of being dismissed.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Very little drill has been done during the past year in the division, because there were no men available for it; the weakness of the division, large number of prisoners and the amount of police work to be done kept all men fully employed. Target practice was gone through, the men on the detachments being brought in for that purpose. The result was good, considering the arm (the old Winchester) used. The Force sadly requires rearming.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply during the past year has been better than formerly, and the quality good. Fur coats or some warm outer garment are urgently required.

HORSES.

Ten new horses were sent to the division during the summer, and 8 were cast and sold.

On November 23, 1903, horse 2150 died at this post from hemorrhage, and horse No. 2845 is now ill with partial paralysis.

FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER.

The same as last year. The water supply for the barracks is furnished in the old time-honoured manner—horse and cart, with water barrels.

ARMS.

The old Winchester carbine is still in use, and also the old pattern Enfield revolver. They are not improving in condition.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Harness requisitioned for two years ago has not yet been received. Two sets for the north, *i.e.*, Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Landing, were bought and sent out. The harness in use in the division is no longer safe. The saddlery is in good order.

TRANSPORT.

Summer and winter transport is in good order, the number of heavy wagons are in excess of the requirements. A couple of light ones would be useful.

FORAGE.

The hay furnished by the contractors up to date is good. Tenders for oats are not yet out. The price will be above last year's.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES.

The telegraph lines are the same as last year. There is telephonic communication between Edmonton, St. Albert, Morinville, River qui Barre to the north-west, with and between Ellerslie, Strathcona, Beaumont and Leduc to the south. The line between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan, on the south side of the river, has been built, and we are now able to communicate from the orderly room with any of the places aforementioned.

The Bell Telephone Company are building a long distance line from Cardston to Edmonton.

RAILWAYS.

Some grading has been done on projected lines.

QUARANTINE.

There have been but few cases of infectious diseases during the past season. These were at once quarantined, and so far as is known the districts are now free.

INDIANS.

The Indians have been fairly well behaved. Quite a number of cases of drunkenness among them have occurred. These have been dealt with chiefly by the different agents on the reserves and elsewhere. Convictions were secured for Indian drunks, for liquor in possession on the reserves, and for the actual supplying of the liquor.

The usual escorts were furnished for the annual treaty payments.

LAND AND HOMESTEADS.

Land has been taken up rapidly. Up to November 1, 3,343 homesteads were taken up, an increase of 1,960 over last year.

GAME.

Small game is plentiful.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

A few have occurred in the eastern and south-eastern parts of this district; some stacks were burnt, but no great damage done at any time.

There have been 13 convictions for this offence.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration has been great during the past year. There is an increase of 8,867 over last year. The nationalities and number are as under:—

English	915
Scotch	840
Irish	743
Germans	1,757
Scandinavians	2,570
Americans	9,230
Canadians	2,266
Galicians	900
Other nationalities	760
Total	19,981

The settlers' effects which passed the customs between Calgary and Edmonton amounted to $133,663.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this district are as bad as it is possible for them to be. The high water of last summer carried away the bridges in many districts, which in many instances have been replaced by good substantial structures.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm implements to the value of $155,700 have been sold this year. This amount includes 18 steam threshing machines.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

New quarters for the division sergeant-major have been built. Buildings painted so far as weather and men would permit; 3 still require repainting, also the roofs of a couple of the outbuildings. This will be done in the spring.

DIVISION LIBRARY, &C.

The books of the library of this division have been bought entirely by subscription among the men of the division, who contribute monthly for the purchase of new books. There are about 300 volumes at present in the library.

POLICE RESERVE.

The entire police reserve has been fenced in during the past summer, and we now have a good, safe pasturage for our horses.

FUR.

The fur catch has been a large one, exceeding that of former years very considerably.

The amount purchased is not known, as the dealers do not care about giving figures. One firm paid out $108,000.

FUEL.

The fuel in this district has increased in price.

The contract for coal at this post is $3.75 per ton; at Edmonton it is $3.50. The contract for wood has not been let; 50 cords were bargained for at $3 per cord, and is being delivered.

MILEAGE.

The number of miles travelled by the horses of this division during the past year are 104,975 miles. This does not include the past three months' travelling done by the horses north of the Athabasca Landing, which returns are not in up to the date of this report. The trails have been in a terrible condition, and the mileage does not represent the work done.

The work of the district has increased enormously in the past year. The rapid settlement has called for greater exertion on the part of the police. The strength of the division has not increased, but the amount of work has, and no allowance is made for the small number of men to do it. The clerical work never appears to end, new forms to be filled up, and new returns to be made. On the detachments, where there is only one man, he is busy during the day outside, and has his office work to do chiefly in the evenings. His whole time is thus occupied.

CRIME.

Crime is greatly on the increase, the principal crimes being horse-stealing, forgery, crimes in connection with females, maiming stock, and assaults of a more or less serious nature.

As regards the offence of horse-stealing, the country is so broad and vast, that until there are sufficient men to keep a constant patrol going about the country, this crime will not be checked, and so long as parents will allow their daughters to run loose without any parental authority being exercised, so long will these offences against females be committed.

The men of this division are entitled to every credit for the manner in which they have done their work during the past year.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered and convictions made in 'G' Division during the year ended Nov. 30, 1903.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Manslaughter	1		1	1 awaiting trial.
Assault	75	62	13	
" aggravated	4	2	2	
Rape and attempted rape	5		5	
Seduction	1		1	
Robbery with violence	1		1	1 awaiting trial.
Refusing to support wife and family	3		3	
Shooting and wounding	7	2	5	
Intimidation	3		3	
Aiding and abetting to commit indictable offence	1		1	
Infanticide	1		1	
Concealment of birth	1		1	

CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against property—				
Theft	57	32	25	1 awaiting trial.
Horse stealing	26	8	18	4 awaiting trial.
Burglary and housebreaking	5	3	2	1 sent to Lethbridge.
Killing or wounding stock	5	2	3	1 awaiting trial.
Cattle stealing	8	3	5	1 withdrawn.
False pretenses	3	3		
Trespass	2		2	
Damage to property	5	4	1	
Dogs worrying cattle	2	2		
Cruelty to animals	3	2	1	
Receiving stolen goods	1		1	
Forgery	5	1	4	1 awaiting trial.
Obstructing railway line	2		2	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	7	7		
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance	57	57		
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years	1		1	1 not arrested.
Profanation of the Sabbath	3	1	2	
Keeper of house of ill-fame	1		1	
Inmate "	1	1		
Indian dance	1	1		
Offences under the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	7	6	1	
Indian drunks	7	7		
Desertion from Indian school	3	3		
Liquor in possession on reserve	11	7	4	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	2	2		
Contempt of court	3	3		
Jumping bail	1		1	
Offences against N.W.T. ordinances—				
Masters and Servants Act	10	7	3	
Game ordinances	7	7		
Prairie fire	15	13	2	
Liquor ordinance	11	8	3	
Insanity	13	8	5	
Fisheries	1	1		
Illegally practising medicine	5	5		
Estray ordinance	6	4	2	
Drunk while interdicted	5	5		
Fencing across roads	1	1		
Breaking quarantine	2	2		
Dominion Lands Act	2		2	
School ordinance	1	1		
Pollution of streams	1	1		
Fence ordinance	1	1		
Pound keeper	1	1		
Peddling	1	1		
Road ordinance	2	2		
Total	421	293	128	

DISTRIBUTION STATE.

The strength of the division, all ranks, is 56. There are not sufficient men to do the work. All the detachments should be doubled in number. New settlements are calling for police which it is impossible to supply.

Schedule of civilian prisoners committed to, and released from, the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan, from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903:—

Total number of prisoners received (male)	91	
" " " (female)	5	
		96
Total number of prisoners discharged (male)	80	
" " " (female)	5	
		85
Total number of prisoners serving sentence (male)	7	
" " awaiting trial	4	
" " serving sentence (female)	Nil.	
		11
Total		96

I forward herewith the report of Inspector West, commanding Peace River sub-district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE,

Supt. Commanding 'G' Division and Edmonton District.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. H. WEST, PEACE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE, November 30, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Peace River sub-district for the year ending November 30, 1903.

The year has been an emphatically prosperous one for those connected with the fur trade generally. The prices have been high, and the quantity of fur caught considerably exceeds that of last year. The price of marten was rather lower, but the rise in other fur more than balanced any loss occasioned thereby. Each year competition becomes more keen and new traders commence operations here and there.

Coal is reported to have been found, but none has been mined yet. From samples seen it appears to be of inferior quality, but there is no doubt of the coal existing, not only along the Peace river, where several claims are said to have been started and where large quantities are known to exist, but at Lesser Slave lake. The samples seen have been taken from the surface, but perhaps by going deeper the quality might improve, at least that is the general opinion.

Although transport facilities have increased by the R. C. mission having a steamer on the Peace river, which runs from the crossing up to Fort St. John and down to Vermilion and the Chutes rapids, over 500 miles without a rapid, the cost of travelling has not decreased to any extent at present, and the accommodation is most primitive; however, the Hudson's Bay Company are going to build a stern-wheeler for the Peace

river, which will be ready to run next fall to bring up the company's fur from Vermilion and their goods to St. John from Peace River crossing. This will mean real comfort when travelling up and down the Peace, and not continued discomforts, and sometimes hardships, as it has been in the past. There is another stern-wheeler about to be put on the Athabaska river, running between Lesser Slave lake and the Landing and points on the Athabaska, such as Pelican, Portage and Grand Rapids. This steamer will be owned by Messrs. Cornwall and Woods, the former of the firm of Bredin & Cornwall, and the latter a carpenter at Athabasca Landing. The hull is already built and the necessary machinery said to be ordered. Messrs. Cornwall and Woods purpose building warehouses at different points along the river for the storing of freight, and the outlook seems to be a bright one.

A few settlers from the outside, mostly Swedes and Norwegians, have come and settled in the vicinity of Lesser Slave lake for farming and ranching purposes. They seem to be an industrious and thrifty class of people, and I have no doubt will do well.

The crops have in places suffered a good deal from the frost, both here and at Peace River, but some were fortunate enough to escape the frost altogether and in consequence have had fairly good crops. Mr. A. Brick, of Peace River, has one thousand bushels of good wheat, which the Hudson's Bay Company offered $1.50 per bushel for landed at their Vermilion flour mill, and this could have been easily done by rafting down, but I understand Mr. Brick asked $2 which the company was not prepared to give. The company's representative at Vermilion is selling the farmers of that district all kinds of farm implements at cost landed, to encourage grain raising, in the hope of having wheat enough grown to supply their large mill, their ambition being to turn out enough flour to supply their posts in the far north, as wheat bought at $1.50 per bushel at Vermillion and milled there could be sold a good deal cheaper than flour shipped from Edmonton, on account of the enormous freight rates. Before the mill was running, strong bakers' was selling at $10 per hundred, and now the price is $6.

Last winter was comparatively mild, with less snow than usual, the spring was cold and dry, and then we had almost continuous rain, so that the hay crop was a poor one and several parties here are going to be completely out of hay long before next year's feeding time, but some of them are making the best of a bad job, and are now cutting hay on the ice.

Several parties passed here last spring en route to the Grand Prairie and Spirit river country, and a few with cattle via Lac St. Anne and Sturgeon lake with the intention of settling at the former places, some of them to take up land for farming purposes, some prospecting for coal, timber, &c., and a few in connection with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways to locate a pass through the mountains. A good deal of excitement seems to have existed about the Grande Prairie country last summer and winter, and several came in to look through the country, but as they did not find it the paradise they expected, most of them returned, and I hear, condemned it as being no good. It was much the same with the overland travellers to the Klondike a few years ago, only on a much smaller scale. They were not prepared to encounter hardships, to work hard for success, or pay high prices for the necessaries of life. It is no use anybody coming in here, with the present difficulties of transport and high prices, without funds. The soil is fairly good and in places near Lesser Slave lake, very good, and it only awaits the hand of the hardy pioneer to turn it into a paying wheat producing country.

The Mackenzie district, including Great Slave and Athabaska lakes, will in all probability be nothing but a fur-bearing country as far as we know at present. Quartz is there in large quantities, but whether it is of a paying nature has yet to be known, as it has not been prospected to any great extent.

During the year Superintendent Constantine visited the sub-district and inspected the detachments under my command, and left Lesser Slave Lake on his way to Fort Saskatchewan on August 20.

During the year Sergeant Anderson attended treaty payments at Whitefish Lake, as I was unable to leave on account of sickness at home, and at the Church of England Mission, but I attended the other points and was away most of the summer, attending payments at Sturgeon Lake, Lesser Slave Lake, St. John's, Dunvegan, Peace River Crossing, Vermillion, Little Red River, Chipewyan, Fort Smith, Fond du Lac, Resolution and Hay River, where everything went off in a quiet and orderly manner. Mr. Conroy was the agent, and Mr. Round secretary. There were several cases of sickness among the Indians at the different places visited, but nothing of a serious nature. The Indians seem to be prosperous in their way, fur plentiful everywhere and the prices high. The provisions left by the government at each point for the sick and destitute, go a long way to aid those who are too old to hunt or rustle for themselves. As far as I have been able to find out the Indians are satisfied with the way they are treated by the government, and bands outside the treaty limit at Mackenzie river and Great Slave lake are anxious to become treaty Indians. Of course there are some who are never satisfied; the more they get the more they want, but such cases are luckily only a few and their opinions apparently have very little weight with the others. The reserves here have been visited and everything found quiet and satisfactory from a police point of view. Last winter a dance called the Lame Dance, in which the giving away of articles formed a feature, was started by a half-breed from Lac St. Anne, but was stopped by the police, and for a time it died down; however, it started again after my departure to attend treaty payments, and was again stopped by the arrest of two half-breeds who gave the dance, but who were discharged by W. F. Bredin, J.P., it being the first offence of that nature tried here. Since then they have been discontinued.

LIQUOR.

I would suggest, as I have several times before, that permits be limited to two gallons per man every year, and then only when recommended by responsible parties, who are personally acquainted with the applicants. This, of course, does not apply to the missions who, besides sacramental purposes, have other calls made upon them, which I can testify to from personal experience. As I have already reported, essences of all kinds should be prohibited from this country. Only a small percentage of the population require it for flavouring purposes, and I think it should be obtained in the same way as liquor, viz., under permit.*

PATROLS.

Long patrols have been made by the men under my command from time to time, but less frequently than last year, on account of sickness at the detachment, and building operations in progress during the year, but a strict lookout has been kept for illicit liquor, and none has been found without a permit. All freight coming in is searched as far as possible, and frequent visits through the settlement at all hours of the day and night have been made. I would here say that patrolling on Lesser Slave lake in the summer time is at times dangerous, especially in an eighteen foot canoe, on account of the strong winds which arise in an incredibly short time, and Superintendent Constantine had a positive proof of this when crossing the lake on his return trip to Fort Saskatchewan. I would request that if possible a larger canoe for this purpose be supplied and shipped up this winter.

TRAILS.

The trails all through the country have been in a terrible state and this fall it has been almost impossible to get freighters to travel from Lesser Slave lake to Peace river.

* Note.—The North-west government notified on the 14th December that they had decided to discontinue the issue of permits for the present.

The trails to Sturgeon lake and Whitefish lake have been equally bad. Several horses have died since their return from Peace river, and there are several carcases on the trail. In my opinion, winter is the only time when freight can be handled on a paying basis by anyone in the country, particularly from here to Peace river, as it is generally a good road in the winter time. We hear that the government intend cutting a road from the Peace to the Pelly river. Such a road would, in my opinion, be of great benefit to the country. It would open up new fields for trading purposes and would show the world the immense amount of timber said to exist through that region. It might also be the means of establishing a good all-Canadian overland route to the Yukon.

BUILDINGS.

In addition to the officers' quarters and stable erected last year, an ice house, 12 by 14 feet, out of logs cut and hewn last winter by the members of the detachment, has been built. A new fence, 500 by 550 feet, has been built round the detachment; also a hay corral, 125 by 200 feet

HARNESS.

Two new sets of double harness have been received from you during the past year, one for here and one for Peace River. They are both as good as ever.

HORSES.

The ponies are in good condition, both here and at Peace River, with the exception of pony 167, which I have already reported upon as being too old and generally used up to be of any use for police work. The dogs on charge were summered by an Indian on the lake, and have been brought back in good shape.

FISH.

Whitefish are as plentiful as ever in Lesser Slave lake; increasing if anything. This is probably due to the consumption being less, as the dogs are gradually disappearing, and more beef cattle killed each year. At Sturgeon and Whitefish lakes, the fish are scarce and of poor quality, but I am told they are increasing again, especially at Whitefish lake.

GAME.

Moose, cariboo, bear, geese, ducks, &c., are very plentiful, but I regret to say that buffalo are at a standstill, and the musk ox are not increasing as they should. This is due to the wolves, which are steadily on the increase. A few years ago it was a common thing to see a single wolf track, but now the tracks show that they are travelling in bands of from 10 to 15 or more, and the Indians claim they had 14 ponies destroyed by them last winter at St. John's. I beg to recommend that a bounty be placed on each wolf killed.

HEALTH.

I regret to say that Sergt. Anderson was twice off duty during the year, first from an axe wound on the foot, received while felling tamarack trees for fencing purposes, and again when he was laid up with rheumatic fever, already reported upon. The rest of the members of these detachments have been in good health. The health of the settlement in general has been good.

FIRES.

No damage from fires has come to my notice, with the exception of the destruction by fire of the old police detachment at Grand Rapids, and I hear that considerable damage was done to the timber in that vicinity.

CRIME.

Two cases were committed for trial on criminal charges by me, and sent to Edmonton. Both these cases were dismissed by his honour the judge. I also sent out a lunatic woman to Fort Saskatchewan. Several cases of minor offences have been dealt with by me summarily, but on the whole the population of this district in general has been law-abiding. The police, as far as possible, have kept in touch with things in general.

CONDUCT.

I am pleased to say that the conduct of the men in the sub-district has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. WEST,

Insp., Com. Peace River Sub-district.

The Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE.

TRIP TO MACKENZIE RIVER, WITH REPORT OF SERGEANT FITZGERALD, HERSCHELL ISLAND DETACHMENT.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, September 6, 1903.

SIR,—It having been decided by the department that a North-west Mounted Police detachment was to be posted on the Mackenzie river, I was ordered on May 10, 1903, to Ottawa, to receive instructions. I left this post on the same day, arriving and reporting to the Comptroller on Friday, May 15, arriving back here on May 29 from Ottawa.

On Saturday, May 30, I left here for Athabaska Landing, arriving there at 8 p.m. on Sunday, May 31, having with me Reg. No. 3475, Const. John Galpin, who had been added to the strength of the party, which thus numbered 1 officer, 1 N.C.O. and 4 constables.

Reg. No. 2218, Sergeant Fitzgerald, F.L., Reg. No. 3519, Constable Munroe, S.S., Reg. No. 3799, Constable Sutherland, F. D., and Reg. No. 3829, Constable Walker, R.H., left this post on May 21, for Athabaska Landing, in order to be in time to catch the Hudson's Bay Company brigade of boats for the north, the fifth man, Constable Galpin, following later with myself. The first party left Athabaska Landing on May 26, 1903.

On Monday, June 1, I left Athabaska Landing in a 20-foot Peterboro canoe, with Constable Galpin and Special Constable Joseph Belrose and an Indian whose name I do not know. After going down the river about 8 miles the Indian said he felt sick, I put him ashore, and on my return I made inquiries about him and found that the cause of his feeling sick was from overfeeding the night before; he reached his home all right the next morning. On Tuesday, June 2, we were held up with wind and unable to travel until 7 p.m., when we set out and travelled for about three hours; we camped at River LaBiche for the night, 50 miles from Athabaska Landing.

On Wednesday, June 3, we left night camp at 5.45 a.m., camping at 7 p.m. in a heavy thunderstorm. At 10.45 a.m., June 4, we arrived at Pelican River post and engaged John Atkinson to pilot us through the rapids and as far as House river, arriving there at 6.30 p.m., where we camped for the night. This river is about eight miles from Grand rapids. The Pelican rapids are not long, but full of boulders, and a man knowing the waters is necessary here for safety. The ice was in huge piles above the bank, and we experienced some difficulty in landing at House river; here I engaged David Ladoucier to run the river for us to Fort McMurray, a distance of about 90 miles, the amount paid was $40, which is the usual price, he walking back. We left House river at 6.25 a.m., on Friday, June 5, arriving at Grand rapids at 8 a.m., and portaged our outfit over, leaving at 9.15. The tramway has been leased by the Hudson's Bay Company to a man by the name of J. Edmonton, who charges a toll to traders and others for the use of the tramway, the company's goods going over free. From Grand rapids to McMurray is a succession of rapids more or less dangerous, the principal and most dangerous are Long rapids, Brulé rapids, 2 miles long; Boiler rapids, 1½ miles long; Middle rapid, Cascade rapid, High Bluff, Crooked rapid, 2 miles long, and many other smaller ones. The canoe being small and heavily laden, the steersman Ladoucier would not allow the constable and myself to remain in it, so we had to walk a greater part of the

way, which delayed the journey, as they would run in a few minutes what it would take us a couple of hours to walk. The Cascade is a limestone ledge of rocks running across the Athabaska river between both banks, with a drop in low water of 6 to 8 feet. The bateau have to be unloaded and the goods portaged over, in high water they are run with large boats. It is very seldom that all the boats get down there without one or two being damaged and sometimes sunk. The canoe was let down with ropes after being unloaded. Ladoucier is one of the best men I ever saw in a canoe, taking the rapids standing in the stern, so that he could see clearly the water ahead. On May 30 the police 'shacks' at the head of Grand rapids were burnt, a large fire running through, and it was with difficulty that the building on the island was saved. Although every inquiry was made by the advance party, nothing could be learned of the origin of the fire; we camped for the night at 8 p.m. On Saturday, June 6, we left camp at 6.30 a.m., the usual rapids and walks all day. 'Capt. Shot's' brigade of 14 bateau with goods for Hislop & Nagle, came along and took the canoe and ourselves on board about 2 p.m., camping for the night at 9.30 p.m. On Sunday, June 7, we left camp at 7 a.m., reaching Fort McMurray at 9 a.m. Here we overtook the party. McMurray is a place in name only, the Hudson's Bay Company's building having been moved to Little Red river, a trader of the name of Gordon has a solitary store there. Mr. T. Anderson, the Hudson's Bay Company's officer newly appointed to the charge of the Mackenzie river district, arrived during the day from Isle LaCrosse by way of Clearwater river, which joins the Athabaska river at this point. All the Hudson's Bay Company brigade with the passengers were waiting here for the steamer *Graham,* but as that boat was high and dry on the bank of the Chipewyan and could not be got off till the water raised, the small tug was sent up. On Monday, June 8, six flat boats, part of the Hudson's Bay Company's brigade, left McMurray en route for Chipewyan, floating down the river, the remainder would be towed by the tug which was to leave the following day, June 9. Myself with Constables Sutherland and Walker were with this party. Sergeant Fitzgerald and the others with the towed bateau, the tug overtook us about noon and went on, the person in charge saying she could not handle all the bateaux. The general direction of wind was fair, but the river being so crooked it was of little advantage to us, we had to tie up for the night, the channel being bad. I sent Interpreter Belrose back to Athabaska Landing by the Hudson's Bay Company's brigade as a passenger, and on his arrival to report to Corporal Phillips there and to return to his post at Lesser Slave Lake by first opportunity. On Monday, the 10th, the day and wind being fair, we rowed, sailed and floated, the distance being estimated by parties knowing the river at about 80 miles. On the 11th there was a strong head wind, and we had to tie up for most of the day. On Friday the 12th. we were under the same conditions until 2 p.m., when the tug arrived after taking in the first half of the brigade to Fort Chipewyan, and we left for that post, arriving at 10 p.m. On leaving the mouth of the river, the south-west end of Lake Athabasca is crossed, a distance of 12 miles. The boats are often held up by wind for some days, or a storm will come up suddenly when out on the lake, which was the case with the first tow, the boats broke away from the tug, she succeeded in getting two of them and running for an island about 5 miles from Chipewyan for shelter, after the blow had gone down sufficiently to go out she went and picked up the other boats, fortunately on one of them was a large anchor with a good supply of rope, which was dropped and held the boats, but for a time they were in great danger. One of the police canoes on one of the boats was blown off and lost, on shore the wind picked up the boats on the beach carrying them some distance, smashing many and amongst these the police skiff. Fort Chipewyan is, or has been, a rather imposing post, but is now in a decayed state, the buildings out of repair, and general air of age and want of care.

The settlement is the largest one I saw in the north; the Roman Catholics have a large mission here, with a good saw-mill, which supplies the settlement with lumber. The situation is very pretty in summer, but awfully dreary, dull and cold in winter,

getting the full sweep of the wind off the lake; the shores are bold and rocky on the west side. Fuel is scarce, having to be either hauled or brought in boats from some distance. During the time I was there, the Indians from different points were waiting for the treaty party to arrive for the payment of the treaty money. On Monday, June 13, the Hudson's Bay Company's tug, with barges and passengers left for Smith's Landing, between which place and Fort Smith is a portage of 16 miles to get around dangerous rapids. The freight for the north has to go by this route. Sometimes a few boats are taken down the rapids, but all freight going that way has to be unloaded some three times, and the boats dragged over portages, one of them being a high and steep hill, there is a wait here of 16 days while the freight is being taken over, chiefly by ox carts. The men went into camp at Fort Smith till July 4, when the ss. *Graham* sailed.

On Tuesday, June 16, the ss. *Graham* was got afloat, and on Wednesday, June 17, left for 'Chutes' of the Peace river, 273 miles distance. I went up on her, returning to Fort Chipewyan on Saturday the 27th at 11.30 p.m. The treaty party leaving that afternoon at 5 p.m. on the mission steamer for Fond du Lac, at the north-east end of Lake Chipewyan. On Monday, June 29, at 6 a.m., I left Fort Chipewyan for Smith's Landing, arriving there at 6 p.m. The Hudson's Bay Company and B. Hursell, a free trader, have stores here. G. Ball, an ex-constable of the North-west Mounted Police, is working for Hursell here. The following day, Tuesday, June 30, I crossed the Portage and went on board the ss. *Wrigley*, a screw steamer of 80 feet in length with a tonnage of 96·12 tons. In order to get a little time at Resolution, I left Fort Smith on Hislop & Nagle's steamer *Eva*, they kindly offering me a passage, and she arrived at Resolution at 4 p.m. on July 4, 1903. Fort Resolution is a large trading station, the Hudson's Bay Company, Hislop & Nagle and G. M. Swiggart having large trading posts here, with branches at different points, the company at Fort Rae, and Hislop & Nagle, 20 miles above that place. At 6 p.m. on July 5, the ss. *Wrigley* arrived with two barges in tow; I went on board at about midnight to make a start across the lake, but the sea was too heavy, so we anchored for shelter under the lee of Burnt island, 18 miles from Resolution. On the morning of Wednesday, July 8, we left anchorage at 8 p.m. for Hay river, having freight for that point, arriving at 4.30 p.m., and leaving again at 6.30 p.m. for Fort Providence, the first Hudson's Bay post on the Mackenzie river. At 12.40 p.m., ice was seen on the starboard bow. Fort Providence, 50 miles down the Mackenzie, was reached at 5.30 a.m., leaving there at 10.30 a.m., for Fort Simpson, arriving at that place on the morning of July 10. Here we remained until 7 p.m. of the same day. This post is a large one, built some years ago after the old style of the company's posts; it has a saw-mill and the buildings are lighted with electric light generated by the engine used for the saw-mill. It is the headquarters of the Mackenzie river district, and rather prettily situated on the left bank of the Mackenzie, the Liard river joining the Mackenzie just above it.

The Hudson's Bay Company agents from Fort Liard and Nelson were waiting at Simpson for their outfits for the coming year with a long weary tracking of boats up a swift river to the post ahead of them. The boats were manned by Beaver Indians, small-sized men, but strong and active. Wrigley and Norman, next in order, are small trading posts. Good Hope, a post of some importance, was reached at 8.15 a.m. The Arctic Circle is about 14 miles below Good Hope at Loon river, making Fort McPherson, 268 miles within the circle. Tuesday, July 14, we reached Fort McPherson, a cold day with half a gale of wind blowing, and it was with difficulty that Point Separation was rounded. It sometimes occurs that the steamer is laid up for hours, and occasionally for days before it is sufficiently calm to make McPherson. Fort McPherson is on the right bank of the Peel river, 30 miles from its junction with the Mackenzie, and 70 miles from the Arctic Ocean; the banks are high and wind-swept. The village is made up of the Hudson's Bay Company buildings, five in number, with the exception of the dwelling house, in a tumble-down condition, the house of the missionary, Archdeacon McDonald, and a church, a few native huts, some few new ones being built

to replace these now in occupation, they being in a bad state and likely to come down with the first hard winter storm. The Roman Catholic mission has a large unfinished building at the lower end of the settlement, which was, I believe, originally intended for a convent. The building of the Esquimalt mission is at the upper end of the village. There is also a store-house. I was fortunate enough to be able to rent these buildings for a year, paying three months' rent in advance, viz., $45. There are three large rooms about 18 x 24, each room of which is floored overhead, and can be used as a store-room, spare kit and such articles of food as might be damaged by frost. The store-house is about 18 feet square and can be used for the storage of flour, bacon and such things as will not hurt by cold. nails and building material have been taken in. The quarters are well built; a little extra mudding will have to be done; the windows taken in can be used as storm-windows, which will add much to the comfort of the building. The buildings are roofed with spruce bark; the surroundings are not pleasant, the river being in front with small lakes and swamps in the rear, the place is the picture of desolation, cold and inhospitable; the landing from the ship is a most laborious and difficult one. The vessel anchors out in the stream; the goods are taken off by row-boats to a sand bar about 300 yards wide, packed across on the backs of Indians, then put into a boat, and across a slough or arm of the river about 50 yards wide, then from the boats, and packed up a bank 200 feet high into the company's warehouses. Wood is got up the river and has to be packed up the bank in the same way. The village is filthy from the numerous train dogs in the place, and no effort appears to be made to keep the place decently clean; a band of Indians were camped there when we arrived; they had come in with furs, and for supplies from the Porcupine and Rat and Bell rivers. Some of them had been to Dawson, Old Fort Yukon, Eagle City and other mining camps on the Yukon. From McPherson to Fort Yukon is about 8 days, to Dawson about 16. This is the quickest way out from McPherson; a canoe would have to be packed over the divide, a distance of 80 miles, to the Porcupine; once there it is plain sailing to Fort Yukon, where a steamer can be had either up or down the river.

It would not have been possible to build this season, as all the work would have to have been done by our men, and logs required would have to have been brought from some distance. Other reasons also have to be considered, the principal ones being that the company intends moving their post two or three miles up the river on account of the sand bar which has formed in front of the present post. McPherson is not a suitable place for a police detachment, as the whalers have left Herschell island and gone to Baillie island, north-west of Cape Bathurst, which is 300 miles east of Herschell, where the natives are more numerous. All they can do is to gather what information they can this winter, make a trip to Herschell by boat, and one in the winter if any person is there. The whalers have handed over their buildings to the missionary, but he is leaving this fall.

The distance to the Hudson's Bay Company's next post, Good Hope, is too far to travel (282 miles), which has to be done on foot without dogs, which cannot be used on account of the depth of the snow and its powdery nature, which will not admit of its packing. The company have the greatest difficulty to get men to go through with the mail for that reason. On July 16, at 4.10 p.m., we left Fort McPherson on the return trip. I felt for the men standing on the beach, as I well remember the feeling which came over our party in the Yukon in 1895, when the last steamer left, being cut off from the outside world for a year at least, strangers in a strange land, but with the stout hearts and good British pluck which will pull a man through if true to himself.

The voyage up was slow, having a heavy current to buck us as far as Great Slave lake. On the morning of July 19 we arrived at Good Hope, and on the 21st there was fresh snow on the mountains. On July 27, 1903, we left Providence for Fort Rae, at the upper end of Great Slave lake, to get the company's furs, arriving there at 8 a.m. on July 28, leaving there at 1 p.m. and making Resolution at 8 a.m. on the 29th, and at 8 a.m. of July 31 reached Fort Smith, where we bid good-bye to the staunch little

Wrigley, crossed the portage, going on board the *Graham*, a stern-wheeler, and went up to the woodyard, 6 miles above Smith's Landing, for wood. On Sunday we returned to the landing for the passengers, who had not all got over when we left. On Monday, August 3, we left Smith's Landing for Fort Chipewyan, where we arrived at 1.30 p.m. On Tuesday, August 4, having made arrangements with the Roman Catholic Mission for the use of their steamer *St. Joseph* below the 'Chute,' and the *St. Charles* above, Inspector C. H. West, Mr. Geo. Phillips, Dominion Inspector of Boilers and Hulls, and myself, left Chipewyan at 1.40 p.m. on August 5. The steamer, a paddle wheel boat, 60 feet in length, of good power, with a barge in tow as far as Peace Point, 100 miles up, made the run of 273 miles by Sunday, August 9, at 1.30 p.m. We had the baggage portaged over the 'Chutes' portage, a distance of 1½ miles at 6 p.m. The *St. Charles* is a screw boat, 60 feet long, but greater breadth of beam than the *St. Joseph*. One of the Fathers was captain, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Athabaska diocese was on board. We left the Chutes at 6 a.m. on August 10, and arrived at Vermilion at 4.30 p.m. the same day. On the 11th we remained at Vermilion, leaving on the 12th, at 9.45 a.m., and reached Peace river crossing at 10 a.m. on Sunday, August 16. After inspecting the detachment we left for Lesser Slave lake at 1.45 with two teams, one police and one hired. The trail between the crossing and Lesser Slave lake is a terrible one; for about 60 miles it is one vast 'mud hole,' being cut through tall poplar timber, and so narrow that neither sun nor wind can get in to dry it. Trees across the trail had to be cut out; the teams had to be often doubled up to pull through. We at last arrived at Lesser Slave lake at 6.30 p.m. on the 19th. Inspector West here left me, this being his post. The detachment at this point was inspected, and the next morning (Thursday, the 30th) I left at 10 a.m. for Athabaska Landing. The wind was fair for going down the lake, and we made within 8 miles of the Little Slave river by 8 p.m., and on the morning of Sunday, August 23, at 8 a.m., arrived at Athabaska Landing. The length of the Little Slave river is 60 miles to its junction with the Athabaska, and 75 miles from there to Athabaska Landing.

After a short stop at the landing, I left for Fort Saskatchewan on Sunday, August 23, at 11.30 p.m., where I arrived at 2 p.m. on the 25th, thus completing a long journey of 5,180 miles (including the trip to Ottawa) and the return, a total distance of 9,908 miles without mishap.

The general character of the country from Athabaska Landing to McPherson is swampy, with alternate rocky ridges and muskegs between; the wood or timber is spruce, poplar, black and white birch and willow and alder. The country is full of small lakes. In a few isolated places there is a little arable land. At Providence, potatoes, turnips, cabbages and other garden vegetables do well; the soil is a stiff clay. Wheat is not a sure crop, but barley is. The muskegs a short distance back are frozen the year round at about 2 feet from the surface. Clearing the wood and moss off, with the sun playing on it with all its heat might change the condition. This applies to most of the country as far down as Good Hope.

At Fort Simpson barley grows and ripens, but not wheat. Potatoes do well, and require about 4 months to ripen; the yield is said to be large. Garden vegetables, such as cabbages, beets and turnips, are raised without difficulty; the soil is a clay loam. At Good Hope, potatoes, turnips, cabbages and carrots are grown. At McPherson, there is no agricultural land. The missionary and the Hudson's Bay Company's officer have tried to grow potatoes and other vegetables, but their attempts resulted in failure, from the cold, forbidding character of the country. Some fair-sized trees grow on the islands. The lumber from them is knotty. On the mainland trees are small. Hay can be cut at Fort Simpson and Good Hope, the property of the Hudson's Bay Company. There are a few cattle at this post. The fisheries at Great Slave lake are valuable. The fish most abundant are the whitefish. The lake trout grow to a large size, often to a weight of 50 pounds. The pike and other fish, including the inconnu, are plentiful. At the fisheries at Big island, Beaver river, Fort Resolution and Fort Rae, as far as I could learn, between 90,000 and 100,000 are killed annually. All the

lakes teem with fish, which is the staple food of the Indians and half-breeds. Fort Rae is in the 'Deer country,' and is regarded as more of a meat post than a fur post, although much of the latter is traded here. The navigation of the Mackenzie is good for a boat not drawing more than 5½ feet during a fair stage of water, but in the autumn months considerable difficulty is experienced in places. The Sans Sault rapids is the worst obstruction to navigation from the lake to the Arctic ocean; it consists of a ledge of rock across part of the river. The east channel is full of rocks. At high water there is not much difficulty for a steamer of good power to get over, as the fall on the western side is almost covered or drowned.

The current from Good Hope to Wrigley is very strong for the whole distance between these points. At Providence there is also some very strong water, with a crooked channel. On the Peace river, the only obstruction to navigation from Fort Chipewyan to Fort St. John, a distance of about 800 miles, is the 'Chutes.' The barrier here consists of a lime ledge or dam across the river, with rapids for about 1½ miles above. When a railway reaches Peace river this is the true entrance to the far north country; the drop in the 'Chutes' at low water is about 8 to 10 feet. From Chipewyan to Peace Point, about 100 miles, the country is low and swampy. At Peace Point the banks are higher, with much limestone and gypsum. For some miles on the north side the country is fairly open, and is said to be so as far as Smith's landing, a distance of between 50 and 60 miles and a good grazing district, but the soil is light. I heard that the Roman Catholic mission at Chipewyan intended taking part of it up for stock. At Little Red river, 7 miles below Chutes, there is also a little open, or partially so, country for about a mile on the south bank, and running back two or three miles, when it becomes swampy and is full of muskeg. Vermilion, 50 miles above Chutes, has quite a large area of open rock lands, 5 or 6 miles front, on the south bank of the river, going back 20 or 25 miles. At Carcajou Point there is also some open land. At Peace river crossing and Smoky river, 8 miles above, there is also some considerable portion open. At Vermilion the Hudson's Bay Company have a flour and saw mill. I was informed that about 10,000 bushels of wheat would be raised along the Peace river this season, and that the Hudson's Bay Company hoped to be able to supply the northern posts with flour grown in this neighbourhood from the mill before long. The company have about 50 acres of wheat, which was looking well when I passed. The valley of the river appeared to me to be very narrow. At Peace river crossing you have a hill to mount some 750 feet above the valley. I was told that on the plateau summer frosts were frequent.

WOOD BUFFALO.

From all that I could learn the wood buffalo are not increasing. The hunters and trappers frequently come across their tracks, but have not been able to find any two-year-old's or calves. They account for this by the depredations of the timber wolf. These animals are increasing, and commit great ravages on the young of the buffalo and deer, and in the Upper Peace country among the horses. It was suggested that a bounty should be offered by the government for their destruction. This might have the desired effect, but I have doubts, as they are always killed when seen, as well as trapped for their pelts.

BEAVER.

The consensus of opinion among the whites in the north is that the beaver should be protected; the majority of the Indian bands are of the same mind. There is one band of the Beaver Indians in the Upper Peace country who object. I think they should be protected for five years. It might at first, and until generally known, be difficult to enforce, but in the end would be observed. I beg to refer you to my report of February

25, 1903, and to one of Alex. Mercredi of the same date. This man lives at Fort Chipewyan.

FUR.

The catch of fur during the past season has been very large. The fur-bearing animals are increasing. This is accounted for by many, by reason of the rabbits being so plentiful. One trader on the Mackenzie had 2,500 martens worth $6 each. From what I could learn, there appears to be a scarcity of hunters, owing to the Indian population decreasing.

WHALING FLEET.

The whaling fleet have practically abandoned Herschell island. Last winter there were only two small schooners there. For three winters there were none. The rendezvous for those who winter in the Arctic is now Baillie island, north-west from Cape Bathurst, 300 miles east of Herschell, where there is a large settlement of natives. The policy is now to winter in the Arctic. I was told I was six years too late. It was difficult to obtain much information, owing to there being no natives at Herschell, and the missionary not having been in this season up to the time of my leaving. Sergeant Fitzgerald will no doubt be able to give full and definite information, which we should have by the winter packet. Their buildings have been handed over to the missionary at Herschell.

TRADING.

The trade done in the past was no doubt of considerable extent, and the goods were chiefly provisions and firearms. Liquor was to a certain extent not a straight trade, but in the way of a bonus to chiefs and influential men on the coast, as an inducement to bring in their ivory and fur. The missionaries at Herchell island, from what I could learn, had for many years obtained their supplies and provisions through the whalers coming up from San Francisco, even to their coal for fuel. Flour was sold for $3 per sack of 50 pounds, and the latest pattern of Winchester rifles for $15. The price of flour per 100 pounds bought from the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort McPherson is $22. The whalers had trading stations, or made trips with goods, as far as the Coppermine river. The liquor disposed of was the cause of many murders among the Esquimaux, not a season passing without two or three during their drunken bouts. The loss to the revenue was no doubt considerable, taken all in all. The only way in which the revenue can be protected in these parts is by an armed revenue cutter, with a strong crew, which would have to winter in the Arctic, sending out sled parties to different points along the coast. From a revenue point of view it would not be a gain but from a national point of view it would, as we should protect all parts of our national domain from poachers and smugglers.

INHABITANTS OF DISTRICT.

The Esquimaux are the only inhabitants of the district. The principal settlements are Herschell Island, Richards Island and Baillie Island. Fishing and hunting are their only occupations. The whalers employ them during the whaling season. Occasionally a few get up the Mackenzie for a season, but as a rule not above McPherson, where they make an annual visit to dispose of any little articles, or fur, they may have to trade.

The numbers are decreasing very fast. Last spring at McPherson out of a band of 80, whose settlement was at Herschell Island, some 70 died of measles, thus practically

cleaning out the entire band. They did much the same as our Indians when afflicted with the same disease, they laid down in the snow banks and on the ice to get cool, while the fever was raging; many, in fact most of them, died on the sand bar in front of the post, some on their way home, and others on arriving at the settlement. At Richards Island they numbered about 300, but many also died there. I could not get any estimate of the number at Baillie Island.

POLICE POSTS.

At present the posts in the far north are Fort Chipewyan and McPherson. In my opinion a year will finish the need and usefulness of the McPherson one. The whalers are gone as well as the natives at Herschell. The best way in which the district can be policed is by a revenue cutter service; should that be done, detachments of the crew might be on shore at a time for the purpose of communication during the summer with Dawson, the patrols to meet at some point to be fixed on. Sergt. Fitzgerald has instructions to ascertain the best and most easy route for such connection (through Canadian territory). The nearest settlement outside of the Arctic Red river, 30 miles from Fort McPherson, is Good Hope, 284 miles distant. In winter this has to be done on foot, dogs being of no use, on account of the depth and nature of the snow which does not pack. In summer by canoe, which would take from 15 to 20 days, according to the stage of water. In high water there is no tracking ground, and paddling is next to impossible. It would take most of the summer to get from McPherson to Simpson and return. I would recommend that next summer the detachment at McPherson be withdrawn, if the present conditions existing in that portion of the territory continue, the detachment now there be divided and placed as follows: 1 N.C.O. and 2 constables at Fort Simpson, and 2 constables at Fort Resolution. That 1 constable additional be sent to Fort Chipewyan with an officer, who should be appointed a commissioner of police, thus having powers of two justices of the peace. A patrol might go down as far as McPherson by canoe and return by steamer, reaching Simpson about July 24. Fort Simpson is the headquarters of the Mackenzie district and the supply point for the Liard river, which joins the Mackenzie there.

Fort Resolution, on Great Slave lake, is also a centre, three large trading companies having their stores there. Treaty is paid, and many Indians assemble there for payment and supplies. Fort Chipewyan is the chief and most important point in the Lake Athabaska district; the Athabaska river entering the lake 12 miles distant, and the Peace river 26 miles from the post. Should these recommendations be approved, I have arranged with the company to provide quarters at Simpson and Resolution. At Chipewyan, quarters for an officer should be built, also men's quarters, as the old ones are comfortless. I have further arranged with the Hudson's Bay Company's officer in charge of the Mackenzie district to take over all stores and provisions not used or required at the cost price to the government, laid down at McPherson. It may have been premature to do so, but the distance is so great, and mail communication so infrequent, that I thought it well to be prepared for any possible change. If these views are entertained, it will be necessary to notify the headquarters of the Mackenzie river district by the mail that leaves Edmonton January 1, 1904.

TRANSPORTATION ACROSS COUNTRY TO DAWSON.

In winter this is done by the Indians, under favourable conditions in 16 days. The crossing from Fort McPherson to the Yukon, down the Porcupine river to old Fort Yukon, in about 8 days. A canoe can be portaged across the divide without much difficulty or expense. I was informed that it was a hard trip going down. Coming back would be a different matter, as it would be up stream. As to the land route through our territory, I have not sufficient data to make a report.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

The want of courts having competent jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases is much felt. Many cases, especially civil, are let go owing to the great expense of bringing them before the courts outside. The serious criminal cases are brought out by the police, but at an enormous cost, whilst some of the cases might be disposed of in a summary manner. It is not the amount of punishment that deters so much, as the certainty and swiftness. I think that the ends of justice in many cases might be served by the parties being dealt with in a summary manner.

In my judgment two stipendiary magistrates with full powers in civil cases should be appointed, one for the Lesser Slave Lake and the Peace river country above the 'Chutes,' the other for the Chipewyan and Mackenzie river district. Small jails or strong police lock-ups should be built at Lesser Slave lake and Chipewyan, with either civilians as jailers at each place or the police of the detachments doubled.

The cost would be the salaries of the stipendiaries, their travelling, and the building of good lock-ups.

TRANSPORTATION.

Small steamers of good power should be supplied at Fort Chipewyan and Resolution or Simpson. That at Chipewyan would have Lake Athabaska, the Athabaska river as far as McMurray, the Peace river as far as the 'Chutes,' and down to Smith's Landing. The one for Resolution, or Simpson, would have the Slave river from Fort Smith to Resolution, all of Great Slave lake and the Mackenzie river, Hay river and some distance on the Liard river. Bear river, running from Great Bear lake, entering the Mackenzie at Norman, is said to be navigable to the lake. These boats are necessities for the work there; the traders have them; also the missionaries, both Roman Catholic and Protestant.

They could be also used for other government work, but should at all times be under the control of the police, and only available for other departments when not required by them.

WEATHER.

With the exception of four days, which were wet, the weather was fine throughout the trip, though cold, especially on the Mackenzie. There was also an entire absence of animal life on the great lakes and rivers. This was said to be caused by the cool weather, and no flies to speak of; otherwise the moose and bear would be more on the shores and in the water.

STORES.

The stores arrived at McPherson in good shape with the exception of the stoves, 1 barrel of biscuits and 3 pulley blocks. By this time, October 13, they have arrived, no doubt going down from Good Hope by scows with goods for the company.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE,
Supt., Comdg. 'G' Division and Edmonton District.

The Commissioner,
N.W.M. Police, Regina.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Distance from Athabaska Landing to—

	Miles.
Pelican Rapids	120
Grand Rapids	165
Fort McMurray	252
Fort Chipewyan	437
Vermilion, Chutes	710
Smith's Landing	539
Fort Smith	555
Fort Resolution	749
Hay River	815
Fort Rae	839
Fort Providence	917
Fort Simpson	1,078
Fort Wrigley	1,214
Fort Norman	1,398
Fort Good Hope	1,572
Peel's River (Fort McPherson)	1,854

Distance from Athabaska Landing to—

Lesser Slave Lake	210

REPORT OF SERGEANT F. J. FITZGERALD, HERSCHELL ISLAND DETACHMENT.

North-west Mounted Police.
Herschell Island Detachment, August 21, 1903.

To the Officer Commanding
'G' Division, North-west Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the following report in *re* placing a detachment at Herschell Island.

I left Fort McPherson on July 29, accompanied by Constable Sutherland and Interpreter Thompson, and arrived at Herschell Island on August 7, at 4 p.m. We got passage in the Mission whale boat, taking the police canoe along in case of no other way of returning. From Fort McPherson to the north of the Peel river, a distance of 35 miles, and down the west branch of the Mackenzie river, a distance of about 159 miles, there is a good depth of water, not less than six feet, at the mouth it is very shallow, getting as low as two feet, and the interpreter tells me that it is never any deeper there in this channel. It is reported that in the east branch of the Mackenzie there is from 6 to 9 feet of water at the mouth, but this is from one of the captains of the whalers, and as none of the Indians travel that branch I cannot get any information in *re* it this fall.

From the Mackenzie to Herschell Island, a distance of 80 miles, there is generally a strong wind blowing along this coast all the time, and the water is nearly always very rough.

Herschell Island is about 12 miles long and from two to four miles wide. It is very barren, no trees or scrub on it, all fuel has to be brought from the mainland during the winter by dogs, and during the summer by the Mission steamboat. There are six large buildings on the island, four owned by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company. One of these is loaned to the Mission and used as a dwelling house, the other three are storehouses of the company. The other two are storehouses owned by the Mission and Capt. McKenna, whaler; besides these there are 15 huts made of any old boards or packing cases ,and very heavily covered with sods; they are very warm. These are owned by the P.S.W. Co., and are used in the winter by the officers of the whalers, who nearly all keep a native woman in the winter.

WHALERS.

Two whalers wintered on the island, and the ss. *Narwhal*, P. S. W. Company crew, 7 officers and 39 men. The schooner *Olga*, Capt. McKenna, owner, three officers, one man, and the rest native labour. The ss. *Alexander, Thrasher, Bowhead, Belvedere, Baylies* and *Beluga* (attached list), arrived between August 16 and 19, the *Thrasher* and *Beluga* unloaded supplies for the *Narwhal*, the *Bowhead* supplies for herself, as she intends to winter. The whalers did but very little trading here, as the natives have nothing to trade this year. In *re* the Customs I could not collect anything, as I have not yet received the tariff, which I suppose will come with the next load of supplies this fall. The only goods traded by the whalers was for work done by the natives. I warned all captains *re* customs and liquor.

LIQUOR.

I was told that every year as soon as the whalers arrived the natives were roaring drunk on the beach. This year the only one that could get any liquor was a native woman who got a bottle on the 18th, but as it takes only a couple of drinks to set them full, I confined her, searched her house, found the bottle and broke it, and one native man whom I arrested and sentenced to two days' imprisonment, but gave him to understand that if I had not to go to Peel river he would get 30 days. I had to sentence him, if I did not it would have no effect on them. As I cannot do anything at Peel river if I stay there, I have made arrangements with Mr. Whittaker for the transportation of myself and two men with supplies for the winter. I got five tons of coal at $20 a ton from the ss. *W. Baylies* and have two sod huts and a storehouse. I have only these four sheets of paper and no more on the island. The only way to take any active measures in *re* customs and liquor is to have a revenue cutter and all supplies sent forward by steamer from Vancouver. We can make a shift with these huts for two years, but if buildings have to be put up material will have to come by steamer. A full report will be made out at Peel river.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. FITZGERALD, Sergt.,
In charge of McPherson Detachment.

Steamer *Alexander*.—H. Liebes & Co.; tonnage, 159; Captain, J. A. Hilton; 1st mate, W. S. Varnam; 2nd mate, G. Smith; 3rd mate, J. Mahan; 4th mate, W. Allen; boat header, T. Mulligan. This steamer only stayed here half an hour, and I only saw the captain, who seemed a man to be trusted.

Steamer *Bowhead.*—John A. Cook; tonnage, 290; Captain, J. A. Cook; 1st mate, F. Long; 2nd mate, S. Josselyn; 3rd mate, J. Hansen; 4th mate, J. Lee; boat header, E. Hawyard. The captain has his wife with him, and intends to winter, so judge that he would not care to have his crew give the natives much liquor.

Steamer *Belvedere.*—W. Lewis; tonnage, 339; Captain, G. F. Tilton; 1st mate, J. Baptist; 2nd mate, J. Rodeick; 3rd mate, S. Chmager; boat header, — Gifford. D. F. Devell was captain when this ship left port, but died on the voyage; the present captain is a rough-and-ready man, but seems careful in *re* the law.

Steamer *Thrasher.*—P. S. Whaling Co.; tonnage, 343; Captain, R. J. Cumiskey, 1st mate, J. O. Gurney; 2nd mate, W. Seymore; 3rd mate, J. Silva; 4tn mate, L. Cobb; 5th mate, A. Lopex; crew about 40 men. As far as I could judge, officers reliable men. Captain says he will do all he can to stop all trading in liquor.

Steamer *Beluga.*—P. S. Whaling Co.; tonnage, 409; Captain, H. Bodfish; 1st mate, G. Leigh; 2nd mate, W. Walston; 3rd mate, F. Wolki; 4th mate, G. Baker; boat header, E. C. Murray. Should judge that officers could be trusted.

Steamer *Narwhal.*—P. S. Whaling Co.; tonnage, 389; Captain, G. B. Leavitt; 1st mate, A. Huntley; 2nd mate, B. Dias; 3rd mate, E. Bartels; 4th mate, J. Santos; 5th mate, T. Fisher. I have not yet seen this steamer, but Captain Leavitt has the name of being the best captain of the fleet, and I should judge would be a great help in carrying out the law.

Steamer *Wm. Baylies.*—W. Lewis; tonnage, 391; Captain, S. F. Cottle; 1st mate, J. Belain; 2nd mate, A. Ripley; 3rd mate, C. Boyle; 4th mate, F. Edwards; boat header, S. Smith. I have every reason to suspect that what little liquor came ashore was from this ship.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, November 30, 1903.

The Commissioner,
N.W. Mounted Police,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report of 'E' Division for the year ending November 30, 1903.

The large district, some 24,000 square miles, over which my division exercises supervision, has continued its remarkable growth of population, and the calls upon my reduced command have correspondingly increased. The difficulty of giving adequate police protection, in all parts of my district into which settlers have gone, I mentioned in my last year's report; all I can say now is that it is impossible to do so with the few men that can be spared me. Though satisfied the best has been done under the circumstances, it is unsatisfactory to feel that more could have been accomplished had the means been available. The rapid transition from a sparsely settled country to a thickly populated one is almost unprecedented in the history of the world. No government could be prepared, in so short a time as has been given, to supply the laws and requirements, local and otherwise, to meet such a vast invasion, the magnitude of which we, who are on the spot, find it hard to realize. The period, therefore, is probably the most critical in the history of the North-west Territories, and as far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned, never, within the past ten years, have the North-west Mounted Police been more required than they are to-day. Having my headquarters at Calgary, the most thriving city between Winnipeg and Vancouver, and through which a constant stream of homeseekers is continually passing, I write of the condition of affairs as I see them. The increase of crime, the certainty that the great influx of population brings with it its proportion of the criminal element, and the fact that many of these people come from countries where the laws are 'more honoured in the breach than the observance,' all emphasizes the necessity of extended police vigilance and more men to cope with the demands. The work we are doing, in starting these people in the right direction and of not allowing criminals to obtain a footing, will be of incalculable benefit hereafter. The nature of the duties we perform naturally does not come much before the general public, as it is what we prevent, rather than what we do, that is our principal aim.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Prosperity is visible everywhere throughout the district, and the city of Calgary has, during the last twelve months, shown more substantial signs of becoming a large business centre in the near future than it has at any other stage of its existence. The erection of large warehouses for wholesale businesses shows a faith in the city on the part of business men in the east which has not hitherto been evinced, this, together with the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are helping the people out in every way in their power, augurs well. There are no boom features about the steady progress of Calgary, and no reason to think that it will ever suffer from a period of serious depression. Red Deer and Olds, to the north of Calgary, and Okotoks and High River, to the south, have become very thriving towns. Land anywhere near the

railway is becoming very difficult to obtain except at high prices, one has to go some 15 or 20 miles on each side of the railway now to get land at $4 and $5 an acre.

The same class of settlers have been coming as last year, the majority, who are from the western states of the Union, bring with them means to start properly and are accustomed to conditions much more unfavourable than they are likely to experience here. We have had another wet season, and those that have settled in portions of the country which we have thought all along to be unsuitable for farming operations, have not as yet known the effects of a dry year. Crops have been good as a rule; the wet weather, however, towards the end of the summer prevented grain ripening in many instances before the frost came. The stock industry is the mainstay of the country, and as will be seen in my remarks on work done for the Department of Agriculture, a great number of cattle have been shipped to England and elsewhere. Prices for export beef have been low and many individuals have exported themselves this year instead of through the regular buyers, with what success I have not heard. The horse business, for which this country is eminently suited, has made great progress in regard to the breeding of heavy draught horses, but the production of the lighter stamp, such as driving and saddle horses, is not receiving the attention it should, and some sort of government aid might be given with advantage to stimulate the raising of a good class of animals of this description. Had an army remount station been established here I believe it would be profitable both to the War Office and the country.

A lot of work has been done on the roads and bridges throughout the country, and fewer complaints on this score have been received this year than last, yet there is much more to be done, as new roads and bridges are required in every direction where new settlements have sprung up. Some action should be taken to have main roads, independent of the road allowances. The facilities for making these main roads were much greater a few years ago than now, as the land is all taken up and the expropriation of the right of way will entail considerable expense, but it is feasible nevertheless, and cheaper at present than it will be if delayed. A source of danger to new-comers in the country, and also old-timers, are the fords. The rivers rise and fall so quickly that often a ford one has crossed in the morning is swimming in the afternoon, and any one not knowing the treacherous nature of the rivers is likely to get into difficulties. A good suggestion has been made that the government erect in the river at both ends of all well used fords, stakes or pillars. These to be marked to show when the river is dangerous to cross, and to point out the correct place to enter and leave the river.

CRIME.

The crime recorded in my district during the past year is in excess of that of the previous year in about the same proportion as the population has increased. This increase will continue until the people shake down in their places and things become normal.

The classified list of crimes shows the number of cases entered as 479, convictions 373, and dismissals 100. The corresponding figures for 1902 were cases entered 328, convictions 254, and dismissals 74.

We have had a good deal to do watching and looking out for well-known criminals from the other side; it is remarkable and significant how much more of this work has occurred this year. Numerous stock inspectors, sheriffs and detectives have come over from the States during the past twelve months in search of criminals whom they believed to be operating in this country. They have also given us reliable information as to suspected parties who have left the United States for their own good and their country's benefit. In addition to those we know of, there are without doubt many waiting an opportunity which will probably bring them to our notice. In spite of the certain presence of these undesirables, the number of serious crimes is not in excess of previous years. A few of the most important will bear brief mention:—

Carl Shultz, cattle stealing.—This was a case that was not reported on last year, as the prisoner was still out on $2,000 bail to stand his trial. He never turned up, and I understand from the crown prosecutor the bail has been estreated. The case was remarkable, as the accused, a German who had lived in the Argentine Republic and the States, came to Calgary about five years ago and made himself very prominent in the newspapers and elsewhere by his desire to air his knowledge of raising and feeding stock, &c., also by a plausible endeavour to get the citizens of Calgary to interest themselves financially in a packing establishment, similar to Armour's; public meetings were held and great enthusiasm prevailed for a while, but nothing came of it. He then started what purported to be an up-to-date ranch, some capitalists helped and the place was located near Calgary. Two or three sections were fenced and the cattle kept inside. The round-up never rode through, as they considered Schultz above suspicion. Distrust was, however, aroused by the fact that Schultz wrote to the papers that he never lost cattle in the bad storms in the winter, like others, he always had the right number; yet the ranchers about saw his cattle dead. In August, 1902, two well-branded steers were found in Schultz's place with his brand on as well; search by the police revealed others in the same condition. Information was laid and the accused arrested. A great many people were outraged at the indignity that had been imposed on the accused, and would not believe he was guilty. Difficulty was also experienced in getting the owners of the stolen cattle to lay the information, as they were made to believe they would be liable to an action of $10,000 damages. However, the preliminary hearings were held, and the prisoner committed to stand his trial on three charges, and allowed out on bail amounting in all to $2,000. Before his trial took place he left with his wife, and is now supposed to be in the Argentine Republic. Corporal McIlmoyle, who has since left the Force, did some excellent work on this case.

Ernest Cashel, murder and horse-stealing.—This young man of about twenty-two years of age came to the country from Buffalo, Wyoming, U.S.A., and has had a remarkable career. He was arrested for forgery and escaped from the chief of the Calgary City Police on October 14, 1902. We were then notified and commenced the pursuit. On October 22, he stole a bay pony near Lacombe in his efforts to escape. After this, no word of him was received until November 19, when one D. A. Thomas, of Pleasant Valley, north of Red Deer river, reported the mysterious disappearance of his brother-in-law, J. R. Belt, from his ranch, 38 miles east of Lacombe. Constable McLeod, of 'G' Division, investigated, and found that when Belt was last seen, about November 1, a young man calling himself Bert Elseworth was staying with him. The description of Elseworth proved him to be Cashel. Belt's horse, saddle, with name J. R. Belt on, shotgun, clothes, money, including a $50 gold certificate, were missing. As there were grave suspicions of Belt having been murdered by Cashel, I put Constable Pennycuick on the case. A lookout was kept in every direction to prevent the fugitive going south, and every detachment warned. We received word of different parties being seen who might be Cashel, and in one instance, on December 17, a man answering the description of the accused rode into Shepard on a played-out horse, flagged the train and got on board with his saddle. He took a ticket to Calgary, but changed his mind and went on to Vancouver, where he gave two different names. Constable Pennycuick followed the man to Princeville, Oregon, and there discovered he was a cowboy who had skipped the country owing to some entanglement with a woman. On January 17, 1903, Mr. Glen Healy, of Jumping Pond, lent a horse to a man answering Cashel's description and giving the name of Elseworth; the horse was not returned. We next heard of the man near Morley, then at Kananaskis, where he stole a diamond ring, and abandoned his horse. The search became now confined to the railway, trainmen and others were warned, and constables sent along the line. In spite of this, Cashel managed one evening to steal the clothes of the trainmen from a caboose at Canmore. Finally, on January 24, Cashel was arrested by Constable Blyth, at Anthracite. On him was found a pair of brown corduroy trousers similar to those in

the posession of J. R. Belt, and the diamond ring stolen at Kananaskis. We now found that Cashel had been living with the half-breeds near Calgary for some time, and that he had arrived there early in November, shortly after he was seen at Belt's. Constable Pennycuick visited the breeds and got clothing and other articles Cashel had left there, amongst them was the balance of the corduroy suit owned by J. R. Belt. He also got evidence of a $50 bill the prisoner had. As the body of Belt could not be produced or accounted for, the prisoner was charged simply with stealing a horse from Glen Healy and a diamond ring from the section foreman at Kananaskis. Meantime Constable Pennycuick and others commenced to trace the movements of the accused from the time he had left Belt's to the date of his arrival at the half-breed camp.

On May 14, 1903, Ernest Cashel was sentenced by the Chief Justice to three years' imprisonment in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

When the ice went out of the river in the spring, careful search was made for Belt's body in the Red Deer river, and Constables Rogers and Pennycuick searched the stream in a canoe for several hundred miles, but without success. I offered a reward of $50 as well. Constable Pennycuick traced Cashel from Belt's place with Belt's clothes, horse, saddle and $50 gold certificate to a point near Calgary. The chain of evidence connecting Cashel with the disappearance of Belt was complete with the exception of sure information as to where Belt was. On July 20, John Watson, a farmer living some 25 or 30 miles down the Red Deer river from Belt's place, discovered, while hunting for cattle, the body of a man floating in the river, he secured it and told the police. The coroner was notified and an inquest held. The body, although much decomposed, was fully identified as that of J. R. Belt, mainly by a deformed toe on the left foot, and an iron clamp which the deceased wore on the heel of his left boot. A bullet hole was found in the left breast, and at the end of the hole near the shoulder blade a '44 bullet of the same calibre as the revolver and rifle carried by Cashel.

An information was now laid against Ernest Cashel for murder. The Crown Prosecutor obtained from the Chief Justice writs of habeas corpus to remove the prisoner from Stony Mountain penitentiary to the guard-room at Calgary, and the date of the preliminary inquiry was set down for September 17, before myself. On September 16, Constables Seller and Hazell brought the prisoner to Calgary. The preliminary occupied from September 17 to 22, morning, afternoon and evening sessions being held, and the prisoner was committed to stand his trial before the Chief Justice on October 19. The trial lasted till Tuesday the 27th, when the jury brought in a verdict of 'guilty' and the prisoner was immediately sentenced to be hung on December 15, at Calgary. Thirty-eight witnesses were called for the prosecution, and none for the defence. Cashel was most ably defended both at the preliminary and the trial by his counsel, Mr. Nolan. Constable Pennycuick, who was mainly responsible for the gathering of the evidence, did excellent work in this case, and you have promoted him to the rank of corporal.

James Fisher, cattle stealing.—In my annual report for the year 1901, I mentioned Staff-Sergeant Dee laying information against James Lineham, James Fisher and Alex. McDougall, of Okotoks, for stealing on June 2, 1901, thirty-one head of two-year-old cattle from Messrs. Gould and Hubbard, new arrivals in the country, Staff-Sergeant Dee did some clever work on this case, but by the time he had traced up the cattle and connected the guilty parties with the crime, they had fled the country. You offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of these three men, and descriptions were sent out. Early in January this year I got some trace of two of the men wanted, and the evidence of the case was submitted to the Department of Justice to see whether they would authorize extradition proceedings. On February 25, I communicated with Sheriff C. Wallace Taylor, of Choteau, Montana, and he made certain inquiries which led to my sending Staff-Sergeant Dee to Great Falls, Montana, where he found James Fisher and had him arrested on March 20. Fisher waived extradition. He was committed for trial on March 31, and on May 14, Chief Justice Sifton sentenced him to

five years in Stony Mountain penitentiary. So far we have been unable to get any reliable information as to the whereabouts of the other offenders. I had been able to render Sheriff Taylor, of Choteau, Montana, some assistance and he has always, as in this case, been most happy to reciprocate.

In the classified summary of offences you will notice a large number entered under the interdiction clauses of the Liquor License Ordinance. This was due to my finding it necessary to put a stop in some way to the heavy drinking indulged in by the wandering half-breeds, who hang about the towns, and who not only live dissolute lives, and misspend in drink every cent they can get possession of, but are also the main source through which the Indian obtains intoxicants. Accordingly, I had twenty-one of these people summoned and interdicted them for two years. They are thus placed in a similar position to the Indians as regards liquor. The effect has been beneficial to themselves as well as the Indians. The number of offences of Indians being drunk and for supplying liquor to them is practically the same as last year, but in the natural course of events, were it not for the interdiction of the half-breeds there would have been more, as the Indians are not improving in their desire for intoxicants and the means of getting it are greater. I would recommend that the wandering breeds throughout the country be interdicted, they all palpably come under section 120 of the Liquor License Ordinance, which reads: any person who 'by excessive drinking of liquor misspends, wastes or lessens his estate, or greatly injures his health, or endangers and interrupts the peace and happiness of his family' can be interdicted for two years.

The convictions for cattle and horse-stealing are six, one more than last year. Although this number is small, I can only repeat my remarks in my report of 1902, viz.: 'I believe these crimes to be the most prevalent and they are the most difficult to detect. The way the cattle and horse business is carried on in a stock country such as this, lends itself to this class of crime. So many have been tempted, that it is very hard to get reliable information. Another cause of the holding back of information is the fear of retaliation on the part of the person informed against.'

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions made, in the Calgary district during the year ended November 30, 1903:—

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	1	1			Sentenced to be hanged 15-12-03.
Threatening to shoot	2	2			
Assault	38	28	10		
Rape	1		1		
Intimidation	1	1			
Defamatory libel	2		2		
Offences against property—					
Theft	34	17	16	1	5 Indian boys dismissed with a caution.
Highway robbery	2	1	1		
Horse stealing	9	4	5		
Burglary, house breaking, &c	4	1	2	1	
Wounding cattle and horses	1	1			
Cattle stealing	5	2	2	1	
Forgery	3	3			
Fraud	1		1		
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	2			2	1 let out on bail failed to appear; bench warrant issued.
Obtaining money by false pretenses	2		2		
Damaging property	4	3	1		
Cruelty to animals	4	3	1		

CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial	Remarks.
Offences against public order—					
Unlawfully carrying pistol, &c	5	5			
Pointing firearms	1		1		
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	20	19	1		
Drunk and disorderly, &c.	81	73	8		
Nuisance	1		1		
Inmate of house of ill-fame	23	23			
Keeper "	7	7			
Frequenter "	9	9			
Using insulting language	1	1			
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	19	16	3		
Indian drunks	48	43	5		
Desertion from Indian school	20	20			Taken back to school.
Liquor in possession	1	1			
Prostitution	1		1		
Offences against Railway Act—					
Obstruction on railroad	1		1		
Stealing rides	5	3	2		
Misleading justice—					
Perjury	2		2		
Corruption and disobedience—					
Attempting to break jail	1	1			
Obstructing peace officer	1		1		
Offences against Dominion Lands Act—					
Survey post in possession	1	1			
Offences against N.W.T. Ordinances—					
Master and servants	24	16	8		
Quarantine	1	1			
Game ordinance	3	2	1		
Hide "	1	1			
Prairie fires	9	5	3	1	Cochrane fire in progress.
Liquor ordinance (miscellaneous)	4	2	2		
Interdicted from use of liquor	22	22			
Supplying liquor to interdicted person	3	2	1		
Drunk whilst interdicted	13	13			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	4	3	1		
Insanity	10	7	3		1 discharged sane, 9-5-'03.
Miscellaneous	4	3	1		
Health ordinance	3	2	1		
School "	3		3		
Brand "	4	4			
Illegally practising medicine	2	1	1		
" vet. surgeon	1		1		
Livery stables ordinance	1		1		
Operating engine without certificate	2		2		
Dog chasing cattle	1		1		
Total.	479	373	100	6	

GUARD-ROOM.

All prisoners with sentences of under one year are placed in our guard-room from throughout the district, also all prisoners awaiting trial. The consequence has been that we were continually crowded, and it was found necessary during the year to build

an addition to the guard-room, by which eight cells were added. Besides prisoners, a large number of lunatics passed through our hands, as will be seen by the subjoined report of the Provost, Reg. No. 3440, Constable W. W. Piper. This constable, I might add, has performed his arduous duties in a satisfactory manner. He has kept good discipline as well as looked after the books and prepared the numerous returns.

Last year the total number of prisoners confined was 228, this year it is 290. On reference to the last year's annual report, I find the number of prisoners confined in the Calgary guard-room far in excess of those of other divisions:—

Number of prisoners in cells December 1, 1903	20
Admitted during year ending November 30, 1903	270
Discharged during year ending November 30, 1903	269
In guard-room, serving sentence, November 30, 1903, 17; awaiting trial, November 30, 1903, 3; awaiting execution, 1	21

The following is the provost's report:—

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
'E' DIVISION, CALGARY, December 1, 1903.

The Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police,
'E' Division, Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'E' Division Guard Room for the year ending November 30, 1903.

Twenty-five prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 265 were admitted, making a total of 290 prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows:—

Males.

Whites	152
Indians	65
Negroes	5
Half-breeds	41
Total	263

Females.

Whites	8
Indians	10
Half-breeds	9
Total	27

Daily average number of prisoners, 17.

The maximum number of prisoners were admitted during May (33) and the minimum during January (13). The average admitted per month was 22.

Of the male prisoners, one, Ernest Cashel, was condemned to death, ten were transferred to the Manitoba penitentiary (five from this district, with an average sentence of three years, five months), five to Regina jail (three from this district, with an average sentence of one year, four months), eleven were wanted at other places in the Territories, &c., twenty-three were Indian boys who had deserted from school and sent back, three were confined for an average period of 3·3 days, suffering from delirium tremens, and fourteen were lunatics; six of these were sent to the Manitoba asylum, two were handed over to friends and six were discharged as sane.

Of the females, one was transferred to Regina jail, one was an Indian girl who had been taken away from the Blackfoot reserve and sent back, and seven were lunatics; six of these were sent to the Manitoba asylum and one discharged as sane.

Eighteen male prisoners were awaiting trial during the year, for an average period of seventy-six days.

The health of the prisoners has been good, only one being sent to hospital, a female named Mrs. Kelloch, who was sick when admitted to the guard-room.

Only a few punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

The buildings are in good repair. A new fence has been built around the yard and accommodation of the guard-room has been increased by the addition of eight cells, making twenty-two cells in all. The side of one of the cells adjoining the front part of the guard-room, has been taken out and an iron cage substituted. It will be useful for lunatics or any prisoners who require careful watching, such as the present occupant, Ernest Cashel, who is sentenced to be hanged on December 15, 1903. A ventilator has been placed in the roof of the corridor, with the result that the air is much purer at night than was the case previous.

The guard-room has been connected with No. 1 barrack room, by means of an electric alarm.

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence.

The twenty-five prisoners confined at the beginning of the year, consisted of nineteen sentenced to terms of imprisonment, one lunatic, three deserters from Dunbow Industrial School, and three awaiting trial. The number of prisoners who have served, or are now serving terms of imprisonment and sentenced this year, was 130, classified as follows:—

Crime	Sentences.	Average terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Males—			
Drunk and disorderly	37		20·5
Vagrancy	17		25·05
Theft	15	1	18
Drunk whilst interdicted	10		28·5
Assault	8	1	9
Horse stealing	3	8	
Carrying concealed weapons	2		18·5
Unnatural offence	1	6	
House breaking and theft	1	1	
Malicious destruction of property	1		14
Neglecting to maintain family	1		14
Stealing ride on C. P. R.	1		7
Females—			
Drunk and disorderly	2		15
Drunk whilst interdicted	5		24
Vagrancy	4		22
Assault	1		15
Indian Act.			
Males—			
Drunk	6		25
Drunk on reserve	6	1	9·6
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	3	12
Refusing to state where liquor got	2		14
Taking liquor on to reserve	1	2	
Female—			
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	3	

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. PIPER,
Provost.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires this autumn have been prevalent, and there is nothing that I can see to prevent them unless more drastic measures are adopted than at present in regard to fire-guarding. The railways are the origin of the large majority of fires, and although the ordinance provides that the engineer of the locomotive is liable if the engine is not furnished with proper appliances for arresting sparks, and the fire-guard is not burnt, yet it is difficult to get the necessary evidence that a spark from a certain engine caused the trouble. A case of this kind has been before me from time to time for some weeks and will be decided shortly. In all cases against engineers it will generally turn out that the engine itself fulfils all the requirements, and that the engineer is only liable on account of the fire-guarding of the line not being carried out. The ordinance makes him liable for something over which he, personally, has absolutely no control.

Luckily the damage done this year has not been great, a few stacks and a stable in one instance are all that has been reported, but the immediate loss is nothing compared to what may result if the winter is hard and the cattle drift into the large areas upon which every blade of grass has been burnt. Shortly before the first snowfall great fears were felt in the event of a fire starting between the Bow and Little Bow. The grass in this region was particularly long and dry, and two years ago a prairie fire there burnt many cattle and horses. Had a similar fire started this season, human beings, as well as horses and cattle would likely have been destroyed. As an extra precaution I sent a special patrol into this part of the country and warned every one. I am glad to say no fire took place. North of the railway and east of Gleichen, I understand the whole country is burnt to the Red Deer river. This is a serious matter for the ranchers in that district.

Many remedies are suggested for the prevention of prairie fires, but to my mind the continual warning of the public, and the careful guarding of the railways are the main things to be done. The ordinary fire-guard you see ploughed about the country in different directions are ineffective against a big fire and a heavy wind, they are generally used by the settlers as a good point from which to start back-fires, reckless of the consequence to their neighbours, who often find themselves from this cause approached by fire from two directions at once.

INDIANS.

The three reserves of Indians in my district number about 1,800 souls, and consist of Blackfeet, Sarcees and Stonies, with a few wandering Crees. Their conduct this year has compared favourably with the past, and apart from offences originating in their besetting sin, viz., a resistless appetite for intoxicants, the Indians have given us very little trouble. Had we to deal with white people under the same conditions I am afraid they would compare very unfavourably with the Indians.

In November last year two cases of small-pox broke out at a section house on the C.P.R. east of the Blackfoot reserve. At the time many of the Indians were out hunting, and we could not warn them all of the danger, the result was some came in contact with it, and during December we found the dread disease was amongst them, and they, for some reason best known to themselves, were trying to hide it. The late Staff-Sergeant Brooke, who was stationed at Gleichen, acted with great promptness and judgment and succeeded in getting the Indians to listen to reason. The whole reserve was quarantined by Dr. Lafferty, and I established two camps on the reserve and had at one time one staff-sergeant, seven constables, two interpreters and two scouts employed at this work. Patrols were made daily through the different Indian camps scattered for miles along the river, and the Indians counted, to see that none had broken quarantine and to afford a chance of inspection for fresh cases. A large building formerly used as a school on the reserve was secured and turned into a hospital, here all cases as they were discovered, were sent and kept closely guarded until released and

disinfected by the medical officer. At different times the Indians became restless under the restraint, particularly when a relative died, and once or twice they became so irritated that we feared they would openly defy the quarantine and spread over the country. Staff-Sergeant Brooke, who had a great deal of experience, handled them with tact, and Constable Munroe, who was in charge of one of the camps, on more than one occasion showed much resource when they became turbulent. The disease was a mild type of small-pox, and the largest number down at one time was thirty-four. One or two deaths occurred amongst those suffering from the disease, but the doctor informed me that consumption was the real cause. Had an Indian died in the school where the patients lay we would without doubt have had trouble. Indians will not live in a house where a death has taken place, consequently when a patient was about to die a tent had to be erected outside and the patient put in it to breathe his last. The quarantine was raised by Dr. Lafferty on April 14, much to my relief, as keeping so many men on quarantine duty hampered the work of my already too small command.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are quite a number of the thriftless kind of half-breeds living in tents in the vicinity of Calgary and other towns. How they exist is a mystery, as they never appear to work. They are dissolute and depraved, and if they increase will require some special enactments in the statute-book to meet their case. Many of this class of half-breeds spend the best part of their lives in our guard-rooms. They prey on the Indians, supply them with liquor and place temptation in their way. Under the heading of crime I mentioned interdicting a number of these people and placing them for two years at least in the same position as regards intoxicants, as an Indian. More than this however should be done, and among other things I would suggest the taking away of the children from the midst of the filth and depravity in which they are being reared and placing them in schools. They are more in need of this than the Indians, and I believe better results would be attained.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Dominion Department of Agriculture.—We do more continual work for this department than any other. During the past year, I have had four veterinary inspectors, Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Hobbs, Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Sweetapple ('G' Division), Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Nyblett and R. Riddell, V.S., (practising in Calgary) under my orders, attending to the shipments of cattle and horses, and contagious diseases, principally mange, glanders and tuberculosis. Glanders especially entails a great deal of care, and Staff-Sergeant Sweetapple has spent a lot of time testing and hunting up the source of an outbreak of this disease, which seems to have got hold in the district about Red Deer. A large number of horses were destroyed, and Staff-Sergeant Sweetapple now thinks he has about stamped it out in this neighbourhood.

The Eau Claire Lumber Company, operating on the Bow river from Calgary, was found, in March last, to have glanders among their horses. Thirteen have been destroyed, and 17 are still under quarantine, awaiting further tests with mallein.

Isolated cases of glanders have also been discovered in other parts and the animals destroyed.

The greater part of the district was quarantined for mange, and there is more of it amongst horses this year.

The following table condenses the work done by our veterinary inspectors for this department during the year:—

Horses destroyed for glanders	42
Cattle inspected for export	16,555
Horses inspected for export	2,767

The corresponding figures for last year were:

Horses destroyed for glanders	11
Cattle inspected for export	14,035
Horses inspected for export	1,126

A marked increase will be noticed in the cattle and horse shipments.

Corporal Shoebotham attended the North Bow round-up, with the object of seeing if disease existed in this part of the range, and found it free. He was on this duty from June 25 to July 15.

I have distributed Blackleggine to those that required it, at 10 cents a dose.

Small-pox also comes under this department, and Dr. Patterson, of Winnipeg, is the Dominion quarantine officer for these parts.

In addition to the small-pox outbreak already referred to amongst the Indians, we also had the disease at a German settlement near Mayton, and two cases brought into Calgary, one from the United States, the other from British Columbia. They were of a mild type. Constable Peters handled the quarantine at Mayton, saw the regulations were observed, and supplied rations, &c., to those families that were destitute. At Calgary, I supplied a tent and camped the two patients on the prairie to the south-east of the barracks. They were supplied with food from the barracks, and soon got rid of their malady.

I had some trouble in regard to these small-pox cases, for the reason that the North-west government has no health officer outside the city, and the Dominion health officer would not recognize any health officer appointed under the Ordinance. I pointed out that it did not matter whether it was small-pox or some disease under the control of the Territorial governmer , the North-west Ordinance regarding Public Health governs the quarantining and re uires an official appointed thereby to enforce the regulations. I was not in a positio during the outbreak to control medical men who allowed people to go at large who had been in contact with disease; whereas, if there had been a medical man with the powers of a health officer, whom I could call upon when necessary, it would be possible to have the regulations strictly adhered to.

Territorial Department of Agriculture.—Outbreaks of contagious diseases, other than small-pox, are controlled by this department, and, up to the present, been solely handled by us, outside the large towns. Although last year we had some trouble in making people keep quarantine, this year there has been little to complain of. In some instances, we had to issue rations to quarantined families who were destitute.

Indian Department.—We always have a lot to do with Indians, such as keeping them on their reserves, looking after deserters from the industrial schools, &c. The large majority of these deserters are from the industrial school at Calgary, and we are continually bothered with them. Two boys, who escaped from the Dunbow industrial school last year, were caught at Innisfail in June last by Constable Rogers. They had quite a long holiday.

During the year we have been called upon to perform work for the Customs, Interior and Militia Departments.

GAME.

Prairie chickens have been plentiful this year. An idea is abroad that parties are in the habit of shipping these birds secretly out of the country. Efforts are being

made to detect this. In the mountains to the west of us, big game is scarce. Along the Red Deer river, north-east of here, antelope and deer are reported in large numbers.

There have not been many infractions of the game laws.

ACCIDENTS.

Although the rivers were very high again, I am glad to say the number of accidents recorded is less than last year.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The distribution state of 'E' Division, November 30, 1903, is as follows:—

Station.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Act. Asst. Surgeons.	St. Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl. Consts.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	1	1	6	1	2	16	5	33	22
Gleichen	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	2
Banff	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3
Morley	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Red Deer	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Innisfail	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Olds	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
High River	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Millarville	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Canmore	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
On Command	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Totals	1	1	1	7	1	3	24	7	45	34

Compared with my strength last year, I have an increase of two, but this is counterbalanced by the fact that I have one man on my strength who is working most of his time in other districts, and two veterinary staff-sergeants whose veterinary inspection duties take up all their time.

I require more men, not only to carry out the police work that originates in my district, but also to perform the work which is sent to me from all parts outside it. Calgary, being the largest distributing point in the Territories, is the place where criminals from all over Canada and the United States are being looked for. Requests have often reached me during the past year to trace up certain parties, and I have had to drop other important work and generally upset my arrangements to comply. The situation, to say the least, is unsatisfactory.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the high pressure at which my division has been worked during the year, it has been impossible to give that attention to drill, lectures and training which is desirable. In spite of drawbacks, the men are smart and workmanlike at drill, and when called upon for any special parade, a preliminary practice has made them thoroughly efficient. At the present I am having a weekly parade of all men in the post for drill. The daily exercise ride is taken by the orderly officer, and has been fre-

quently drilled in the riding school. During April and June, lectures were delivered three times a week by Inspector Worsley.

Musketry received more attention this year than ever before. The holding of the Police rifle matches in the beginning of September, and the keen competition engendered thereby between divisions and individuals, has given an impetus to rifle shooting, both in this division and throughout the Force.

In the annual musketry practice the men qualified in their preliminary course much quicker this year, and Inspector Worsley, who was in charge, reports: 'The division would have done still better in the final practice, had we not been hurried in order to complete the musketry returns before the rifle meeting.'

During the spring and summer, every facility was offered to the men of the division to engage in rifle shooting. A large percentage joined the Calgary Rifle Club, and they have received every assistance and encouragement from the older members of that flourishing organization, amongst whom are some of the best shots in the Dominion. During the season, the club had bi-weekly meetings, and leave was granted, as far as possible, to all men who wished to attend.

The revolver practice showed an improvement, the average scores being higher than last year.

The North-west Mounted Police Rifle Matches, which took place here, and at which were gathered teams from every division in the Territories, were a great success. On this division fell the burden of preparing the camp and other arrangements, and it was done without interfering with the general work; we also supplied the horses for the mounted events. You were pleased to express your approval of the manner in which our part of the arrangements were carried out, and of the training of the horses supplied. My division were quite compensated for any inconvenience they had been put to, by the success of their team, which was first in the grand aggregate, won the trophy for the Mounted Revolver Match, the Constantine Cup, and lost the Slater Cup by only three points, after a most exciting match with 'A' Division.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of my command has been good, with two exceptions. They received imprisonment and were dismissed the Force.

The following is a summary of the awards made for breaches of discipline during the year:—

Imprisoned (both dismissed)	2
Fined	20
Minor punishments	26
Total	48

This is an increase of 17 entries in the defaulter book over the preceding year; 15 of these are in minor punishments. I have no complaint to make of the conduct of my command as a body; they are smart and intelligent and deserve the respect of the public, because they have earned it.

PAY.

I would like to draw your attention to the inadequate pay officers and men receive in comparison to salaries paid elsewhere. The pay should accord with the responsibilities and duties we have to perform. The officers receive much less than officers with similar duties in the army (our relative rank is no criterion), and also less than

provincial police inspectors and superintendents, yet they do all the duties of both these people, and much more. The N.C.O.'s and constables get less than half the pay of an ordinary constable, and a little more than a soldier, yet they, in the highest sense of the word, combine both these, and are handy men for many other jobs as well.

A constable requires brains and intelligence which would gain him a much more lucrative position in ordinary life. Love of adventure or a semi-military life has attracted him to the Force, but lack of pay will drive him out. Wages for labourers, mechanics, &c., have increased of late years and unless a corresponding increase is made for the Force, we cannot expect to continue enlisting the class of men we want.

HEALTH.

The report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Rouleau is attached. Staff-Sergeant Hobbs and Constable Ashton received rather bad kicks from horses, and there were two cases of typhoid fever; apart from these, there has been very little illness.

On September 26, a very sad drowning accident occurred, by which the Force lost one of its best N.C.O.'s, Reg No. 1102, Staff-Sergeant Brooke, A.F.M., and Interpreter Beaupré. Mr. J. Disbury, Justice of the Peace, of Gleichen, who accompanied them, was also drowned. Staff-Sergeant Brooke had served eighteen years; he was a member of the detachment which represented the North-west Mounted Police at the Coronation ceremonies in England last year, and had a record for plucky and intelligent work and conscientious performance of his duties of which any man might well be proud. This sudden ending of a useful life caused the keenest regrets to his comrades (officers and men), who had known him so many years. His place will be hard to fill, and he has added another to the long list of members of the Force who have laid down their lives in every part of these Territories in the performance of their duty. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and two children, which intensifies the sadness of the whole affair. Interpreter Beaupré had been in the Force a year, and was well known in the district. He was an intelligent, bright young fellow, and had proved himself very useful to us. He also was married and leaves a child. Mr. Disbury, J.P., was a much respected citizen of Gleichen, and was generally esteemed by every one; he, too, leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

The circumstances connected with this most unfortunate occurrence I have already fully reported; so I will merely briefly mention them here: On the evening of September 26, Staff-Sergeant Brooke, Mr. Disbury, J.P., and Interpreter Beaupré left Gleichen, with a team and wagon, to proceed to Dunbow in connection with some criminal cases. They were all men of experience and knew the rivers well. One of our Indian scouts accompanied them to the ford, 10 miles south of Gleichen. He went in, and they followed. Suddenly, the scout's pony got into a hole and threw him, but he managed to catch it by the tail. From this time on he was so fully occupied in saving himself that he cannot tell what happened, except that he heard some shouting behind him. The theory is, that the team became restive, or that something went wrong with the harness, and they got into the deep water below the ford, where it is very swift and turbulent. Thinking that the wagon would turn over with them, although none of them could swim, they must have jumped clear, and thus been drowned. Next day, we found the wagon with the two drowned horses attached to it, about three miles below the scene of the fatality. A revolver, buffalo robe and several small articles were still in the bottom of the wagon, which would show it never turned over, and that, had they stuck to it, there was a probability they would have escaped. A reward was offered for the recovery of the bodies, and an energetic search was kept up by police, civilians and Indians for two weeks without success. A month after, however, an Indian came across the body of Staff-Sergeant Brooke close to the place where the wagon and horses were found. I immediately went down and brought it

to Calgary. He was buried with military honours, the fire brigade assisting, on October 29. The Supreme Court adjourned during the ceremony, and the North-west Mounted Police Veterans, the Masons and a large concourse of citizens attended. No trace of the other bodies has yet been discovered.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique and general appearance of 'E' Division is everything to be desired. The men are well set up and athletic. The average height is 5 feet 9¾ inches; chest measurement, 36¾ inches, and weight, 157 pounds.

During the year, they have taken part, very successfully, in military mounted competitions at the Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition and the C.M.R. sports. The Canadian Mounted Rifles were their principal opponents, and number in their ranks ranchers and cowboys who are excellent horsemen; yet our men carried off the prizes for the Section Race over Jumps, Victoria Cross Race, Brandy and Soda Race, and Bareback wrestling. Constable Seller is a particularly good horseman.

HORSES.

The division is short of horses; the total strength is 34, and of this number, one is already cast and awaiting sale, and two are to be cast. Another has received a severe barbed-wire cut, and it is not certain yet whether it will become fit for service. The remainder of the horses are a good, serviceable lot; they stand fire and are well trained.

I had the misfortune to lose four horses during the year. Reg. No. 1556, found dead in the stable from enlargement of the heart; Reg. No. 2733 broke its leg while on patrol, and Reg. Nos. 2504 and 2534, drowned where accident occurred to Staff-Sergeant Brooke.

Three horses have been cast and sold, fetching good prices, viz.: Reg. Nos. 1821, 2243 and 1948. Two horses were transferred to Depot division, 2646 and 2649. The following remounts were posted to this division in June:—2790, 2791, 2793, 2794, 2796, 2797 and 2815.

Six more saddle horses and two team horses are required.

The mileage for the year is 81,769 miles.

I had five horses which needed rest on herd for the winter, but had to remove them, as, unfortunately, there were horses in the next pasture, and they played with each other across the fence, nearly all getting cut by wire, one rather seriously. Up to the present I have not succeeded in procuring a suitable place to put them.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is on a good financial basis and doing a very good business, considering that it has so few customers. The division mess purchases its supplies through the canteen, and a grant to the mess of 50 cents per man each month is made. Liberal grants have also been given to the rifle club and other sports. The stock is purchased locally, as required, and is never very large. What are called necessaries are sold at a very small percentage above cost; the profit is made on what we designate luxuries, such as beer, cigars, &c.

The quarterly balance at the end of September showed our assets as $1,103.08 and our liabilities $283.41, leaving a balance of $819.67. All accounts are paid by the 15th of the month following that in which they were incurred.

I would like to repeat the recommendation I made in my last year's report, viz.: 'that the order preventing the men taking their friends into the canteen and reading

room be cancelled. I consider that half the benefits of the canteen are nullified by this order. The same conditions do not pertain as in an army canteen.

The object of the canteen is to keep the men in barracks at night. If they have to go outside to see their friends, this object is defeated.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The barracks at Calgary are very fortunate in possessing a very comfortable, almost luxurious reading room, surrounded with shelves containing an excellent library. Every member of the division subscribes towards the purchase of new books and magazines, and the Fine Fund supplies illustrated and daily papers. Everything in connection with the reading room is carefully looked after by a committee, of which Inspector Worsley is president. A room of this kind adds wonderfully to the comfort of the men.

BARRACK BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

A number of repairs have been made about the barracks. Owing to the overcrowded state of the guard-room an addition, giving eight more cells, was built, also a new high board fence around the yard.

The Q.M. store, which was leaking like a sieve, was re-shingled. The roof of the quarters recently occupied by Inspector Douglas was also repaired, this building, however, has seen its best days.

My old quarters, which were gradually falling into the cellar, were pulled down early in the spring, and I am at present living in a rented house near barracks. Tenders were called for the erection of a new building to replace this, on plans for which the architect's estimate was about $4,000. The lowest tender received was $5,700, and the highest, $8,645; this did not include plumbing and heating, which would cost $1,000 more. Both these tenders were rejected. The price of material, the large amount of building going on, and the consequent dearth of labour at times, prevents contractors from figuring very close. I have suggested constructing the house with a working foreman and day labour, which is perhaps the cheapest way.

Other requirements in the way of buildings and repairs are included in my estimates accompanying this report.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have excellent fire protection, consisting of a good supply of hose, two reels and four hydrants within the barrack inclosure. Fire parades are held occasionally to see that the men know their places. Buckets filled with water are kept in the quarters, and babcocks at certain points.

TRANSPORT.

My double buckboard and two of my lumber wagons are pretty shaky, and I have asked for two of each of these in my estimates. The platform spring wagons, with the exception of the one at Banff, are antiquated, cumbersome, uncomfortable and hard to get in and out of. Every livery stable in town has lighter, roomier and better vehicles. As I am so often called upon to drive members of the government and notables who are not backward in complaining, I would suggest the platform spring wagons I have be sold and be replaced with something more suitable.

The transport is all well painted and numbered.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

All my harness, although kept in repair, has been in use many years and is decidedly unsafe. More than once, this year, a break in the harness has nearly caused a serious accident. It should be all condemned and a new outfit bought.

The saddlery is in good repair and in good order.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

We are anxiously looking forward to the laying aside of the obsolete Winchester carbine we now have, and the substitution of the Ross rifle.

The Winchester ammunition has been very good, that for the Enfield revolver carries too heavy a charge of powder and spoils good shooting.

ARTILLERY.

The division is equipped with two 7 pr. M.L.R. mountain guns with carriages and harness complete. I was unable to supply a gun detachment this year.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The quality of rations supplied has been satisfactory. The Hudson's Bay Company have the contract for everything except butter and potatoes, the former we purchase from the government creamery as required at current market prices, and there is a separate contract for potatoes.

Hay and oats were supplied under contract by the High River Trading Company; the quality has been good.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The barracks are well lighted by electricity. Coal oil is only used in the detachments and purchased locally. Owing to the anthracite mines shutting down, hard coal was impossible to get this fall and no one took the contract. I consequently had to experiment with other fuel, and purchased a car of coke and another of Blairmore coal. These I have found to answer very well in our Kelsey heaters, the only difficulty being keeping the fires up at night. Lately the city has obtained a supply of anthracite, and I have purchased a few tons from them to be used in the furnaces at night.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The quality of the clothing and kit issued has been good, as also the supply with the exception of blankets, sheets, cotton and tan gloves.

OFFICERS.

I have only one officer with me now, Inspector Worsley, and as he is continually performing the duties of Orderly Officer, in addition to other work, and I can only manage to relieve him every third night, his position is peculiarly irksome. I would urgently request that another officer be sent here as soon as possible. Inspector Douglas was in the division until the early part of September, when he was transferred to the Yukon Territory.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Now that Inspector Worsley has been made a Justice of the Peace, it has taken a load off my shoulder. Both he and Inspector Douglas have given me all the assist-

ance they could. The following non-commissioned officers and constable I wish to bring to your special attention on account of their responsible positions and for work well done:—

Reg. No. 3056, Sergeant Major T. S. Belcher.
" 2802, Staff Sergeant W. Brankley.—Quarter Master Sergeant.
" 3440, Constable Piper, W.W.—Provost.

The division as a whole has worked well and cheerfully under sometimes trying circumstances, and on several occasions it has afforded me much pleasure to bring to your notice instances of good work performed by non-commissioned officers and men.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS,
Supt., Commanding 'E' Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, December 1, 1903.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of 'D' Division, and the veterinary report of Veterinary Surgeon Inspector Burnett.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been the most prosperous one the ranchers and farmers ever had in this district.

The ranching industry received a set-back in the spring of the year, owing to the severe snow storm and blizzard which raged throughout the district from May 17 to 20, being most disastrous to the calf crop and weak stock on the ranges. The winter losses in stock were small. The shipments of cattle for export has been smaller this year, owing to the depreciation in the price of beef.

The horse-breeding industry has not increased to any extent, and there has not been the large demand for horses this year as in the last three or four years.

The crops throughout the district this year have been excellent. Considering the very wet season and the early frosts in August, it was feared they would be a total failure, but most of it was safely gathered and produced an excellent yield, the average for wheat being about 28 bushels to the acre, and oats from 45 to 50 bushels to the acre.

The root crop has also been good, and ranchers and farmers find a ready market for all their produce.

Hay has been plentiful and finds a ready market, although the price for that article is higher than last year, owing to the Indians not bringing in so much for sale as in former years.

The increase in settlement during the past year in this district has been enormous. There were 459 entries for homesteads made during the year in the sub-land office at Macleod, and $9,123.20 collected as fees for the same. These entries do not include any made at the land offices at Pincher Creek or Cardston.

The Calgary and Edmonton Railway and Hudson's Bay Company sold approximately 12,000 acres of land.

In the Cardston district there is no homestead land available, and settlers from the south, who desire to settle in that district, have to pay a very high price for land, or go further north to settle.

The settlers are all prosperous and well contented with their lot, and are, generally speaking, a respectable and law-abiding class.

Macleod has gone ahead very rapidly during the year, an enormous amount of business being done in all lines, and a large amount of building. Mr. Steadman has about completed a large up-to-date stone building for a hotel. A new court house has been erected by the Public Works Department, composed of brick and stone

and three stories high. Several large and substantial residences have been built, the cost of the whole of which has amounted to about $105,000. The amount of taxable property this year amounts to $442,898, as against $334,488 last year. The increase in population has been about 20 per cent. During the winter and summer a large number of men have been employed in rebuilding the railway and traffic bridges across the Old Man's river, about one mile west of here.

The large amount of building operations going on has given employment to a large number of men, and wages have been very high, from $3 to $3.50 per day being the average wage.

Pincher Creek is steadily going ahead, and a considerable amount of building has been done, the Hudson's Bay Company and Lebel Company having erected two very large stores to meet the increase in business. An elevator is shortly to be erected at the railway station, and a pack-house company is about to start business.

Cowley, situated about twelve miles west of Pincher Creek, has grown considerably, and being in the centre of a well settled farming and ranching country, does a large amount of business, which formerly was done at Pincher Creek.

Bellevue is another place which has sprung into existence during the summer. It is situated three miles east of Frank. The I. I. Flentot Company have a coal mine here, which will shortly be a heavy shipper. This same company have another coal mine, known as the Byron Creek mine, situated about seven miles south of Bellevue. A wagon road has been constructed to the mine, which has been developed and will be ready to ship coal as soon as a railway, which has already been surveyed, is built.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have recently established a flag station on the middle fork of Old Man's river, 4 miles west of Cowley. At this point are located two coal mines, owned by Messrs. Breckenridge & Lund, and R. J. Galbraith, which are being developed very rapidly.

Frank has recovered from the effects of the great rock slide, and is to-day in as good a position as at the time of the disaster. The Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company employ about 150 men in their mines, and have an average output of 4,000 tons per week.

Lille is another little mining town, about six miles north-west of Frank on Gold creek. The British Columbia Gold Mining and Development Company own a large area of coal lands there. They employ about 250 men, and are at present shipping about 300 tons of coal per diem. This company have built a battery of twenty-five coke ovens, and intend constructing more during the coming summer. They have nine miles of railroad running from Grassy Mountain, and connecting with the C.P.R. at Frank. They own their own rolling stock and operate the road with their own employees.

Blairmore has not grown to any extent during the year. There are several valuable coal properties there, the principal being the Proctor & Fishburn property, which are only mining sufficient coal to supply the local demand. It has a population of about 300, the majority of whom are employed in the surrounding mines, and in burning lime. There are about ten cars of lime shipped weekly from the kiln at Blairmore. A number of men have also been engaged in quarrying rock for the Raymond sugar factory.

McLaren's saw-mill is situated about two miles west of Blairmore, and gives employment to about one hundred men in their mill and lumber camps.

Coleman is another new mining town which has sprung into existence during the summer. It is situated about four miles west of Blairmore, and is owned by the International Coal and Coke Company, who employ about one hundred and fifty men in their mines. No coal has yet been shipped. Several miles of spur and side tracks are being built, and arrangements made for the construction of a large number of coke ovens. The population of Coleman at present is about 300.

Fishburn, on the dry fork of the Kootenay, is the centre of a large and growing settlement, and a very prosperous one.

Cardston is in the centre of the Mormon settlement, and has grown considerably during the year. The extension of the St. Marys River Railroad from Spring Coulee is expected to reach Cardston early in the spring, which will be a great boon to the settlers in this district. Telephone connection has been established with Lethbridge and intermediate points, and has proved of great service to the people.

Two new villages have sprung up on the Calgary and Edmonton railroad, viz.: Leavings, about thirteen miles north of Macleod, and Stavely, about sixteen miles north of Claresholm. A large amount of building is being done. Both these places are centres of large and growing settlements.

Claresholm and Nanton have grown considerably during the past year. Elevators are about to be erected at both these places.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered in 'D' Division, during the year ended November 30, 1903.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	1			1 still at large.
Stabbing with intent	1	1		
Assault	25	19	6	
Rape and attempted rape	2	1	1	
Wounding	1	1		
Intimidation	2		2	
Robbery with violence	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Obstructing police officer	1			1 not tried yet.
Gambling	1	1		
Perjury	3	3		
Ticket-of-Leave Act	1			1 remanded to Calgary
Offences against property—				
Theft	29	17	8	4 remanded.
Horse stealing	20	11	8	1 not tried.
Killing and wounding	1		1	
Cattle stealing	4		2	2 not tried.
" " under 331A	2	2		
False pretenses	10	8	2	
Forgery	1		1	
Fraud	1		1	
House breaking	1	1		
Damage to property	21	17	4	
Cruelty to animals	1		1	
Receiving stolen property	3	2	1	
Unlawfully carrying weapons	3	3		
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	2		
Inmate " "	1	1		
Frequenting " "	1	1		
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	9	8	1	
Drunk and disorderly	80	79	1	
Nuisances	1	1		
Incest	1		1	
Indecent act	1	1		
Against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	24	20	4	
Drunk on reserve	29	22	7	
Holding dance	4	4		
Liquor in possession	11	11		
Trespass on reserve	2	2		
Gambling	20	8	12	
Having liquor on reserve	1	1		
Assault	6	1	5	
Selling produce	1	1		
Found intoxicated	33	28	5	

CLASSIFIED Summary of cases entered in 'D' Division—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried.	Remarks.
Misleading justice—				
Breaking prison	2	1		1 still at large.
Being at large while under sentence	1			1 not yet tried.
Against the N. W. T. Ordinances—				
Master and servants	8	7	1	
Prairie fire	6	5	1	
Liquor without license	14	8	6	
" during prohibited hours	2	2		
Interdiction	2	2		
Gambling on licensed premises	2	1	1	
Respecting N. W. T. Law Society	1	1		
Insanity	4	2	2	
Breach of contract	1		1	
Altering brand	2		2	
Dogs worrying cattle	1	1		
Driving off the range	2		2	

CRIME.

During the past year we handled about one hundred cases more than in the previous year, which was due, in part, to the influx of the unavoidable certain bad element which always accompanies any considerable inrush of good settlers to any new country. Further, we were enabled to handle these cases better, owing to certain influences which militated against the securing of convictions having been removed, and another factor which had considerable to do with this increase, was the increased activity on the part of the police.

In the most serious cases, the noticeable increases were in theft, horse stealing (of which there were seventeen convictions), cattle stealing, damage to property, and obtaining money under false pretenses.

I would make the following comments on the more important cases:—

Commodore and Joe Smith, Peigan Indians, holding a 'give-away' dance.—This was a joint case before Chief Justice Sifton. The counsel for the prosecution and defence agreed to argue upon the reading of the depositions and to waive calling witnesses. The evidence showed that 12 horses, a blanket and some other articles had been given away at this dance by Joe Smith. Defence wished to make it appear that it was only a harmless little gathering and not a 'potlach.' The judge found the prisoners guilty, but released them on suspended sentence, as this was the first case of the kind to come before him, but he warned them particularly that the Indians were not to have any 'give away' dances in the future, and that he would be very severe with any that came before him again. He did not wish to interfere with any social pleasures or dances, but he would not have any 'give away' dances.

Charles Young, alias North-west, bringing stolen property into Canada.—This case came before Chief Justice Sifton and a jury on July 13. Pleaded not guilty.

South Piegan Indian, 'Young Bear,' gave evidence that he was the owner of the two horses in question, and that they were stolen from him in March, 1902, from Cut Bank, Montana. 'Calf Looking,' a son-in-law of 'Young Bear,' said that he knew the horses and that they were the property of 'Young Bear.' 'George Prairie Chicken,' police scout, said that he lived in Montana sixteen years, that he saw Charles Young at Cut Bank at Christmas, 1901, he also said he traded a horse with Young for one of the stolen horses. Sergt.-Major Raven said that Young had informed him that he brought

the horses across the line. C. Stevens valued the horses at $75 to $100 each. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to five years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Fred. Broulette, horse stealing.—On May 29, Mr. Whitney reported to Corporal Gillespie, at Kipp, that a man named Pike had been drowned while crossing the Old Man's river near his ranch. Pike was accompanied by Broulette, who, instead of reporting the drowning to the police at Kipp, went on to Lethbridge. The facts were telegraphed to the officer commanding at Lethbridge, and on May 30 we received word to the effect that Broulette had been arrested on the train at Coutts, and was held there. On the same date Corporal Gillespie reported as follows:—'On making further inquiries of Mr. Whitney *re* Broulette, it appears that Broulette, after getting across the river, never even tried to help Pike, or yet ride down by the bank, but rode to Mr. Johnson's place, opposite Mr. Whitney's, and got Mr. Johnson to row him across the river to get the pack horse Pike had been leading, which swam back after he had let go of it. Broulette then sold the horse to Whitney, and told Whitney the horse was his. He then tried to sell the saddle belonging to Pike. Whitney told me that he had heard that Broulette had sold Pike's outfit in Lethbridge.'

On June 3, information was laid against Broulette for theft of Pike's horses, and a warrant was issued and a telegram sent to Lethbridge. Broulette was brought to Macleod, and on preliminary hearing was committed for trial.

The accused came before Chief Justice Sifton at the July sittings of the Supreme Court, and was found guilty. Owing to his youth, the judge thought it would be better to place him in the way of learning a trade, and therefore sentenced him to four years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

On June 2, Edward Manusell laid an information against Ralph DuMaurier for the theft of one head of cattle, the property of J. H. Wallace, of Lethbridge. The accused was arrested on the Kootenai river, and brought to Macleod. After several remands, the accused was remanded for trial. The evidence of Stock Detective Foster went to show that he was living with DuMaurier on Mr. Ed. Johnson's ranch near Kipp, that the accused drove in a steer belonging to Mr. Wallace of Lethbridge, and that he and the accused slaughtered it.

He came before Chief Justice Sifton on July 11, but at the request of the Crown Prosecutor the case was remanded to next sitting of the court.

At the sitting held in November at Macleod, the accused, who had been in the meantime out on bail, failed to appear, and a bench warrant was issued. It is supposed that he fled to Old Mexico.

On September 14 John Fitzgerald was arrested, charged with stabbing with intent to kill, James Millen, at Frank, on that date. On the 16th the accused was brought before H. J. A. Davidson, J.P., and the evidence for the prosecution taken. Dr. Malcolmson gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds, and as to Millen's present state. Sam. McLean told of Fitzgerald striking Millen and then seeing a knife in Fitzgerald's hand, and that he tried to take the knife away from him, but could not do so. Tom. McDermot gave similar evidence as to trying to take the knife away from Fitzgerald, and getting cut in the face in the struggle. These statements were supported by other witnesses. Millen was cut in six different places. The knife with which Fitzgerald did the stabbing could not be found, he having disposed of it during the time which elapsed after doing the deed and his arrest. He was committed for trial, and came before Chief Justice Sifton and a jury at Macleod on November 11 and 12. He was found guilty, and on November 14 was sentenced to ten years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Through the efforts put forth by the detective employed by the Stock Association, sufficient evidence was gathered together to warrant the arrest of C. R. Johnson on May 29 for cattle stealing. He was committed, and came before Chief Justice Sifton on July 10, when Mr. Bennett, for the defence, made application to have the trial postponed to the next sittings of the court, in order to procure important witnesses. Objec-

tions were made by the Crown Prosecutor, but the judge accorded the application. Johnson in the interim escaped, through the negligence of Constable Deslauriers, and he is still at large.

In May two horsemen from Montana arrived at the ranch of Eugene Hasson on St. Mary's river, their horses apparently played out by a hard ride. They left their horses at Hasson's, and procured fresh ones from him to continue their journey to Lethbridge. These men were Webb Galbraith and Bert Edsall. On their return to Hasson's from Lethbridge, Galbraith asked Hasson to permit him to ride the horse he had loaned him, and he would leave the one he brought from Montana with him. Hasson agreed, and Galbraith rode the horse away, afterwards selling him at Cardston. Hasson, a few days after this, put his own brand on the horse ridden from Montana by Galbraith. Complaint was received at Macleod from John LaMott, of Peigan, Montana, that he had a horse stolen, and upon investigation it was found that Galbraith had evidently stolen his horse, ridden it into Canada, and left it at Hasson's. An information was laid against Hasson for having stolen property in his possession, knowing it to have been stolen. Hasson was remanded for trial, and, coming before Chief Justice Sifton at Macleod during the November sittings of the court, was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

In January, three Indians on the Peigan reserve reported to the police the theft of several horses. They had lost some valuable time in looking for the horses themselves before reporting to the police. A man named Joe Hill, alias Mexican Joe, was suspected. The trail was taken up, he was traced from the Peigan reserve to Morley, where he was arrested on February 20, and brought to Macleod. On March 4 he was committed for trial, and, coming before Chief Justice Sifton, was found guilty and sentenced to five years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Belly Butte murder.—On the evening of August 29, I received word from Sergt. Robertson, in charge of the Stand Off detachment, that the body of a man with the legs severed from the trunk had been found near the Belly Butte Coulee, about three miles from the police detachment. I secured the services of a coroner, Mr. D. J. Campbell, who secured Dr. Kennedy, and we proceeded to Stand Off that night. Next morning an inquest was held, and the jury brought in a verdict that the person came to his death at the hands of a person or persons unknown. The murderer, up to the present, has not yet been apprehended, but we are still working at the case.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Indian Department.

Escorts have been furnished, under an officer, to carry the treaty money to the Blood and Peigan reserves, and to keep order during the time the agents were making payment of the same. The Indians were very orderly and quiet.

The town patrol assists Indians coming into town with hay, &c., to sell the same, inspects their permits, and if any are found without a permit, the money obtained for the hay is sent to the Indian agent.

Customs.

The detachment at Cardston is constantly rendering assistance to the Customs Department in many small ways. The non-commissioned officer at Frank looks after the Crow's Nest Pass end, and reports to the customs officer at Macleod.

Department of Agriculture.

The veterinary staff of this division have been kept busy during the past year inspecting cattle and horses imported into, and exported out of, this district. A veter-

inary staff sergeant has been stationed at Cardston since early in the year, and all the stock entering from the south is inspected by him. In May last one horse showing symptoms of glanders was shot, and the carcase burnt. Animals suspected of having mange, or other infectious or contagious disease, are examined by this N.C. officer, the necessary action taken, and a report sent to you. Mange is one of the diseases feared, and the larger ranchers have had dipping vats constructed on their ranches, and all animals are subjected to the process of 'dipping.' The smaller rancher has to be content with hand scrubbing an animal thought to be affected. This is probably the best mode of treatment, but could not be followed out on the large ranches.

The number of cattle inspected during the year in this district was 8,076 head, and the number of horses was 2,863 head.

Department of Justice.

We supply Indian interpreters at Indian cases before the courts, and furnish Indian witnesses with rations and quarters while the various cases they are called upon to attend are in progress. Care for all exhibits in cases sent up for trial, such as horses, cattle, &c.

Meteorological Department.

A full report is rendered monthly of the weather in this district.

Post Office Department.

From April 29 until May 7, the mail was caried round the slide at Frank by our men on pack horses.

SCHEDULE of civilian prisoners committed to, and released from, the guard-room at Macleod from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903.

Male.

Total number received		176
"	discharged	157
"	serving sentence	19
"	awaiting trial	Nil.

Female.

Total number received		5
"	discharged	4
"	serving sentence	1
"	awaiting trial	Nil.
Total number received		181
"	discharged	161

INDIANS.

Taking the Bloods and Peigans together, I find that in point of numbers they are just about holding their own, as the Bloods show an increase in population of 11, whilst the Peigans show a decrease of 8 since the last treaty payments. The principal serious ailments being scrofula and consumption, and I would here make reference to the excellent way in which the medical requirements are attended to, which should give much better results as the older Indians die off, as they still cling to the 'Medicine Man,' with his charms for driving away the evil spirits that cause their illness, whilst on the other hand the younger ones seem to appreciate the benefit and comfort of the splendid hospital treatment which is afforded them. Dr. Edwards is now the medical director for both reserves.

These Indians are each year becoming more industrious, and their progress in civilization, of necessity, though slow, is steady. They have not attempted to hold any sun dances this year, but on the Blood reserve, in the last week in June, they held their annual 'Horn dance,' which does not possess any objectionable features, and is not contrary to law. Inspector Walke, in whose sub-district this reserve is, was present with a patrol, and reports that everything was very orderly, and passed off very quietly. The two Indian agents being up-to-date men of experience, and progressive, have caused the two bands to make great strides this year, as instanced in the increased value of the buildings, property and improvements; also the wagons and machinery purchased. They have also caused them to improve the breeding of their stock, and have made sales to the value of about $10,000 of inferior cayuses to different horse buyers. Both Bloods and Peigans are now supplying their own beef, purchasing from themselves, the former having about 3,500 head, and the latter 1,720 head.

As far as Christianity goes, there is no rapid progress amongst the older ones; but I suppose that that could hardly be expected. They prefer their own form of marriage still, and in caring for the dead, the 'dead tepee' and their own funeral ceremonies and mourning are used in preference to our graves, and Christian burial service.

The schools are well attended, and they are making good progress in more ways than one, the influence of the young men and women who have been at school is being felt amongst their relatives, as can easily be seen by the improved manner of living in their homes.

In the following classified list of liquor to Indians, I would like to draw your attention to the decrease in the infractions of the Indian Act, which I think is due to the rigorous manner in which the Act has been administered, and also the fact that the Indians are more susceptible to the examples which have been given them, by the way of punishments meted out, than the white people are, and I would illustrate this a little further by informing you that there was only one Indian up before the last sittings of the Supreme Court held at Macleod this last month. The opportunities (as I explained in my last report) for the Indians to obtain liquor are becoming more each year, with the opening up of new licensed premises in new towns, and the increased number of boys, who look like half-breeds, being turned out from the schools; but I think by persistent efforts this traffic will still further be put a stop to. To show you how low some white men can sink, I would state that in one case brought to my notice the man who procured the liquor for the Indian, and took such risks in so doing, only received a couple of drinks out of the bottle as his pay for furnishing the intoxicant to the Indian, and this will further show you our increased difficulty in dealing with this class of offence.

Liquor to Indians.

In possession:—

Cases	11
Convictions	11

To Indians:—

Cases	24
Convictions	20
Dismissed	4

Drunk on reserve:—

Cases	29
Convictions	22
Dismissed	7

Intoxicated:—

Cases	33
Convictions	28
Dismissed	5

In possession on reserve:—

Cases	1
Convictions	1

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On April 6 a fire was started about eleven miles from Claresholm, and burnt over a large area of country, fifteen miles by ten. A settler by the name of Traversers lost his stable, about fifty fence posts and eighteen tons of hay. This fire was caused by sparks from a stovepipe in the house of a settler named Cohlin.

On April 13 a fire was let out from the house of a settler named A. S. Shaw at Nanton, and about 250 acres burnt. There was no damage to property. This fire was also caused by a spark from a stovepipe.

On April 7 a fire was started on the Blood reserve, near Slide Out bridge, in a terriffic wind and burnt to Whoop-Up. An Indian's house, fence and hay stack being the only property burnt. This fire was caused by a spark from a passing railroad engine.

On April 17 another fire got out on the Blood reserve at the head of McNab's coulee, and burnt over a strip of country three miles by four. The cause of this fire could not be ascertained.

On April 22 a fire started about six miles east of the Kootenai detachment, and burnt over an area of country twelve miles by four wide, no damage being done to property. This fire was caused by a spark from a stovepipe in the house of a settler named Bruce.

On April 24 a prairie fire was started from the south-east quarter of section 2, range 27, and burnt over an area of three miles by two, no damage being done to property. This fire was caused by a man named Hardy carelessly lighting a fire on the open prairie while a strong wind prevailed.

On May 2 a fire started about four miles south of Macleod, and burnt over a large area of country, a settler named Young losing his stable. This fire was caused by a spark from the chimney of a settler named Wilkinson.

On May 6 a fire was let out in the Porcupine Hills, on the north branch of Willow creek, by a man named J. D. McRae. This man's camp had a fire guard around it and a hole for the camp fire, but a sudden and violent wind blew the live ashes about fifty feet from his camp, causing the fire, which burned over an area of twelve miles by five, no damage being done to property.

On October 17 a fire started in Mr. Godsal's field, on the north fork of the Old Man's river, and burned over an area of five miles long by half a mile wide. A settler named Green lost his house, stable, grain and hay, and another settler named Saxe lost all his grain. This fire was caused by a spark from a C.P.R. engine.

On October 15 a fire was started out by the Nine Mile Butte, on the Claresholm trail, and burned over a large area of country, doing considerable damage to property, the district burnt over being thickly settled. The fire was started by a man named Bruen carelessly throwing away a lighted match.

On October 25 a fire started out about five miles north-east of Stavely, and burnt over an area of about six miles long by two wide. No damage was done to property. No clue to the origin of the fire could be ascertained.

On November 1 a fire started in Bull Horn coulee, on the Blood reserve, and burnt over a large tract of the reserve east of Macleod trail, causing no damage to property, other than the loss of winter pasture. This fire was caused by an old Indian moving camp and leaving live embers in his camp fire.

On October 23 a fire started in the Porcupine hills, north-west of Macleod, and burned over about nine sections of land, no damage being done to property, but a great loss to rancher's pastures, a great many having to move their cattle off to other ranges. There is no clue to how the fire started.

I very much regret having to report the large number of prairie fires occurring in this district this year, most of them being due to the large number of people travelling over the country lighting camp fires, and smoking on the trail, &c., and undoubtedly the sparks from the railroad engines also set them out, and I would request that the attention of the legislators of the country be brought to this matter, in order that some stricter measures be adopted to abate the danger.

Five convictions were obtained for this offence, and one case dismissed, and I would here like to point out the hopelessness of always being able to discover the perpetrators of these fires in such an immense country, and where so many people are constantly travelling by themselves.

LIQUOR LICENSE ORDINANCE.

This year we have a large increase in convictions for offences against this ordinance as compared with last year, and the bulk of those were obtained in Cardston for selling liquor without license. The reason for this is that finding the Indians to be getting liquor in Cardston, I put a man specially on the case in plain clothes, with the result that it cost the people who were doing this business, something very near one thousand dollars in fines, to say nothing of their legal expenses, as a number of their cases were appealed, but the magistrate's convictions were sustained in all but one case, and it has been a most wholesome check to this traffic. Inspection of licensed premises by unknown men would, I think, cause these places to be run much better than under the present system of having known license inspectors examine them.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Two cases of small-pox were reported on the Blood reservation in January last, a squaw and an Indian being the afflicted parties. I established a quarantine camp there, and the quarantine regulations were rigidly enforced throughout the reserve. The disease was confined to the original patients, one of whom, the squaw, died, and the Indian recovered.

During the month of March there were a few cases of small-pox, of a mild nature, in the neighbourhood of Cardston. The quarantine regulations were strictly enforced, and the disease was confined to the original families affected, no deaths resulting.

OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

Frank Disaster.—On April 29 an overwhelming disaster overtook the mining town of Frank. Between four and five o'clock in the morning, without any warning, a large portion of the northern face of Turtle mountain slid into the valley below, fortunately only touching the lower part of the town. This slide crossed the valley, scooping up river, rocks, trees, &c., and carrying them across the valley, a distance of about a mile and a half, up the opposite side to a height of four or five hundred feet, and piling debris in places to the depth of one hundred feet in the valley, and spreading out, east and west, a distance of about two miles. As far as ascertained, sixty-

three persons, including men, women and children, were killed, and excepting twelve, now lie there, as it was an impossibility to recover them, they being buried where the greatest depth of the slide occurred. The twelve bodies, or parts of bodies, were recovered in various parts of the slide, and were buried by the Miners' Union.

A great amount of valuable property was destroyed, the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company being the heaviest losers, losing all the machinery, horses, &c. The Canadian Pacific Railway had one and three-quarter miles of their track completely wiped out, necessitating the building of a wagon road round the slide for the conveyance of passengers and mails. Nineteen men were working in the mine at the time of the slide, of whom two were killed, the other seventeen working their way out the same evening. The French Mining Company had about two miles of their railroad buried, and Messrs. Poupore & McVeigh, who were building this road at the time, lost all their camp and building equipment.

It can be easily understood that when this great slide occurred, with the air filled with powdered limestone, and the small or unsettled portions coming down the report should have been started that it was an earthquake. On the morning of the disaster Inspector Davidson, in whose sub-district Frank is, immediately rode up from Pincher Creek, taking a sergeant and one constable with him to strengthen the Frank detachment. Inspector Douglas and a party of ten men went through here that night from Calgary, in company with Mr. Pierce, Inspector of Mines. I followed next day with two inspectors and seven men from Macleod, and five men who had been ordered from Lethbridge. Premier Haultain, of the North-west government, went up on the same train. The Board of Trade of Frank held a meeting that afternoon, which was attended by Premier Haultain, at which every matter requiring attention was taken up, discussed, and arrangements made for immediate attention. Mr. Haultain authorized the immediate construction of a wagon road, and the police continued carrying the mails until it was completed. Any destitute were looked after. I may mention that there was practically no destitution, and I only issued a few days' rations until such time as work could be got for those who had families requiring same. An exploring party of experts was to make the ascent of the mountain the following day and examine its condition with regard to danger of further slides. The Board of Trade at this meeting passed a resolution thanking the police for the efficient services they had rendered. Mr. Haultain left on May 1 for the east of the slide to take train. He there met Mr. McHenry, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who had been there all day observing the mountain, and he informed Mr. Haultain that, from his observations, he considered a portion of the mountain to be 'creeping,' and that it was quite possible that another slide might occur. Mr. Haultain immediately returned to Frank and called a meeting to notify the people of Mr. McHenry's observations, and to place within the reach of those who wished, the opportunity to leave Frank. A large number of people thought it advisable to leave before the special train was ready which would convey them to any point west which they desired to go.

The following day the report was received from the experts sent to examine the mountain, and as their report showed that enormous fissures existed, and that another slide might occur, the Premier ordered an immediate and obligatory evacuation of the town. This was successfully carried out without any trouble or bother. The injured in the hospital were removed on a special train to the police detachment building, situated half a mile west of Frank, we all going under canvas. From that on a dead line was maintained at the west end of the town, and no one was allowed in except during daylight and to attend to their own business. The police examined all buildings to see that everything was secured, and I am pleased to be able to report that not a single case of looting occurred during the whole of the operations at Frank.

There being no further need for them, the Calgary men were withdrawn on May 6.

On May 10 I proceeded to Frank again, accompanied by Premier Haultain, who, after hearing the reports of the experts, called a meeting and informed the people that

they were at liberty to return to their homes. I then brought the Lethbridge, and two of the Macleod men away with me, leaving seven men to look after the construction work on the railway, &c.

Inspector Davidson reports that Frank is to-day in as good a position as at the time of the slide; the population is about the same, and business brisk.

DISTRIBUTION.

With reference to the distribution I wish to bring to your notice the fact that we have been steadily reduced in strength each month, until now the division is ten less in strength than it was this time last year.

I have gone upon the idea of giving to the country at large the best protection we could afford, and to do this, have not only kept up the strength of the outposts, but have increased them, and made the entire reduction from the headquarters of the division, and it has come very hard upon the men thus stationed at division headquarters.

I must again report to you that I consider the strength of the division totally inadequate to the proper performance of the police duties required in this district, and owing to the springing up of new towns requiring policemen to be stationed at them, this phase of the situation is going to be accentuated in 1904. Our close proximity to the two large Indian reserves, I think, demands that we should at least be able to turn out twenty mounted men from our headquarters if required, and this is something we are very far from being able to do.

DISTRIBUTION STATE.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.
Macleod	1	2	1	3	1	2	17	6	33	34	3	37
Pincher Creek		1			1		3		5	6		6
Kootenai							2		2	3		3
Peigan							1	1	2	1		1
Nanton							1		1	1		1
Claresholm						1	1		2	2		2
Kipp							1	1	2	2		2
Town Patrol				1					1			
Stand Off							3	2	5	5	2	7
St. Marys					1		1		2	3	1	4
Cardston		1		1			1	1	4	5		5
Frank						1	1		2	2		2
Porcupines							2		2	2	1	3
Boundary Creek							1		1	1		1
On Command				1			1		2			
Totals	1	4	1	6	3	4	36	11	66	68	7	75

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

Inspector Irwin is in charge of the Cardston sub-district, to which are attached the detachments of St. Marys and Boundary Creek. The southern portion of the Blood reserve is under his immediate supervision.

Inspector Davidson is in charge of Pincher Creek sub-district, to which are attached the detachments of Frank, Blairmore and Kootenai. The coal mines are in this district, and law and order are well preserved.

Inspector Walke is in charge of the Stand Off sub-district, to which are attached the detachments of Big Bend and Kipp, and the greater part of the Blood reserve work falls to the lot of this sub-district, as they are so placed to do this work, viz.: one at each end and one in the centre.

Inspector Wickham is in charge of the Porcupine sub-district, to which is attached the detachments at Peigan, Claresholm and Nanton.

The officers in charge of these sub-districts travel round the detachments under their command, inspecting them, receiving reports from the N.C. officers in charge, and advising them in case anything unusual occurs. In addition to this they make patrols into different parts of their commands, and by keeping up a friendly intercourse with the settlers, are able to cement the high respect which is shown throughout this district for the police.

This coming year I intend to pay more attention to the patrols, and shall make some changes in the system in the way of improvement.

INSPECTIONS.

The Assistant Commissioner inspected the headquarters of the division from August 17 to 20, and inspected Pincher Creek detachment on the 21st.

At headquarters he inspected the transport, harness, saddlery, stores, the men's kits, the arms, equipment and accoutrements, the horses, books, &c., and examined the men in foot and mounted drill, police duties, rules and regulations, and permanent General Orders of the Force, the Police Act, North-west Ordinances, the Criminal Code, &c.

The detachments, with a few exceptions, were inspected once each month by the officer in charge of the sub-district. The officer commanding inspects the barracks once each week, the acting surgeon last week as to its sanitary condition, and the sergeant-major has a weekly inspection of the men's arms and accoutrements.

HORSES.

On November 29, 1902, we lost eight horses, which were transferred to Regina. In June, 1903, eight remounts were purchased, four of which are in teams, and four under the saddle. They are doing very well, but of course have not been able to do very much. In October we secured four very nice horses, being the two prize horses at the Macleod and Pincher Creek fairs, which, together with a remount purchased by yourself at Cardston shortly before, are doing finely, and next year should be very valuable horses to us. During the year eight horses were cast, and in the fall a good horse was transferred to Depot with Inspector McGibbon. In the face of our losses, and the little which the remounts did, the remainder of the horses did about 18,000 miles more than was travelled the year before, as the mileage this past year has been 169,000 miles. There are quite a number which should have a rest, as, if they do not, we are going to have some break downs. We have a few yet which should be cast, and I require about ten more to enable us to rest up the twenty-one horses who have travelled over 3,000 miles each in the past year. In my report for 1902 there were only ten horses who travelled over 3,000 miles each in that year.

Horse Reg. No. 2,773, which was bred and raised in the force, having reached the age of five years, was taken on the strength, and put to regular work.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Our saddlery is in first-rate condition, and we are amply supplied; but the same is to be said as last year, we are in need of more harness, though not to the same extent, as during the past year we have received three sets of wheel harness, one each for Macleod, Cardston and Stand Off. We are still very much in need of one light and one heavy four-in-hand set for Macleod, and one wheel set for Pincher Creek.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport is in good order, but requires to be repaired very frequently. One new heavy wagon will be required, and also one new running gear for a new water tank, the present one being too heavy, as referred to under water supply.

DRILLS, TARGET PRACTICE, &C.

Owing to the division being so much under its nominal strength, I have not had the men available to put them through a proper course of mounted and dismounted drill.

The annual target practice, like the annual drill, has had, to a great extent, to be sacrificed; however, under the direction of Inspector Walke, who acted as range officer, the majority of those who went through showed a decided improvement. The very high water in the Old Man's river this season interfered greatly with our target practice. By taking a ford just below the town the trip to the butts is shortened by some miles, enabling us to put the time saved into shooting, but most of the season the river was too deep to ford, compelling us to go round by the ferry, which was a great loss of time. The target practice party left the post every morning at 6.30 and returned in the evening. The highest score with the carbine was made by Corporal A. Ponton, and the highest score with the revolver was made by Sergt.-Major Raven.

I sent a team to Calgary to attend the regimental rifle meeting, and, considering the very little practice had, and also not having had any whatever with the Lee-Enfield rifle, they made a very creditable showing indeed.

In constabulary work I contend that all men should be efficient revolver shots, and this can only be accomplished by having a good up-to-date weapon with which to practice.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

This division is well supplied with the Lee-Metford carbine and Enfield revolver.

As I have suggested elsewhere, our present revolver is a very poor weapon at best, and for constabulary work a man would naturally depend largely upon his revolver for defence, and the prevention of the escape of prisoners, therefore, this weapon should be the best.

Our artillery branch consists of two 9-pounder R.M.L. guns and two bronze mortars, all of which are in serviceable condition. We have ammunition for these in the magazine, but of very old make.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the division has been, on the whole, very good.

To a young man who is unaccustomed to it, discipline must be more or less irksome, and a large proportion of the men of this division have only a very short service in the force, and I should like to point out to you that owing to our being so very short-handed, and the amount of work to be performed, the men have had no opportunities or time to indulge in any out-of-door amusements, which I consider has not a good influence.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good, in fact it is 20 per cent better than it was last year, but of course the strength is much less.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Is of good quality, with the exception of the pea-jackets, which are becoming shabby.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been of excellent quality and up to contract, but I should like to repeat my suggestion of last year, viz., that in making contracts for beef, the word 'meat' might be used instead, meaning beef, mutton and pork, and thus the men, instead of eating beef 365 days of the year, would secure a variety of meat food with little, if any, additional cost to the government.

GENERAL STORES.

The iron cots now in use are in a very bad condition. They have been repaired and strengthened as much as possible, but the springs and end pieces are continually breaking out and get beyond repair. Fifty good cots are required.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the post has, as in the past, been obtained from a spring near the barracks, and hauled up in a big tank drawn by four horses, which took two men to fill owing to its height. I have now put a pump in the spring, which has enabled me to take off one of the men, and I have also taken off two of the horses, which is quite a large saving; but I shall have to build a smaller tank, and place it on lighter running gear, as the present tank is hard on two horses, weighing when full over three tons, I should like the new running gear asked for as soon as possible.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our fire protection still remains the same at headquarters here, but a further lot of Babcock fire-extinguishers have been received and distributed amongst the detachments, which gives them a very much larger amount of protection.

I am thankful to be able to say that the 'fire alarm' was not sounded for any fires in barracks, though we turned out twice during the year to attend fires in town, which, had it not been for our fire engine, would have caused very considerable loss in both instances.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is still kept going, but is very irregularly opened for business, owing to the man who is in charge having to perform many other duties. It is, however, in

a flourishing condition, and has made grants during the year to the division amounting to $320.

GENERAL.

Our late comrade, Assistant Surgeon Haultain, who was transferred to Battleford in October, 1902, died there, I very much regret to say, in May,, and at his own request his remains were brought to Macleod and buried here with military honours on May 27. A cultured gentleman, and gifted with many attainments, he leaves a gap which is hard to fill, which was amply testified to by the large concourse of sorrowing friends who attended his funeral.

Inspector Walke was transferred to this division in May, and Inspector McGibbon was transferred to Moosomin in August, and I would point out that no one has as yet been sent to replace the latter.

In nearly every walk of life in the past twenty years wages have gone on increasing, but, I regret to state, the same scale of pay still maintains in the police force, and I would like to urge for your consideration that something might be done to remedy this, and more particularly for the men, as they certainly are not paid sufficiently in proportion for the important work they do. To illustrate,—I am at present employing a constable, whose pay is seventy-five cents per day, on detective work, for which we have to pay a Pinkerton employee eight dollars per day.

I wish to bring to your notice the hearty manner in which the whole of the division have responded to the increased calls made upon them for the suppression of crime, and in this connection, when it is considered that the bulk of the constables have only short service, and have had very little experience in criminal work, I think they are deserving of great credit. To my officers I am greatly indebted for the painstaking manner in which they have attended to the multiplicity of duties which have come before them, and I would further state that they have given me their loyal support.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P, C. H. PRIMROSE,
Superintendent Commanding 'D' Division.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT MORRIS, COMMANDING 'F' DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1903.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following as my report for year ending November 30, 1903.

The multifarious duties required of us have been faithfully performed, and there is little to add to my last report.

FARM LANDS.

The advance in farm lands in this district within the past year have, roughly speaking, been from 33 to 50 per cent. Wild lands, which a year ago sold for $3 per acre, now sell for $5 and $6.

Lots in the town of Prince Albert have gone up 50 per cent.

GENERAL.

The acreage under cultivation this year was very nearly double last year's, and on going through the various settlements, I noticed a great deal of new land being ploughed.

Potatoes last year were sold at a dollar a bushel, and even at that figure the demand could not be supplied.

This year the crop has been a fairly good one, but from what I can learn, it is very doubtful if the supply will be sufficient for the district.

The four lumber mills have in their employment in the bush an average of 100 men in each camp, and there is no excuse for any able-bodied man looking for work in this vicinity, the lumbermen not being able to get sufficient hands.

A large number of the Barr colonists who came from Saskatoon to Prince Albert, have been employed in the mills all summer, and work was found for all the immigrants, who, arriving too late in the season to start farming operations, secured homesteads and then went out and worked, intending to go back on their homesteads next spring.

The C.N.R. construction camps, both at Saskatoon and from Melfort to Erwood, have been unable to get sufficient men, therefore, the grading on this road has not been as much as expected.

The C.N.R. hope to be able to have steel laid as far as Melfort this year.

The construction camps at Dog Hide creek, are principally composed of foreigners, many of them belonging to the new settlement of Hoodoo, and the German Catholic settlement at Crooked Lake.

From Prince Albert to Star City, I believe it is impossible to get a homestead, all the vacant land being homesteaded, or purchased by settlers who intend coming in spring.

As an instance, last year one could travel from Kinistino to Flett's Springs and only practically see three houses along the trail. This year I noticed a large number of new houses and broken land.

Settlements in the North have increased in size this year, and all the best homesteads within 30 miles of here have been taken up.

Shellbrook has received a fair quota of new settlers, why this place has not been all taken up before, I am unable to say; hay, wood and water being plentiful, and a fair amount of clear land suitable for mixed farming on each section.

The settlement of Glen Mary, to the east of Prince Albert, has greatly improved within the last year, the majority of the settlers being Norwegians. In this settlement a large number of new buildings have gone up; they have a portable saw-mill which is moved from place to place, to cut the necessary building material.

Many of the old half-breed farms have changed hands, and the new settlers have made many good improvements on them.

Rosthern has made wonderful strides and to-day possesses seven elevators and one flour mill, all that district is well settled and land which was worth practically nothing a few years ago, is now very valuable. The first load of this season's wheat sold in Rosthern fetching $1.15 a bushel.

Duck Lake has gone ahead more during the past year, than at any other period of its existence. They have now one flour mill and two elevators ; one new hotel has also been built this year.

Carlton and Wingard have not gone ahead very much during the year, but at the same time, the farmers are financially better off.

Doremy and St. Louis de Langevin have increased quite a lot with the income of French settlers from the United States and Quebec.

Oats, wheat and barley have not turned out as well this year as was expected, and the crops in many parts of the district have been below the yield of previous years.

Hay in the immediate vicinity of Prince Albert cannot be had. Duck Lake supplying the majority of the hay used here, by shipping it baled.

FUEL.

Fuel in the vicinity of Prince Albert, is becoming harder and harder to get every year, and before long coal will be the principal fuel used in town.

INDIANS.

Escorts have been furnished to the Indian Department when required for treaty payments.

There have been seven convictions against Indians for being drunk and having liquor in their possession.

In eight cases of giving liquor to Indians, convictions were obtained; two convictions for creating a disturbance on the Indian reserve.

I am able to say that the effect of the convictions for giving the liquor to Indians has done a great deal of good, and now the men who have for some time been in the habit of selling liquor, are very cautious as to whom they sell it to.

Inspector Parker reported as follows, *re* the different Indians he met on his trip to Pelican Narrows : 'All the Indians I met seemed to be well satisfied and have comfortable houses, several spoke about the setting out of poison by white trappers ; they are very much against it being used, and are afraid it will end their means of making a living; a fox dies of poison, a bird eats part of it and goes off and dies, another animal eats the bird, and so on. All the Hudson Bay officers in charge of posts, and free traders whom I have met, say the same thing.'

Below is a summary of cases arising and dealt with in the district, and their disposal:—

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn or not Tried.
Offences against administration of law and justice—			
Attempt to escape	2	2	
Interfering with police	6	6	
Resisting arrest	1	1	
Obstructing peace officer while in execution of duty	1	1	
Disobeying summons	1	1	
Perjury	1		1
Offences against the person—			
Murder	2		2
Threats	1	1	
Wife beating	1	1	
Assaults	50	44	6
Aggravated assaults	3	3	
Unlawfully wounding	4		4
Leaving hole unguarded	1	1	
Rape	1		1
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years	1	1	
Attempted rape	2		2
Illtreatment of child	1		1
Deserting guardian	1		1
Concealment of childbirth	3	2	1
Offences against property—			
False pretenses	7	2	5
Mischief	5	4	1
Theft	29	13	16
Horse stealing	5	2	3
Burglary	1		1
Cattle stealing	1		1
Arson	1		1
Destroying property	1	1	
Driving horse without consent	1	1	
Cruelty to animals	3	1	2
Offences against religion and morals—			
Vagrancy	7	6	1
Drunk	35	33	2
Nuisance	3	3	
Disorderly conduct	16	15	1
Obstructing clergyman in burial of dead	2	1	1
Drinking to excess	3	3	
Insulting language	5	2	3
Keeper of house of ill-fame	4	4	
Inmates of house of ill-fame	5	5	
Frequenters of house of ill-fame	9	9	
Offences against public order—			
Carrying concealed weapons	3	2	1
Possessing weapon dangerous to the public peace	1	1	
North-west Ordinances—			
Masters and servants	16	13	3
Liquor	26	19	7
Quarantine	16	14	2
Insanity	8	8	
Trespassing	2	1	1
Pedlars	3	3	
Prairie fires	6	5	1
Game ordinance	1	1	
Herd ordinance	4	2	2
Stray animal ordinance	1	1	
Practicing medicine without qualifications	2	1	1
Indian Act—			
Drunk on reserve	2	2	
Indian drunk	7	7	
Liquor in possession	1	1	
Supplying liquor	8	6	2

CRIME.

There has been a decided increase over last year, when 91 cases were entered; 73 convictions were made, and 18 were dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline and conduct of the division during the year has been good, the most serious breach being intoxication.

HEALTH.

The general health of the members of this division has been excellent.

BARRACKS AND REPAIRS.

The barrack buildings have been kalsomined, and the division mess, barrack-rooms, wash-room and division kitchen have in addition been painted. Batoche detachment buildings have been reshingled, and necessary repairs done on buildings.

Saskatoon detachment buildings have been kalsomined and put in a good state of repair; a brick chimney being put in the building used as a store-room

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments of this division consist of:—

Duck Lake, 1 sergeant, 1 constable, 1 interpreter.
Batoche, 1 constable.
Rosthern, 1 corporal.
Saskatoon, 1 inspector, 1 corporal, 2 constables.
Fletts Springs, 1 constable.

A detachment has also been stationed at Star City, consisting of 2 constables, whose duty has been to look after C.N.R. construction camps. They will be recalled as soon as the railroad work ceases for winter.

A great deal of work has fallen on these detachments during the year, on account of the number of immigrants who have taken up land, and new settlements are springing up throughout the district, and consequently patrols, to the various places are only made once a month.

PATROLS.

In addition to the patrols made by the detachments, a patrol was made to Pelican Narrows by Inspector Parker and Constable Dunning. The whole way from Montreal Lake to Pelican Narrows, via Stanley Mission, was done by dog team hired from the Hudson's Bay Company. This patrol did a lot of good.

Another patrol was sent to Green Lake, Inspector Cartwright and Interpreter McKay going out and investigating reported cases of destitution amongst the Indians and half-breeds.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The arms of the division are the same as last year. On August 8, best shots of 'F' Division went to Calgary to compete with the other divisions for cups presented to the Force.

It being the first time that this division had used the Lee-Enfield rifle, it is needless to say that the scores were not as good as they should have been.

It is impossible to get a range here of over 600 yards, and the range that the annual practice has been done on for some years, is now being fenced in for farming purposes by the owners.

QUARANTINE.

In the beginning of the year, every available man was employed in connection with looking after small-pox and scarlet fever quarantine, and it was owing to the able way these men went about their duties that the disease did not spread all over the district.

A great many cases never came to the notice of the police, till the old ones were better, many of the half-breeds being very careful to conceal it from the police.

Several convictions were obtained for infractions of the Public Health Ordinances.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

The district during the year has been remarkably free from prairie fire, and no report of serious damage has come to my notice. Four cases were tried under the Prairie Fire Ordinances and three convictions obtained.

Every year the danger from prairie fires is lessened by new lands being broken for cultivation.

A serious forest fire occurred on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, and did considerable damage to the standing timber. It was utterly impossible to do anything to prevent this fire spreading, and eventually it burnt itself out owing to the wind shifting.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in a flourishing condition. There are no debts and there is a small sum of money in the bank to its credit.

HORSES.

During the year 2 horses were cast and sold, and the sum of $126 realized, an average of $63 per animal. Horse Reg. No. 2472 had to be shot at Fletts Springs for blood poisoning. This horse had been picketed out, and something frightening him, pulled his picket pin and ran through a barbed wire fence.

The mileage return of the division shows that the horses have travelled 70,838 miles during the year.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The hand fire-engine has been put in good working order this year. Babcock and Stempel fire-extinguishers are kept in each room and also in the other barrack buildings.

DRILL AND LECTURES.

During the winter months the men were drilled once a week in the division mess room, lectures were given by Inspector Cartwright on police duties, and by Staff-Sergt.-Mountford on veterinary matters.

UNIFORM AND KIT.

The uniform and kit supplied are on the whole serviceable.
Blankets and slickers are greatly needed in this division.

TRANSPORT.

The transport has been thoroughly overhauled and painted, and is now in a good state of repair.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by yourself on October 23, when you were good enough to say that everything was very satisfactory.

On November 24 Major General, Lord Dundonald, paid the barracks a visit, and after having gone through them, expressed himself as being well pleased with their condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. S. MORRIS,
Supt., Commanding 'F' Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA, December 8, 1903.

The Commisioner.
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report of the Regina district for the year ended November 30, 1903.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district is more than prosperous; in fact it would have been impossible for the most sanguine to have anticipated any such progress as the country has made during the past year. Nearly all the small villages have attained the dignity of towns, while Regina and Moosejaw are now cities. The influx of settlers has been unprecedented and of a very excellent class, a large proportion of them being from the United States.

Land about Regina has increased almost four hundred per cent; the same can be said of the city's property.

An auction sale of school lands was held in May and June. The highest price paid at Regina was $37.50 per acre.

Owing to the continual wet weather during the summer, the crops have not been as good as last year, the quality of grain on the summer fallow not being as good as that on stubble, although I am informed that owing to the higher prices, the farmers will get as much for their crops. Hay throughout is scarce, and the price higher than for years. I would like to bring to your notice a field of oats on a farm south of the reservoir, Regina, where 1,500 bushels of extra fine oats were threshed off a ten acre field.

Considerable progress has been made on new lines of railway. The Canadian Northern have had nearly 500 men employed on their line in the Erwood district, thirty-nine miles of steel were laid. It is anticipated the steel will reach Melfort this winter. The extension of the Arcola branch to Regina has been almost completed, and twelve new towns located. About six hundred men have been employed on the Kirkella branch, 120 miles of steel being laid and 145 graded. Some 400 men were employed on this branch south of File Hills. The nearest station to Fort Qu'Appelle will be Hayward, about nine miles north.

Re the extension of the Old Manitoba and North-western Railway, the steel is now laid to Sheho, fifty miles north-west of Yorkton, and graded at intervals between Sheho and Quill Plains. About 1,200 men have also been employed on the Canadian Northern Railway, north of Yorkton, and the steel laid to a point directly north of Tetlock. The Canadian Northern is to cross the C.P.R. at the Quill Plains. In addition to this work, a large amount of work has been done by the Canadian Pacific Railway in straightening out the track east and west of Broadview.

Owing to the large number of men employed on these works, it has been necessary to have the camps patrolled, and special detachments have been maintained at Tantallon and Erwood.

CRIME.

I have again to report a large increase of crime during the past year, with also a much larger percentage of convictions, being over 83 per cent. The principal increases have been assaults, thefts and drunkenness. The convictions obtained under the Prairie Fire and Liquor License Ordinance show a very marked increase. The crime report system has worked most satisfactorily.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Assault	106	88	18		
Assault, aggravated	6	4	1	1	Not yet arrested.
Assault, indecent	4	1	2	1	Not yet tried.
Rape and attempted rape	2	1	1		
Attempted suicide	4	4			
Miscellaneous	3	3			
Leaving dangerous holes open	3	1	2		
Bigamy	1			1	Failed to appear for trial.
Wounding	4	3	1		
Intimidation	2	2			
Pointing firearms	1		1		
Offences against property—					
Stealing registered mail	1		1		
Theft	135	89	42	4	
Mischief	8	8			
Horse stealing	14	6	7	1	Not yet arrested.
Burglary	2	2			
Miscellaneous	9	5	4		
Killing and wounding cattle or horses	6	4	2		
Cattle stealing	3	3			
Cattle frauds	1	1			
Receiving stolen property	3	2	1		
House breaking	2	1	1		
False pretenses	9	3	4	2	Not yet tried.
Forgery	5	4	1		
Fraud	4	1	3		
Trespass	1	1			
Cruelty to animals	7	5	2		
Bringing stolen property into Canada	4	1	3		
Killing dogs	1	1			
Carrying concealed weapons	9	9			
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons	1	1			
Carrying loaded firearms	4	4			
Offences against religion and morals					
Vagrancy	43	41	2		
Drunk and disorderly, causing disturbance	278	269	9		
Nuisance	1	1			
Inmates of house of ill-fame	6	4	2		
Keeper " "	4	3	1		
Frequenter " "	1	1			
Insulting language	7	5	2		
Using threatening language	1		1		
Defamatory libel	1			1	Not yet tried.
Indecency	30	30			
Carnally knowing girl under 14	1		1		
Slander	2		2		
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	20	15	5		
Indians drunk	6	4	2		
Cutting and removing timber from reserve	1	1			
Desertion from Indian school	1	1			
Drunk on reserve	9	9			
Holding dance	5	4	1		
Liquor in possession	9	7	2		
Having liquor on reserve	2	2			
Trespassing on reserve	2	2			

CRIME—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against Railway Act—					
Drunk while in charge of locomotive	1			1	Not yet tried.
Stealing rides	29	29			
Misleading justice—					
Escaping from custody	7	7			
Obstructing peace officer	7	6	1		
Offences against N.W.T. Ordinances—					
Masters and servants	85	61	22	2	Not yet tried.
Quarantine	5	5			
Herd	3	1	2		
Game	9	7	2		
Hide	1	1			
Sunday observance	1	1			
Prairie fire	78	69	9		
Liquor	37	37			
Engineer	1	1			
Miscellaneous	6	4	2		
Health	3	3			
Fisheries	1	1			
Illegally practising medicine	2	1	1		
Hawkers and peddlers	4	4			
Stray animals	5	3	2		
Village ordinance	8	8			
Pound	4	4			
Drunk while interdicted	12	11	1		
Animal contagious disease	2		2		
Totals	1,104	919	171	14	
Lunacy	58	58			Sent to asylum.
Grand totals	1,162	977			

At the beginning of the year I issued a circular to all detachments to warn the newly arrived American settlers that the practice of carrying revolvers was prohibited in Canada. The warning had a good effect, but nevertheless several arrests of Americans were made for carrying revolvers contrary to the Criminal Code, and the idea that guns could be pulled out and used to frighten citizens, as is done across the border, occurred in the district once or twice.

I quote the following clipping from the Moosejaw 'Times' as an example:—'The quiet town of Weyburn, on the Soo line, was much disturbed by a man who came from Idaho some weeks ago. He paraded the streets of Weyburn in the afternoon, shooting holes through the verandah of one of the hotels. A citizen who had his head out of a window was ordered to take it in or he would put a hole in it. Another citizen was compelled to hold up his hat while he took a shot at it. When this citizen told him to keep quiet or he would be run in, his reply was that there was no Canadian who could arrest him. He did not stop at this; he offered to bet $25 that no North-west Mounted Police could arrest him. The Justice of the Peace telegraphed to Halbrite for Constable Lett, who arrested this wild and woolly man from Idaho in the boarding house. He took the revolver from him, and then with the same gun he compelled him to hold up his hands to receive the bracelets, which were adjusted in quick order. This is one of the many courageous acts done by Constable Lett, who, in the opinion of every one who saw the act, should at least receive several stripes for his cool courageous work. He also arrested two others, completing the three arrests inside of thirty minutes. Our American friends join with us in saying that the time is past years ago in Canada for one man to rule a town, and that there is nothing better for a man of this type than the North-west Mounted Police, backed up by Canadian law.'

Constable Lett has since been promoted to the rank of corporal, and placed in charge of a sub-district.

Twenty prisoners have been sent to the penitentiary from this district during the past year.

INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the district have given little trouble. Twenty prosecutions for supplying liquor to Indians, with fifteen convictions recorded; fifteen cases of drunk, with thirteen convictions, eleven cases of having liquor on reserve and in possession, with nine convictions. Four were prosecuted for holding heathen dances, resulting in four convictions. We now hold warrants for the arrest of Pawnees and three other Indians of Nut lake on this charge, and although attempts have been made to arrest them, we have not yet succeeded in doing so.

Escorts were furnished to Indian agents for the annual payments at Touchwood, Nut Lake, Pelly, File Hills, Crooked Lakes and Moose Mountain. All the reserves in the district have been regularly patrolled, and Indians found in towns have been returned to their reserves.

In connection with the offence of supplying liquor to Indians,—as so many Indians now dress as ordinary citizens, it is in some instances a difficult matter for liquor dealers to know that they are Indians,—I would think it a good thing to have the Act amended, so as to make it an offence for Indians to solicit liquor at any licensed place in the Territories.

LUNATICS.

Fifty-eight lunatics have been escorted to Brandon asylum during the year.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been a very large number of prairie fires during the past year, the majority of them in the spring. I regret to report considerable damage to property. Seventy-eight prosecutions have been brought under the Prairie Fire Ordinance, and sixty-nine convictions obtained, nine being dismissed.

Of the cases brought to trial, a large number of them have been traced to want of care on the part of settlers, who, as far as prairie fires are concerned, are a selfish lot, each one caring for his own particular hamlet, and only turning out when ordered to do so. The fire guardians appointed by the North-west government are, in most cases, conspicuous by their absence.

One solitary constable stationed in a district is supposed to be at half a dozen different fires at the same time, and if not able to do this is blamed. I consider the justices of the peace in most cases too lenient in their punishments.

The number of prosecutions does not represent the total number of fires, when the police have not only turned out settlers to fight, but have assisted themselves in putting out the fires, and have succeeded in saving a large amount of property, although unable to prosecute.

DETACHMENTS.

The district is divided into five sub-districts:—

Inspector Strickland, Wood Mountain sub-district.
Inspector McGibbon, Moosomin "
Sergeant Junget, Yorkton "
Sergeant Smith, Estevan "
Corporal Dubuque, Fort Qu'Appelle "

These officers and non-commissioned officers are responsible to me for the work in their respective sub-districts.

The detachment at Big Muddy has been increased by one non-commissioned officer and three horses. This is one of our most important boundary detachments. I would recommend the building of suitable quarters and stables. The men now board with a

squatter named Huntley. Though the board is good, I do not think it advisable to continue the arrangement any longer than can be avoided. There is no doubt of the existence of a very bad gang of horse thieves and outlaws just to the south of this detachment in Montana, and secrecy of police movements is absolutely essential. It is almost impossible to have this with our men quartered as they are. The stationing of this detachment has been of immense value to the country, as I am positive that the gang referred to have heretofore operated to a very large extent on our side of the line.

A detachment of three constables, with a special as cook, was stationed this summer at Pinto Horse Butte, with good results. Another at Livingstone's at the Forks of the Souris, which, from the number of parties passing through with horses this summer, has, in my opinion, been one of the favourite routes for smuggling.

In addition to the regular detachments stationed along the boundary, I would strongly recommend that a flying patrol be kept on the move along the line. I have frequently been told by stockmen that there never have been so few horses stolen as during the past season. We have now a detachment at Gainsboro. The lack of men thoroughly trained in police work has been felt, but considering everything, we have had a very successful year, as the percentage of convictions shows.

The influx of population has brought the usual number of crooks, and thoroughly trained policemen are more necessary than ever in the history of the Force. As to the training of men for detachment work, the place for them to learn is on detachments, under experienced non-commissioned officers.

The following table shows the number of men and horses stationed in my district for the year:—

Detachment.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Ponies.	Horses.	Remarks.
District office, Regina	2				1				
Estevan			1		1			2	
North Portal		1			1			1	
Oxbow					1			1	
Weyburn				1				1	
Gainsboro'					1			1	
Moosejaw					1			1	
Regina (town station)				1	1			1	
S. Qu'Appelle					1			1	
Fort Qu'Appelle				1				2	
Kutawa					1			2	
Yorkton			1		2			4	
Fort Pelly					1			1	
Moosomin	1	1			2			4	
Whitewood				1				1	
Wolseley					1			1	
Grenfell					1			1	
Carlyle					1			1	
Arcola			1					1	
Tantallon (railway construction)					1			1	
Erwood " "			1						
Wood Mountain	1	2			3	2		11	
Willow Bunch			1		1			2	
Big Muddy		1			1			5	
Summer Detachments—									
Pinto Horse					3			4	
Livingstone			1		1			2	
Crown Timber Duty, winter months—									
Roseau River					2		2		
Turtle Mountains					1			1	
Riding Mountain					1			1	

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

This has been on the whole satisfactory. Three constables were brought in from detachment for unseemly behaviour, two of whom were dismissed.

QUARANTINE.

Department of Agriculture.

The work in connection with this department has increased greatly. Five veterinary staff-sergeants have been employed in this district during the year. Reports of the work done by them have been forwarded.

Glanders has increased during the year. The following is a summary of the work performed:—

Horses.

Tested and quarantined	319
" destroyed	91
Destroyed without testing	16
Tested and no reaction	269
Examined only and not tested	435
Tested more than once and released (15 second test; 10 third test)	25

Cattle.

Tested	57
Quarantined	4

At North Portal 13,244 horses, 47,280 cattle, 419 mules, 139 sheep and 559 pigs have been examined on entering Canada.

At Wood Mountain 1,574 horses entered and examined.

The total amount of inspection fees received and remitted from November 30, 1902, to November 30, 1903: $7,592.56.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

I am pleased to report that during the past year the district has not been visited by any epidemic of disease, as in the year 1902. We have been called upon in all parts of the district to enforce the quarantine regulations, but the number of cases in all instances being small, it was not necessary to employ special men for the work.

CUSTOMS.

The officer in command of Wood Mountain sub-district still acts as sub-collector. This officer makes his returns direct to the collector at Lethbridge. Considerable attention has been paid to Indians smuggling ponies of a very inferior class, with the result that some six bunches were seized, and duty and expenses collected. A large bunch of horses were detained by the Livingstone detachment and duty collected by the sub-collector at Portal. Ten horses were also seized at the same detachment, taken to Portal, and handed over to the collector. I have not been advised as to their disposition.

Inspector Strickland seized nine horses in the Wood Mountain sub-district early in November; the man with them escaped. The seizure has been confirmed, and the horses ordered to Regina for sale.

Special patrols have been made along the boundary, with the result that I feel confident that less smuggling has been carried on than for some years.

The seizure made in May, 1902, has been confirmed, and I think was the means of breaking up a gang who made a business of stealing horses, altering the brands, and selling them throughout Canada.

PATROLS.

The organized band of horse thieves and outlaws operating in Montana, reported in my last year's report, are still in existence, their number having been increased by three men. At the time of writing, they have confined themselves to the United States, but there is no saying when they will commence their depredations on our side of the line. These men are desperate characters, and being in collusion with a number of ranchers on the United States side of the line, it will be some time before they are rounded up. A short time ago they visited the house of an American settler named King, and took him with them into the bad lands, where they kept him for twelve days. After relieving him of his horses, arms and money, and subjecting him to the cruelest treatment, he was blindfolded and turned loose. The reason, it is alleged, for this treatment is that they wished to prevent him appearing against one of their party, who was charged with stealing his household effects and bringing same into Canada. There is, I am told, a reward of four hundred dollars each by the state of Montana for their capture. It is said that seventeen of the Indian police attempted to capture one of their party, but were driven off. Shortly after the abduction of King, an American settler was shot at his shack, about one mile south of line. A patrol of North-west Mounted Police was sent to this place, and were informed that the murder was supposed to have been committed by this party.

A patrol was sent from Wood Mountain, which connected with one from Maple Creek, but nothing was seen of these men. Until the American authorities take the matter up with the intention of running them to earth, so long will they be a menace to settlement on the southern boundary. It is impossible for us to do anything more than to endeavour to keep them out of Canada, unless with the co-operation of the American officials. My last year's report shows how this can be depended upon.

The patrols this year have been more extensive than heretofore, and the results obtained most satisfactory.

HORSES.

The horses supplied for detachment work have generally stood the work well, considering how hard it has been, especially where only one horse is stationed on a detachment.

CROWN TIMBER.

Two men were stationed at Roseau river, Manitoba, one at Turtle Mountain and another at riding Mountain, during the winter, enforcing the Crown Timber regulations. In addition, dues were collected at Qu'Appelle and Moose Mountain.

Total amount of dues collected, $1,438.05, with thirteen seizures.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The cost of billeting has increased. Owing to the crowded state of the hotels, it was found impossible to get a room for our men which they could use exclusively for

themselves. Consequently, we have been obliged to rent small buildings which in most instances are fitted with a cell, and used as office and sleeping room, the men getting their meals at the hotels. I find that the police work is much more effectually done than when the police boarded in hotels. I now have but three detachments, Weyburn, Yorkton and Big Muddy, who have not their own quarters. At the last place I trust, in the near future, a suitable detachment will be built.

I was absent from the district from June 16 till August 31, relieving Supt. Constantine at Fort Saskatchewen, during which time Inspector Heffernan commanded the district. I found everything satisfactory on my return.

The detachments have been inspected monthly by the officers commanding subdistricts and officers detailed from Depot division.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the work of the district.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON,
Supt., Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING 'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, November 30, 1903.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you herewith my annual report of 'K' Division and district for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The state of the district during the past year has been very prosperous. It has been favourable especially to farmers and to the labouring classes. The stockmen have suffered more or less for reasons hereafter mentioned.

The irrigation ditches have been full of water during the whole season, and every one wishing to irrigate his land or garden had all the water required. The season being comparatively wet very little irrigation was needed.

There was a great deal of work in the district for the labouring class this summer; the coal mines, the buildings constructed in Lethbridge and district, the beet sugar factory at Raymond, the extension of the A.R. & C. Co. from Spring Coulee to St. Mary's river, the survey on the new canal from Milk river to Raymond for irrigation purposes, and the large amount of repairs to the A.R. & C. Co. from Lethbridge to Coutts employed a great number of men.

Never in the history of the district has such a general feeling of confidence in the future development of this part of the Territories been felt as there is now. Great satisfaction prevails in all classes.

On January 3 the Great Northern ran their first passenger train into Lethbridge. The completion of the standard gauge to Lethbridge facilitates the carrying of stock and settlers into the country. It saves transhipment at Great Falls or Shelby Junction. The A. R. & C. Co. have the management of the line as far as Shelby Junction, which is a divisional point. The company have also put in a standard gauge as far as Raymond, which has been a great convenience to the beet sugar factory which has recently been established there.

The A.R. & C. Co. have also completed grading the extension of their road from Spring Coulee to a point within a short distance of Cardston, and no doubt early next summer will have trains running into Cardston.

There is a great deal of work going on in Lethbridge. Besides the erection of buildings which will amount to over $100,000, the town is putting in a system of waterworks and sewerage at a cost of $120,000.

Surveys have been made for a canal, the water to be taken out of Milk river, about three miles west of Milk river police detachment. This canal will run to Raymond, a distance of 40 miles, and will supply a large area with water, which will be mostly used in irrigating beet sugar lands. The contract for the canal has been given to an American firm. The contractors have already commenced work and have 175 men and 100 teams working. They expect to be through this winter.

From May 16th to the 18th last we had the most severe snow storm that has ever occurred in this part so late in the year. Snow fell to a depth of two feet in places.

There was considerable loss in 'dogies,' both on the ranges and those in transit to the ranges. In one instance a whole car load perished. There was considerable loss of calves on the ranges, but the loss of matured range cattle was small. Sheep-men lost heavily, especially this year's lamb crop.

The storm had its good effects in giving moisture to the land, thereby ensuring the best crops that has ever been raised in this district.

The Mormon settlements at Raymond, Sterling and Magrath are prosperous, and have increased in population and wealth. Raymond is now a town, incorporated last July, and is the biggest Mormon settlement in the district. The population is double that of last year (2,000), the first assessment valuation was $190,000. Municipal assets, 8 mills per $100, and school assessment, $289,000; assets, 15 mills. There are about 400 buildings. An agricultural society was formed, taking in Raymond, Magrath and Sterling. The first fair was held this year at Magrath. The town is supplied with water for domestic purposes by piping it from a spring about two miles distant from town. The town has a pasture for stock, comprising three sections of land which is controlled by shares. There has been an increase in the number of cattle of 6,000 head. The Raymond capitalists own 4,000 head of horses. The sheep are mostly sold out; they now own only 15,000 head. The district comprising Raymond, Magrath and Stirling had 2,500 acres in beet culture this year; poor results were obtained. The land had not been worked enough. Better results are expected next year About 350,000 bushels of grain was grown in the district last season.

Messrs. Jesse Knight & Son, of Raymond, have built a dipping station on the Milk river, which is worked by a steam engine. They purpose dipping all their cattle whether mangy or not.

As mentioned in my report of last year, the Mormons live in the villages and not on their farms, for the purpose of having their children attend school and church and more social intercourse with each other. They have changed a good deal in their ideas. I have heard many of them say that the system cannot work, a man cannot be a farmer and live in town. Quite a few are offering their property for sale in the town prior to taking up their residence on their farms.

There has been a new Mormon settlement formed at 75-mile tank, about 32 miles east of Lethbridge. The place is called Tabor, and there are now over thirty families there. The others, who will come from Utah in the early spring, have taken up 2½ townships of land. They now have a store, lumber yard, and are building a hotel. They have a school-house with an attendance of over 30 children of school age. The settlers own over 500 head of cattle, but they will principally go into farming. This promises to be a good settlement.

COAL MINES.

With the exception of the six days' strike, the mines have worked constantly day and night. During the last six months they have turned out 800 tons of coal per day. The company have coal sheds in the Territories, Manitoba and British Columbia. They now have about 100,000 tons of coal in these sheds for sale. Very little coal is now shipped to Montana.

On October 17 the teamsters in the coal mine here went on strike, and were followed by the miners. They demanded higher wages. In consequence of the strike the mines were shut down for six days. It was the intention of the company to bring miners from British Columbia. I was asked by the company for police protection to protect the new comers against the strikers. I called in at once all the men I could spare from the Milk river sub-district .

A meeting of the general manager of the company and the strikers took place, and I was asked to attend. The strikers asked for better terms, which were refused by the company. They were given ten minutes to deliberate among themselves as to whether they would go to work on the old terms or not. They returned a few minutes after and said they would go to work the following day, which they did on October 23.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

There has been very little complaint from settlers along the line this year regarding the encroachment of American cattle.

The Montana Stock Association have employed line riders, and besides they have built 20 miles of wire fence between the east and west Butte, six miles south of the line. Their action was caused no doubt by the following circular having been posted along the boundary line:—

"Round-up parties entering Canada for the purpose of taking out cattle or other live stock are required to report at the nearest custom house after crossing the frontier, and obtain a permit from a custom officer in the regular way. This permit will be subject to the conditions that the round-up while in Canada shall be accompanied by a member of the police force, or by an officer of customs, whose duty is will be especially to see that Canadian cattle are not disturbed on their ranges, and that American live stock are taken across the line and properly reported outwards, and also that foreign live stock unentered for duty are not branded on Canadian territory.

"The pasturing of foreign live stock is not permitted without duty entry at the customs house. The owners will be held strictly accountable after June 1, 1903, for keeping foreign live stock out of Canada, under penalty of seizure and forfeiture. Casual "estrays" will be specially dealt with from time to time, but the onus of proof that cattle are "estrays" in any instance will rest on their owners.

"(Sgd.) JOHN MCDOUGALD,
"Commissioner of Customs."

I might say here that owing to the big snow storm in May, which prevented the round-ups from operating, one month's grace was allowed Montana stockmen to get their cattle across. One American round-up party were caught in the May storm and were completely broken up, their horses all scattered, and they did not reorganize until June 1.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On April 7 a large prairie fire started north of Macleod and ran to Little Bow. It was put out by snow on the 9th.

On the afternoon of the 9th a fire started close to the St. Mary's bridge. The snow put it out the same evening.

On April 20 a fire started about 10 miles north of Writing-on-Stone. The police and all available settlers fought it for two days and nights. It burnt over seven or eight townships.

On April 22 a fire started south of Magrath. It burned over about 1 x 2 miles. It was put out by police and settlers.

On April 23 a fire was started by an engine on the C.P.R. in the vicinity of Woodpecker. It burned over a large tract of country.

There was one conviction under the provisions of the Prairie Fire Ordinance. The district has escaped any serious fires so far this fall.

SHEEP INDUSTRY.

The big snow storm in May last has somewhat dampened the spirit of some of our largest sheep-men. Knight & Son have decided to go out of business. The largest owners are Knight & Son and McCarthy, of Raymond, and Peterson, north of Grassy lake. These parties now have about 35,000 head of sheep. The lamb crop was poor. Little or no provision was made last year for wintering the sheep. Sheep cannot be successfully raised without hay being put up for them, and good protection being secured for them during the winter, such as sheds, &c.

HOG INDUSTRY.

Several ranchers are going into raising hogs. They own from 50 to 150 hogs each, and it pays to feed coarse grain better than to market it. The government imported a lot of thoroughbred boars this spring, and the residents of Sterling imported a car load of thoroughbred Yorkshires and Berkshires. There will be a good market for all the pork that can be produced locally. Our butchers are putting in the market bacon and hams which are equal to the best imported article.

STOCK INDUSTRY.

Taking everything into consideration, this has been only a fair year. Last fall and this spring a considerable portion of the range was burnt over, and the growth of grass has not been heavy. Our early frosts killed it before it matured. A large proportion of the matured cattle are not in a condition to ship this fall. Some place the proportion at 50 per cent. The prices offered for beef this season have been very low, and some have refused to sell, therefore a large number of cattle are being held over for another year. It is questionable if this is a good policy, as no doubt the banks have advanced a considerable amount of money on stock interests. This interest will go on, and many of the cattle will not take on much more weight, and there is a very little outlook for higher prices next year. Besides the usual range loss will have to be met.

STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

During the year there was imported at Coutts and Pendant d'Oreille 7,921 horses, 4,772 cattle, 7,699 sheep, 152 swine and 53 mules.

During the year there was shipped from Lethbridge to points in and out of the Territories, 1,075 horses, 1,592 cattle and 4,000 sheep.

A shipment to the Chicago market was made this fall from Milk river, consisting of 851 head of beef cattle.

LUNATICS.

There were three cases of lunacy in this district during the past year, and in each the person affected was sent to Brandon asylum.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS.

Besides having a constable accompany all round-ups, both Canadian and American (operating in Canada), a party of police, under Inspector Duffus, accompanied by Special Customs Officer Stunden, rounded up and held for customs 100 head of American cattle which had drifted across the boundary line at or near Wild Horse lake. Double duty and expenses were paid on these cattle and they were released.

Flying patrols from Kennedy's Crossing to fifteen miles south of Cardston prevented a good deal of smuggling, especially in the Lonely Valley district, where there is a good trail, in fact the only trail in that part of the country crossing the boundary line at a place called Whiskey Gap and leading north to Macleod, passing between Magrath and Spring Coulee. It was believed that goods for the Mormon settlements of Magrath, Raymond and Spring Coulee and also for other points in the Territories, came from Montana by that trail and evaded customs, but no cases were discovered by the thorough system of patrols kept in that district during the past year. Much appreciation of the work done by the flying patrols was received from the customs authorities.

STOCK DISEASE.

There has been considerable mange in horses and cattle owned by ranchers named Arnold, Roy and Rodgers. These horses and cattle were placed under the charge of Inspector Burnett, V.S., who visited the different ranchers and had the stock quarantined and treated. The disease is pretty well stamped out.

Only three cases of glanders were discovered during the year. Two of the horses were shot by veterinary inspector's orders, and one was treated and released.

TELEPHONES.

In Lethbridge there is a good service. The telephone line between here and Macleod has not been in operation since being partially destroyed by the flood.

The long distance telephone between here and Magrath, Raymond, Spring Coulee, Sterling and Cardston is now in operation and gives a good service. It will be a great help to us, and when connections are made with Macleod and the north (Edmonton) it will be of much more benefit.

BRIDGES.

With the exception of the one at Lethbridge all the bridges in the district have been repaired and put in good condition.

The bridge over the Belly river at Lethbridge, which went out with the flood of the spring of 1902, is being rebuilt by the Dominion government, under the supervision of the territorial government.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered and convictions obtained during the year ended November 30, 1903:—

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Assault	17	14	3		
Bigamy	1			1	Bigamist not yet located.
Neglect to provide for family	1	1			
Offences against property					
Damaging property	9	9			
Cattle frauds	2		2		
Horse stealing	1	1			
Cattle stealing	1		1		
Theft	7	4	3		
Killing a dog	1	1			
Burglary	1	1			
Forgery	1	1			
False pretenses	1		1		
Offences against religion and morals					
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance	36	36			
Keeper of house of ill-fame	2	2			
Inmate " "	6	6			
Using blasphemous language	2	2			
Using obscene language	2	2			
Vagrancy	4	4			
Offences against the Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	7	5	2		
Liquor in possession	1		1		
Indian drunks	7	7			
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—					
Master and servants	6	4	2		
Game ordinance	1	1			
Village ordinance	1	1			
Sunday observance	6	6			
Stock ordinance	2		2		
Insanity	3	3			
Prairie fires	1	1			
Liquor ordinance	3	3			
Brand "	5	2	3		
Totals	138	117	20	1	

DISTRIBUTION state of 'K' Division, Lethbridge, November 30, 1903.

Station.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Remarks.	Horses.			
										Team.	Saddle.	Ponies.	Total.
Lethbridge	1	1	2		3	8	4	18		9	7		16
Coutts			1	1		3		5		6	4		10
Writing-on-Stone					1	2		3			3	1	4
Pendant d'Oreille					1	2		3		2	2	1	5
Milk River Ridge					1	2		3		1	3	1	5
Kennedy's Crossing						1		1			1		1
Grassy Lake						1		1				1	1
Magrath				1				1			1		1
Last											1	1	2
Discharged						2		2	Not yet struck off by G.O.				
On herd										1	1		2
Total	1	1	3	2	5	21	4	37		19	23	5	47

PATROLS.

Parties under Inspector Casey have made several patrols during the past year from the post. They patrolled from Lethbridge to McIntyre's ranch and south to Milk river, and as far east as 'K' Division, Milk river detachment, visiting all the settlers on the way. They also patrolled to all the Mormon settlements south.

They patrolled from Lethbridge to Vanhorn's ranch on the Little Bow and along that river as far east as Sun Dial Butte, and also visited the settlers on the north side of Belly river. They also patrolled the south side of Belly river to where it becomes the South Saskatchewan, and as far east as Whitney's ranch, also along the C.P.R. as far as Bennett's and south on 40 mile Coulee. Inspector Casey personally visited the settlers on the above named rivers, and gained a great deal of useful information.

Besides the above, Constable Hall has done a considerable amount of patrolling in the Little Bow and Grassy Lake districts. Corporal Gillespie has also patrolled the Little Bow country.

Patrols have also been sent from the post to Kipp's Coulee and Chin Coulee.

The N.C. officer in charge of Magrath detachment has patrolled that part of the country and the vicinity of Raymond thoroughly.

Besides the regular patrols of the detachments there have been flying patrols sent out in all directions. These patrols were out ten days at a time with pack outfit. They undoubtedly had a good effect in putting a stop to smuggling stock, &c. The patrols from Milk River Ridge detachment connected with those from St. Mary's detachment in 'D' Division generally in the Lonely Valley country. The patrol mileage was 99,321 miles.

HEALTH.

The health of the division during the year has been good. Dr. Mewburn has treated a good many cases from other divisions where operation was required.

DRILL AND LECTURES.

Owing to the reduced strength of the division, the men in the post were drilled in squad only, and went through the usual spring course. The men on detachment went through the usual setting up and arm drill.

A course of lectures was given by myself twice a week during the winter months to the men in the post. Those on detachment received lectures monthly by the inspecting officer.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The division is very much handicapped for want of a good rifle range, and has been so for years. The land for six miles along the river on both sides of the town belongs to the A.R. & C. C., and where a good rifle range could be made the land belongs to private individuals. In the past year the division had to go to Macleod range for target practice. This year we found a good range two miles from the post, on the river bottom, and obtained permission from the owners to establish a temporary range and the men from the post had their annual practice at this range, those on detachment had their practice at Writing-on-Stone detachment.

The average points obtained was very good, and a pleasing interest was taken by all members of the division throughout the whole practice.

A team of the best eight shots went to Calgary for the annual rifle meeting of the Force.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The Lee-Metford carbine is still in use in this division, and is a good arm. The ammunition is good with few exceptions.

The revolvers are the same as last year, the Enfield; they are old and pretty well worn out, and not a desirable weapon for the Force.

INSPECTIONS.

The post was inspected by yourself on October 1, and by the Assistant Commissioner on August 22. The Assistant Commissioner also inspected Coutts detachment and saw nearly all the N.C. officers and constables, also the horses of the Milk River sub-district, who had gathered at Coutts for that purpose. He examined the men in mounted and dismounted drill, in law and the rules and orders of the Force.

The detachments were also inspected by myself and Inspector Casey, and were inspected monthly by the officer in charge of the sub-district.

The post was inspected weekly by the officer commanding.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in a good financial state.

IMPROVEMENTS TO POST.

Since September last a good many improvements have been done to the post. The old mess kitchen has been painted and a new floor put in and fitted up for a canteen. The old canteen has been repaired and fitted up for quarters for the sergeant-major. The old sergeants' mess kitchen has been painted and fitted up for the officer commanding's office.

The commanding officer's quarters has been painted two coats, part of roof reshingled, and stone foundation put in.

The inspector's quarters, the quartermaster-sergeant's quarters and guard-room have had their first coat of paint; roofs repaired, but owing to the cold weather coming on they could not be finished.

A yard 40 feet square has been built at the back of the guard-room. This was very much needed. The doors of the corridors in the guard-room have been made stronger.

A system of dry earth latrines is being installed.

I expect to continue the repairs to buildings early in the spring.

Over three hundred young trees were planted last spring, of maple and cottonwood. Those planted two years ago are doing well, and in a few years these trees will improve the post considerably.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have a hose reel and 600 feet of hose, the same size as used by the town fire brigade. We also have fire extinguishers and a good supply of ladders. There are two fire tanks in the barracks owned by the police, but which form part of the town's fire protection system. These tanks have been repaired this fall, and now hold their full capacity of water. The town has a good fire brigade, well equipped, which would be at our disposal in case of fire; their engine would work from our fire tanks.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been good.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness in use is old, but has all been repaired. One four-horse set and single team set are required.

The saddles are good, and we have enough to meet our present requirements.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good condition, well painted and numbered. One single buckboard only is required for use at Pendant d'Oreille detachment.

RATIONS.

The quality of rations supplied by the different contractors has been good. The flour for the first time is supplied in this district by the Raymond Milling and Elevator Company, of Raymond.

The oats are supplied locally at $1.80 per 100 pounds, by contract.

The hay is supplied to this post and Writing-on-Stone detachment from High River, in bales. No tenders were received in this district for baled hay, and the tenders received for hay in stack were too high.

Other detachments are supplied locally with hay in stack.

Potatoes are supplied from the district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Last October Lethbridge was visited by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories, who opened the Agricultural Fair. The division supplied an escort for His Honour, of one officer and nine N.C. officers and constables. His Honour very highly complimented the men on their appearance and the manner in which they performed their duty.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Two new detachments have been established this year, one at Kennedy's Crossing and one at Grassy Lake.

Pendant d'Oreille has been made an outport of customs, with the N.C. officer in charge acting collector.

Inspector Casey has served with me throughout the year, and has been of great assistance.

Inspector Duffus has been attached to the division during the summer, for duty on the boundary line; he had charge of the Milk River sub-district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN,
Supt., Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. C. MACDONELL, D.S.O., COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, December 10, 1903.

The Commissioner,
N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Depot Division for the year ended November 30, 1903.

GENERAL.

High wages outside, coupled with plenty of work, kept recruits from enlisting during the spring and summer months, and as a result we were extremely short-handed. We managed, however, to send drafts as needed to the Yukon and outside divisions, and to fill the requisitions of the officer commanding Regina District, under whose supervision all the outside police work is done; although at times it stranded the post completely to do so. We also furnished the necessary escorts to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, one being on June 19, when Regina was declared a city. On December 16, 1902, a full dress parade of the division was held in the concert hall, when the Commissioner presented the King's Coronation medals to Reg. No. 906, Staff-Sergeant Robinson, A., and Reg. No. 3575, Constable Alexander, A.S.

On May 19, the Board to revise the rules and regulations of the Force, &c., assembled at Regina; President, Superintendent Deane; Members, Superintendent Primrose, Superintendent A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O.; Secretary, Inspector R. S. Knight.

Thanks to the careful manner in which Inspector Knight had prepared all the data, classified the G.O's. circular memos, &c., the Board finished its somewhat onerous work on June 4. On November 9, the King's birthday, a Royal salute of 21 guns was fired, and the flag hoisted for the first time on the new flagstaff.

PROMOTIONS.

On March 1, Sergeant-Major Knight was promoted to Inspector. The publication of G.O. 18187 announcing that fact in local orders was made the occasion for the following order: 'The Officer Commanding Depot Division congratulates Reg. Sergeant-Major Knight upon his well-earned promotion and takes this opportunity of placing on record his appreciation of the thorough and efficient manner in which he performed his duties as Reg. Sergeant-Major.'

TRAINING.

In the year 1900, the Commissioner reported 'The efficient training of a recruit requires twelve months, he must be drilled, set up, taught to ride, to shoot with carbine and revolver, acquire a knowledge of his duties and powers as a peace officer, be instructed in simple veterinary knowledge, understand how a horse should be shod, and become an efficient prairie man; the latter means a smattering of cooking, a judge of a horse's work, being able to find his way about, and to look after the comfort of him-

self and his horse.' This is the ideal, and there is nothing to add to it, but as recruits more often than not leave the depot in under three months' service, we simply have to do the best we can in the time allotted. This being the headquarters of the Force, many of the N.C.O's. and men are necessarily employed on the staff, and with a large barracks and a prison containing on an average 23 prisoners daily to look after, it follows that the instant we get below a certain number of men, every man is required simply to keep the daily routine going, and the only way drills and rides can be done is to take clerks, &c., away from their work to perform post duty, and so let recruits learn drill, &c. These are the methods which for many months we have had to resort to in order to give recruits even a smattering of training. Now, however, our facilities for training are good; we have an excellent riding instructor in Reg. Sergeant-Major Church, and foot drill and gymnastic instructor in Reg. No. 4006, Corporal Ford, and their assistants. The furnace in the gymnasium enables us to use the upper room as a lecture room and drill hall, and the lower for gymnastics, while the shooting gallery, with Major Gaudet's ammunition, will enable practical musketry to be carried out under the Adjutant, so that with the usual lectures on police duty, care and management of horses and practical work in harnessing and driving, if the men can only be left here sufficiently long, we have every reason to feel that during the ensuing year they will be thoroughly trained and instructed.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Keen interest was taken in rifle shooting, even before the publication of general order 1860S gave it a fillip such as was never known before in the history of the Force. The division was put through the preliminary and annual target practice. The Commissioner was first with the carbine, and Reg. No. 2006, Constable Cunning, W. A., first with the revolver. On July 5, a shooting team representing the Depot Division Rifle Club left for Calgary to take part in the T.R.A. matches; unfortunately the match failed to come off owing to the range being under water. During the month of August we had a number of interesting matches, the principal ones being 'B' Division (Dawson) versus Depot Division, results wired; certified scores by mail; 10 a side; 200 and 400 yards; 'B' Division won by 32 points.

Depot was represented at regimental matches held at Calgary by: Reg. No. 3291, R.S.M. Church, F.; Reg. No. 878, Staff-Sergeant Hooper, L.; Reg. No. 1125, Staff-Sergeant Perry, F.; Reg. No. 3536, Constable Allan, G.O.; Reg. No. 1206, Corporal Banham, H.; Reg. No. 1132, Constable Bird, A. L.; Reg. No. 2006, Constable Cunning, W. A.; Reg. No. 3815, Constable Greenlay, G. O., their wins being: (1) Slater Trophy, 3rd; (2) Drewry Trophy (mounted), 1st; (3) Officer's Match, 2nd by divisions; (4) Regimental Match and Constantine Cup, 2nd; (5) Regimental Revolver Match, Reg. No. 2006, Constable Cunning, W.A., 3rd; (7) Mounted Revolver Match, 2nd; (8) Commissioner's Revolver Match, Reg. No. 1125, Staff-Sergeant Perry, 2nd, Reg. No. 2006, Constable Cunning, W. A., 3rd; Commissioner's Prize, Gold Medal and $25; Individual Grand Aggregate, Reg. No. 1206, Corporal Banham, H.

On September 16, 17, 18 and 19, the rifle club held their annual meet, which as usual proved a great success, over $400 being given in prizes and money.

GUARD-ROOM.

A new guard-room is badly needed, the present one, apart from the building being badly planned, is very old and much too small for our wants. Plans for additions, &c., were submitted, but so far have not been approved. It is imperative that steps should be taken to separate constables sentenced for breaches of discipline from criminals. Constables undergoing imprisonment who are going to return to the ranks again should be subjected to a very rigid discipline, and have to do really hard work,

so that on returning to ordinary routine, in addition to being cleaner and smarter in every way, they would experience a decided feeling of relief from constant supervision and toil.

Several times during the year we have had to convert other buildings into guard-rooms, pro tem, for want of accommodation; our worst experience being with the Doukhobors.

On June 9 a party of 28 Doukhobors arrived from Yorkton, 26 of them sentenced to three months hard labour, and two to four and five months, respectively, under section 177 of the Civil Code, for indecent acts. Three agreed to work as soon as they arrived, and these we kept apart from the rest. The others, however, remained obdurate and obstinately refused to do anything. Of these three, one became violently insane, and together with one of the others, who was unquestionably of unsound mind, was sent to Brandon asylum. His brother at once struck work and indicated the grief which possessed him by refusing to wear his trousers for three days. He, however, soon became clothed, and in his right mind, and a good worker, and largely through his efforts we persuaded the majority to eat roast potatoes and cooked porridge. In July they began to unmistakably give in, first one, then two, then four and, after promising to conform to our laws and proving their sincerity by working, were released by order from Ottawa. In August the remainder gave in. Mr. Peter Verigin visited them and they finally solemnly promised to him to go back to their farms and work, and conform to the laws. They wanted to be released then, and Mr. Verigin himself thought that was sufficient, but the Commissioner was firm, and insisted as an evidence of good faith that they should work here first. This they finally consented to do, and on August 10, authority was received to release them, which was accordingly done. Mr. Verigin thanked the Commissioner and myself for their kind treatment, and they did themselves after being released, and shook hands with me at the division office.

Civilians in cells at beginning of year	20
Civilians received during the year	234
Civilians in cells at end of year	22

Maximum number received, 41 (in June); minimum number received, 2 (in February); average per month, 19·5.

Civilian prisoners were composed of:—

Whites	224
Negroes	2
Half-breeds	5
Indians	18
Females	5

Health of prisoners during the year was good.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division during the year was good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good; this, as in former years, is undoubtedly largely due to the sanitary condition of the barracks being kept in good order under the constant and watchful attention of Acting Senior Surgeon Bell.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied have been of good quality and except in a few instances have given satisfaction; the dye in field jackets and trousers is of poor quality, and with short exposure to the sun turns a yellow colour. The canvas dunnage bag supplied is made of too light quality of duck.

HORSES.

The general health of the horses in this division has been good. I regret to report the destruction of five horses, four for glanders and one for fracture; three of those destroyed for glanders, viz., Nos. 2631, 2084 and 2285, were exposed to the disease with those destroyed last year, viz., Nos. 1891 and 2136; they were tested and reacted, but showed no clinical symptoms until some time after the test, suddenly they developed well-marked clinical symptoms and had to be destroyed; the other horse, Reg. No. 2806, was being treated for a cold, but not off duty, one evening he was brought in reported to be bleeding from the nostrils; Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Ayre's suspicions were aroused, and he applied the mallein test, the result being a decided reaction, after the test the animal showed well-marked clinical symptoms; he was immediately destroyed and the carcase burnt. All inquiries failed to trace where the animal contracted the disease, he was purchased from Wm. Small, Maple Creek, whose other horses were afterwards tested, none of them showing any reaction. Reg. No. 2576 was destroyed as he was suffering from fracture of the metacarpal. Horse Reg. No. 2826 was taken ill with an attack of azoturia while en route to Halbrite and died. The twenty cast horses realized $999.50, nearly $50 each.

FORAGE.

The hay was of fair quality; the oats good, but we had difficulty in getting them free from dust, as we required; in this connection I may mention that it is proposed to put a fanner in Nos. 3 and 4 stables; the chaff cutter has proved an unqualified success.

FIRE PROTECTION

The same as last year, viz.: Steam fire pump, hand engine, babcocks and water pails; tanks in various parts of barracks, including large tank in tower. The well is inadequate for fire purposes, as it can be pumped empty in ten to fifteen minutes. The guard-room well has a good supply, and this coming year it is proposed to connect with and use it for fire purposes.

RATIONS

Have been of good quality and ample.

TRANSPORT.

The majority of the transport is in an unsatisfactory condition through old age; the woodwork in many cases having perished. A new supply is required.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles are nearly new and in good order; apart from the fact that they are on the heavy side, they answer their purpose well. Two out of the six sets of heavy

Concord (black) harness will do for another year, but four sets should be replaced by new; the harness being very old and having been in use for from twelve to twenty-one years. The same remarks hold good with regard to six sets of light driving (black); four sets single (black) should be replaced, the rest of the harness is in good condition and well looked after.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

In 1900 the then officer commanding the depot reported *re* officers' quarters as follows:—'The officers' quarters are very old and not worth spending any money on, are unfit for habitation, with the exception of those occupied by the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner.' In 1901 the Commissioner reports: 'At Regina the officers' quarters are uninhabitable, and I now ask that new quarters be erected this coming summer.' Time has simply emphasized the truth of these remarks, but as officers still have to occupy the 'huts,' to make them habitable at all it has been found necessary to spend money on them; those requiring it have been reshingled, and where the floors have rotted through, new ones have been laid. A new porch and entrance has been made to the sergeant's mess, a great improvement, as the present ante-room was the general entrance before. The billiard room and officers' mess was enlarged so as to admit a full-sized billiard table, a much needed improvement. The new furnaces were finished in December, 1902, and have added much to the comfort of the men. A furnace has also been put in the gymnasium, a great boon to the men, as they now can use it during winter evenings. An addition has been made to the bowling alley to enable us to use it as a shooting gallery for Major Gaudet's ammunition. A new flagstaff has been erected in the centre of the enclosed part of the square, 106 feet high. It improves the appearance of the square very much.

CANTEEN.

Liberal grants have been made during the year, without which the men would have been deprived of many benefits and much enjoyment. It is no small task to manage a large canteen in this post, and Inspector Heffernan is deserving of credit for his work in this respect.

CONCLUSION.

Although we have been so short-handed and hard pressed during the past year, every effort has been made to keep up manly sports and amusements. During the winter months a curling club was formed, and a number of enjoyable matches played. A cricket club was got together that fought its way into the finals for the championship of Assiniboia, and in the autumn an Association football club.

While my thanks are due to the officers, N.C. officers and men of the depot for the manner in which they have supported me during the past year, I desire to bring Regl. Sergt.-Major Church, F., and Reg. No 906, Farrier Staff-Sergt. Robinson, A., especially to your favourable notice for hard work, well done.

Your obedient servant,
I have the honour to be, sir,

A. C. MACDONELL,
Supt., Commanding 'Depot' Division.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. PEARSON BELL.

REGINA, January 18, 1904.

The Commissioner.
N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the health and sanitary condition of the Force for the year 1903:—

The number of cases treated was 744, as follows: Depot Division, 242; 'A' Division, 53; 'C' Division, 63; 'D' Division, 75; 'E' Division, 66; 'F' Division, 55; 'G' Division, 143; 'K' Division, 47.

The average number on daily sick report was 5·33.

Admissions to hospital were 136, as follows: Depot Division, 83; 'A' Division, 3; 'C' Division, 1; 'D' Division, 29; 'E' Division, 6; 'F' Division, 1; 'G' Division, 7; 'K' Division, 6.

There were three deaths during the year.

GENERAL DISEASES.

There was 1 case of measles, which occurred at Macleod. Influenza caused 41 admissions. For diphtheria there were 3 admissions, all at Regina. Enteric fever furnished 2 cases, both occurring at Calgary. A case of malarial fever was reported from 'G' Division. There were 13 cases of gonorrhœa. Of parasitic diseases there were 4 cases, namely, 3 of scabies and 1 of ascuris lumbricoides. Alcoholism caused 3 admissions. Of rheumatism there were 38 cases, the majority slight in character. For debility there were 7 admissions.

LOCAL DISEASES.

Under diseases of the nervous system there were 31 cases, namely: Mental debility, 2; paralysis, 1; neuralgia, 17; headache, 10, and nervousness, 1. Diseases of the eye and eyelids accounted for 12 cases. Diseases of other organs of special sense: There were 11 cases, namely: Nasal catarrh, 7; earache, 2, and impacted cerumen, 2. Diseases of the circulatory system gave 6 cases: Disordered action of the heart 4, syncope 1, and hemoptysis 1. Disease of the respiratory system: There were 187 cases under this heading, the large majority consisting of coughs and colds. There were 20 cases of bronchitis, 3 of laryngitis, and 1 of pleurisy. Diseases of the digestive system: There were 160 cases. The principal were 44 of mouth and throat affections, 6 of colic, 39 of diarrhœa, 1 of congestion of liver, 1 of appendicitis, 3 of hernia, and 4 of hemorrhoids. Diseases of the lymphatic system: There was 1 case of inflammation of glands. Diseases of the urinary system: There were 9 cases, namely, albuminuria 1, Brights disease 1, nephritis 6, and cystitis 1. One death was due to Bright's disease. Diseases of the generative system: There were 4 cases of orchitis. Diseases of organs of locomotion consisted of 2 cases of synoditis, and 13 of myalgia. Diseases of the connective tissue: There were 16 cases, namely, abscess 13, sinus 1, and cellulitis 2. Diseases of the skin: There were 17 cases, 9 of which were boils.

INJURIES.

There was 1 case of heat-stroke, and 1 death from drowning. The death occurred in crossing a river with a wagon. There was 1 case of suicide, due to gunshot wound, the verdict being that the man committed the act while temporarily insane. The remaining cases of local injuries were 160 in number, including 31 for wounds, 35 for sprains, 37 for contusions, 2 for fractures, 2 for dislocation, 6 for frost-bites, 4 for burns and scalds, 12 for abrasions, 4 for blistered feet, 1 for cerebral concussion, &c.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

These call for no special remark. In addition to evacuation of abscesses, there was 1 operation for the cure of varix, 1 for fistula in ano, 1 for hemorrhoids, and 1 amputation of fingers.

INVALIDING.

The number invalided during the year was 5, the causes being, paralysis 1 case, mental debility 1, debility 1, disordered action of the heart 1, and injury to shoulder 1.

RECRUITS.

There were 203 applicants examined for engagement.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of all ranks during the year has been very good, and no unsanitary condition of barracks or detachments is noted in the medical reports. At Fort Saskatchewan the interior of the hospital has been kalsomined, and the wood-work varnished, but the medical officer reports that the hospital furnace needs repairing badly. At Regina no repairs to the hospital have been effected during the year. New furnaces are urgently needed, the building requires painting throughout, and the window frames and doors refitting.

It is with deep regret I record the death of Assistant-Surgeon C. S. Haultain, which occurred at Battleford on May 20. The medical department has lost an officer of high professional attainments, who possessed the confidence and esteem of his comrades, and whose memory will ever be associated with the kindest recollections.

A table is attached showing the sickness, arranged according to the various sections of disease.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Annual Sick Report for the Year 1903.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of days under Treatment.	Deaths.	Invalided.
General Diseases.				
Measels	1	21		
Influenza	41	211		
Diphtheria	3	90		
Enteric fever	2	45		
Malarial fever	1	3		
Gonorrhœa	13	180		
Parasitic diseases	4	26		
Alcoholism	3	39		
Rheumatism	38	157		
Debility	7	25		1
Local Diseases.				
Diseases of the nervous system	31	342		2
" eye and eyelids	12	54		
" other organs of special sense	11	13		
" circulatory system	6	20		1
" respiratory system	187	608		
" digestive system	160	640		
" lymphatic system	1	10		
" urinary system	9	156	1	
" generative system	4	104		
" organs of locomotion	15	62		
" connective tissue	16	124		
" skin	17	115		
Injuries.				
General	2	4	1	
Local	160	920	1	1

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT.

Macleod, January 18, 1904.

To the Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending November 30, 1903.

The general health of the horses of the force for the past year has been satisfactory. Apart from the death of four horses of Depot division from glanders, no serious outbreak of disease has occurred that would deprive us of the use of any number of horses, and this has been a very fortunate condition when we feel that we have not yet fully recovered from the drain made upon us for horses for South Africa. While the places of these horses have been filled, there must necessarily be a number not as well seasoned or conditioned for hard work as those we lost. The past year has been an exceptionally hard one on the horses, the large number of new settlers coming into the country, with a proportionate number of law-breakers, has been the means of increasing the work of the horses, as a comparison of the mileage returns will show.

Prior to the year 1900 we were always in a position to turn out a few horses when it was found they needed rest, but since that time such a thing has been out of the question. Every horse on the force able to work had to be used. The horses purchased in the past few years have, with a very few exceptions, turned out well, the majority of them being really high class animals, and those that have passed the colt stage and are matured are fit for the hardest kind of work. During the year I have visited and inspected the horses of Depot, 'A,' 'E,' 'G,' 'K' and 'D' divisions, and with few exceptions have found everything connected with the care and management of the horses in a satisfactory condition, the exceptions being the shoeing of horses on detachment, this being a matter that cannot very well be overcome, and will be a source of more or less trouble so long as we have to depend upon outside blacksmiths.

In one or two sections of the country it has been a little difficult to get as good hay as in former years, owing to the wet season. The oats, however, have been of good quality.

The drugs supplied have also been of good quality.

Ninety-three remounts were purchased during the year, and it was found very hard to get this number, notwithstanding the fact that ample notice of our intention to buy had been given and that good fair prices would be paid. Of course there is only one explanation for this condition of affairs, and that is the scarcity of horses in the country. Not only are horses suitable for our work scarce, but good horses of all classes are scarce. There has been an increased demand for horses in the past four of five years, while the supply from our own ranches has decreased, and if it had not been for the much abused American horse, I do not know what the country would have done. The four largest horse ranching firms that were in the Territories are out of business now. I refer to Oxerart, the Quorn, Bell Bros. and the Strang Ranching Company. In former years these firms could supply all the horses we required. No one has taken their places and these sources of supply having been cut off, it is becoming more difficult every year to get horses. In former years we also got some good horses

from British Columbia, but anything I have seen from that province in the past few years could find no place in our stables.

Most of those breeding horses now are breeding the heavier classes, Clydeshires and Percherons. Two specimens of the latter breed which I saw had been purchased by syndicates, one at three thousand and the other at four thousand dollars, so I was informed. Five hundred dollars, I think, would have been a good price for the two. As I understand, these two horses were imported, it would be interesting to know what they were entered at, or would they be admitted free for the purpose of improving the stock of the country.

One imported thoroughbred horse has been brought to the Macleod district during the summer. If the right class of mares are bred to him I have no doubt he will prove an acquisition to this part of the country.

At the different divisions which I have visited I have found the stabling in good condition, well lighted and ventilated. The water supply I have also found good.

During the year I have attended three agricultural exhibitions for the purpose of judging horses entered for the prizes given for horses best suited for police work. The points where the exhibitions were held were Calgary, Pincher Creek and Macleod. At Calgary three horses were entered. None of the horses shown were up to our standard; consequently no prizes were given. At Pincher Creek five horses entered the ring, the first prize being awarded A. M. Morden for a handsome chestnut gelding, the second going to a bay gelding, the property of L. Bell. At Macleod six horses were shown, Mrs. J. Graham winning first prize with a chestnut gelding, and Jno. Franklin second with a bay gelding. All four prize winners were purchased, and posted to 'D' Division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, Insp.,
Vet. Surgeon.

SUMMARY of cases treated from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Remarks.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Remarks.
Abscess	4	63		Injury to tongue	1	6	
Anæmia	2	20		Laryngitis	2	19	
Azaturia	2	6	1 died, Reg. No. 2826	Mange	1	90	
Colic	9	23		Nephritis	1	9	
Coryza	2	72		Paralysis, partial	1	12	
Constipation	1	3		Rheumatic arthritis	4	40	
Catarrh	2	30		Bruised feet	3	36	
Curb	6	162		Brushing	4	124	
Congestion of lungs	1	....		Corns	8	98	
Distemper	1	18		Enlarged fetlock	1	15	
Diarrhœa	2	....		Laminitis	12	292	
Drowned	2	....		Lymphangitis	5	55	
Dislocation of fetlock	1	119		Navicular arthritis	2	102	
Debility	3	62		Ringbone	3	163	
Eczema	2	23		Sidebones	2	28	
Fracture right metacarpal	1	....	Destroyed.	Spavin	3	216	
Fevers	2	75		Sprains	18	228	
Glanders	4	....	"	Splints	10	170	
Hæmoptysis	1	5	Died.	Quarter crack	2	25	
Heart disease	1	..	"	Lacerated	11	119	
Influenza	14	171		Punctured	8	65	
Injury to eye	2	57		Contusion	27	696	This includes collar and saddle galls.

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

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APPENDIX A.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1903.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot.	Regina	1	1	1	5	1		8	5	3	75	11	111	68	
	Moosomin				1			1			3		5	7	
	Qu'Appelle										1		1	1	
	Wolseley										1		1	1	
	Moose Jaw										1		1	1	
	Whitewood									1			1	1	
	Grenfell										1		1	1	
	Carlyle										1		1	1	
	Yorkton									1	3		4	2	
	Erwood								1				1		
	Kutawa										1		1	1	
	Ft. Qu'Appelle									1			1	1	
	Estevan								1				1		
	Oxbow										1		1	1	
	North Portal							1			1		2	2	
	Wood Mountain				1			3	2		9	2	17	22	
	Gainsboro										1		1	1	
	Town Station									1	1		2	1	
	Ottawa							4			1		5		
	Arcola								1				1	1	
	Weyburn										1		1	3	
	On Command			1	1			2		1	1	1	7	2	
	On leave				1								1		
	Absent without leave										1		1		
	Total Depot Division	1	1	2	9	1		19	10	8	104	14	169	118	
A	Maple Creek			1				3	1	1	10	3	19	16	
	East End									1	1		2	6	
	Ten Mile										3		3	4	
	Medicine Lodge							1			2		3	5	
	Medicine Hat									1	1		2	3	
	Swift Current										1		1	1	
	Town Station								1				1	1	
	On Command				1						3		4	3	
	On Herd													4	
	Total A Division			1	1			4	2	3	21	3	35	43	
C	Battleford			1				2		2	9	5	19	16	
	Onion Lake							1					1	2	
	Jackfish										1		1	1	
	Lloydminster				1						2	1	4	4	
	Henrietta										1		1	2	
	Saskatoon									1	3		4	4	
F	Prince Albert			1	1			1		2	7	3	15	9	
	Duck Lake								1		1	1	3	4	
	Batoche										1		1	1	
	Rosthern									1			1	1	
	Fletts Springs										1		1	2	
	Star City										2		2	1	
	On Command				1			1					2		
	On leave							1					1		
	Total C & F Division			2	3			6	1	6	28	10	55	47	

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
D	Macleod			1	3		1	3	1	1	20	7	37	38	
	Pincher Creek				1			1			3		5	6	
	Big Bend						*				2		2	2	
	Kootenai										2		2	3	
	Stand Off								1		2	2	5	6	
	St. Mary's								1		1		2	4	
	Nanton										1		1	1	
	Boundry Creek										1		1	2	
	Kipp										1	1	2	1	
	Leavings									1			1	2	
	Frank									1	1		2	2	
	Porcupines										2		2	3	
	Peigan										1	1	2	1	
	Cardston				1			1			1		3	5	
	Town Patrol														
	On Leave										1	1	2		
K	Lethbridge			1	1			2		1	11	1	17	17	
	Milk River Ridge								1		2		3	5	
	Coutts							1	1		3		5	9	
	Writing-on-Stone									1	2		3	3	
	Pendant d'Oreille									1	3		4	4	
	Magrath								1				1	1	
	On Leave										1		1		
	Total D and K Divisions			2	6		1	8	6	6	61	13	103	115	
E	Calgary			1	2			3	1	1	16	5	29	26	
	Banff										2		2	3	
	Sarcee Reserve											1	1		
	Canmore										1		1	1	
	Morley										1		1	1	
	Gleichen							1				2	3	3	
	High River								1				1	1	
	Red Deer							1					1		
	Okotoks							1					1	1	
	Millarville										1		1	1	
	Innisfal										1		1	1	
	Olds										1		1	1	
	Wintering Hills										1		1	1	
	Total E Division			1	2			6	2	1	24	8	44	40	
G	Fort Saskatchewan				1			3		2	11	1	18	18	
	Edmonton				1					1	4	2	8	7	
	Ponoka										1		1	1	
	St. Albert										1		1	1	
	Lacombe										1		1	1	
	Lamerton										1		1	1	
	Duhamel										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin										2		2	2	
	Vegreville										1		1	1	
	Athabaska Landing									1			1	2	
	Lesser Slave Lake				1				1		2	1	5	6	
	Peace River Landing								1			1	2	5	
	Fort Chipewyan								1		1	1	3		
	Fort McPherson								1		4		5		
	Star										1		1	1	
	On Command			1				1					2		
	Whitford										1		1	1	
	Total G Division			1	3			4	4	4	32	6	54	48	

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Concluded.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
B	Dawson		1	1	4	1		4	2	3	55	10	81	24	
	Forty Mile								1		3		4		6
	Indian River							1			1	1	3		7
	Ogilvie									1	2		3		
	Stewart River									1	2		3		7
	Stewart Crossing										2		2		
	Halfway										2		2	1	8
	Selwyn										3		3		10
	Selkirk					1		1			2	1	5	1	
	Minto										2	1	3		
	Grand Forks				1				1		5	1	8	1	
	Sulphur										3		3	1	
	Gold Run										3		3	1	
	Eureka										1		1		
	McQuesten										1		1		9
	Dominion								1		3		4		
	Hunker									1	3		4	1	
	Duncan Landing								1		1		2		6
	Town Station							1		1	10	1	13		
	On Command										1	9	10		
	Total B Division		1	1	5	2		7	6	7	104	24	157	30	53
H	White Horse			1	3	1		2	5	2	32	7	53	12	
	Dalton Trail				1	1				1	6	4	13	7	
	Dalton House										2	1	3		
	Wells										2		2		
	White Pass Summit										1		1		
	Caribou									1	2		3		
	Tahkini										3		3	1	
	Upper La Barge										3		3		
	Lower La Barge								1		2		3		
	Braeburn									1	3		4	2	
	Hootalinqua										3		3		
	Livingstone Creek									1	2		3	2	
	Big Salmon										3		3		
	Tantalus									1	3		4	2	
	Yukon Crossing									1	4		5		
	Town Station							1			3		4		
	On Command				1						4		5	1	59
	On Leave									1	1		1		
	Absent Without Leave												1		
	Total H Division			1	5	2		3	6	9	79	12	117	27	59

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District	1	1	2	9	1		19	10	8	104	14	169	118	
Maple Creek District			1	1			4	2	3	21	3	35	43	
Battleford and Prince Albert District			2	3			6	1	6	28	10	56	47	
Macleod-Lethbridge District			2	6			8	6	6	61	13	103	115	
Calgary District			1	2			6	2	1	24	8	44	40	
Saskatchewan District			1	3			4	4	4	32	6	54	48	
Total in N.-W. Territories	1	1	9	24	1	1	47	25	28	270	54	461	411	
" Yukon Territory		1	2	10	4		10	12	16	183	36	274	57	112
Grand Total	1	2	11	34	5	1	57	37	44	453	90	735	468	112

APPENDIX B.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS, NOVEMBER 30, 1903.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot	Regina	1	1	2	7	1	....	7	6	1	94	14	134	70	....
	Moosomin	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	5	4	....
	Qu'Appelle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Wolseley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Moose Jaw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Broadview	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Grenfell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
	Arcola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Yorkton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	4	....
	Fort Pelly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Kutawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Fort Qu'Appelle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
	Estevan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....
	Oxbow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	North Portal	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	....
	Wood Mountain	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	1	....	7	2	14	17	....
	Carlyle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Town Station	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	....
	Ottawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	4	....	....
	Gainsboro	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Weyburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Erwood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Hudson's Bay	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	6	....	....
	On Command	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	9	....	13	....	....
	Total, Depot Division	1	1	3	10	1	....	18	11	5	133	17	200	115	....
A	Maple Creek	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	9	3	16	26	....
	East End	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	4	....
	Ten Mile	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	4	....
	Medicine Lodge	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	5	....
	Medicine Hat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	3	....
	Swift Current	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Town Station	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	On Command	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	3	....	6	....	....
	Total, A Division	....	....	1	1	....	....	4	2	3	22	3	36	44	....
C	Battleford	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	6	4	14	16	....
	Onion Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....
	Jackfish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Lloydminster	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	4	....
	Thunder Child's	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
	Henrietta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Saskatoon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	On Command	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	4	....
	On Leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
F	Prince Albert	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	8	1	13	15	....
	Duck Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	5	....
	Batoche	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Rosthern	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Saskatoon	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	4	....
	Flett's Springs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Star City	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
	On Leave	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....
	Total, C and F Divisions	....	....	2	3	....	....	5	1	6	28	7	52	60	....

*1 Vet. Surgeon.

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
D.	Macleod			1	2		1	1	5	1	15	6	31	34	
	Pincher Creek				1						3		5	6	
	Big Bend										2		2	3	
	Kootenai										2		2	3	
	Stand Off								1		2	2	5	7	
	St. Mary's								1		1		2	4	
	Claresholm									1	1		2	3	
	Boundary Creek										1		1	1	
	Kipp										1	1	2	2	
	Nanton										1		1	1	
	Frank									1	1		2	2	
	Cardston				1			1			1	1	4	5	
	Porcupines										2		2	3	
	Peigan										1	1	2	1	
	Absent without leave										1		1		
	On Leave										1		1		
	On Command									1	1		2		
K	Lethbridge			1	1			2		2	8	4	18	16	
	Milk River Ridge									1	2		3	5	
	Coutts							1	1		3		5	10	
	Writing on Stone									1	2		3	4	
	Pendant d'Oreille									1	2		3	5	
	Magrath								1				1	1	
	On Herd													2	
	Kennedy's Crossing										1		1	1	
	Grassy Lake										1		1	1	
	Total D & K Division			2	5		1	9	5	9	56	15	102	120	
E	Calgary			1	1			4	1	2	18	5	32	24	
	Banff										1		1	2	
	Canmore										1		1	1	
	Morley										1		1	1	
	Gleichen										1	2	3	1	
	High River									1			1	1	
	Red Deer							1					1	1	
	Innisfail										1		1	1	
	Millarville										1		1	1	
	Olds										1		1	1	
	On Leave							1					1		
	On Command										1		1		
	Total E Division			1	1			6	1	3	26	7	45	34	
G	Ft. Saskatchewan			1	1			3	1	1	11	1	19	27	
	Edmonton				1					1	4	2	8	7	
	Ponoka										1	1	2	1	
	St. Albert										1		1	1	
	Lacombe										1		1	1	
	Duhamel										1		1	1	
	Lamerton										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin									1	1		2	2	
	Star										1		1	1	
	Athabaska Landing									1			1	2	
	Lesser Slave Lake				1				1		2	1	5	6	
	Peace River Landing								1		1	1	3	4	
	Fort Chipewyan								1		1	1	3		
	McPherson								1		4		5		
	Whitford									1			1	1	
	Vegreville										1		1	1	
	Total G Division			1	3			3	5	5	31	7	55	56	

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Concluded.*

Division	Station.	Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Assistant Surgeons	Veterinary Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Supernumerary Constables	Total	Horses	Dogs
B	Dawson			1	3	1		4	2	2	52	13	78	16	
	Forty Mile								1		3	1	5		6
	Indian River										4		4		7
	Ogilvie									1	2		3		
	Stewart River										3	1	4		7
	Stewart Crossing										3	1	4	3	
	Halfway										2	1	3		10
	Selwyn										3		3		6
	Selkirk					1		1			4	1	7	3	1
	Minto										3	1	4	3	
	Grand Forks				1				1		5	1	8	2	
	Dominion Creek								1		3		4	2	
	Hunker									1	3		4	1	
	Sulphur									1	3	1	5	3	
	Gold Run										4		4	1	
	Grand Valley									1	3	1	5	4	
	McQuesten							1			2	1	4		10
	Gordon Landing								1		2		3		2
	Town Station							1		1	11	1	14		
	On Command		1		1						1		3	2	
	Total B Division		1	1	5	2		7	6	7	116	24	169	40	49
H	White Horse			1	3			4	2	4	58	4	76	14	4
	Dalton Trail				1	1			1		9	4	16	2	16
	White Pass Summit										1		1		
	Caribou										3		3		2
	Tahkini									1	2		3	2	
	Braeburn									1	4		5	2	
	Hootalinqua										3		3		11
	Livingstone Creek									1	2		3	2	
	Tantalus								1		3		4	2	6
	Yukon Crossing									1	3		4	2	
	Montague										4		4	3	
	Kynocke								1		3		4		
	Town Station										4		4		
	On Command								1		1		2		
	On Leave					1				1			2		
	Total H Division			1	4	2		4	6	9	100	8	134	31	39
	Recapitulation.														
	Regina District	1	1	3	10	1		18	11	5	133	17	200	115	
	Maple Creek District			1	1			4	2	3	22	3	36	44	
	Battleford and Prince Albert District			2	3			5	1	6	28	7	52	60	
	Macleod-Lethbridge District			2	5		1	9	5	9	56	15	102	120	
	Calgary District			1	1			6	1	3	26	7	45	34	
	Saskatchewan District			1	3			3	5	5	31	7	55	56	
	Total in N.-W. Territories	1	1	10	23	1	1	45	25	31	296	56	490	429	
	" Yukon Territory		1	2	9	4		11	12	16	216	32	303	70	88
	Grand Total	1	2	12	32	5	1	56	37	47	512	88	793	499	88

*1 Vet. Surgeon.

PART III.

YUKON TERRITORY.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.
DAWSON, Y.T., December 1, 1903.

To the Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the North-west Mounted Police serving in the Yukon Territory, for the year ending November 30, 1903, together with reports of the following officers:—

Supt. A. E. Snyder, commanding 'H' Division.
Supt. A. Ross Cuthbert, commanding 'B' Division.
Insp. A. E. C. McDonell, commanding Dalton Trail.
Asst. Surgeon L. A. Paré, White Horse.
Asst. Surgeon S. M. Fraser, Dalton Trail.
Asst. Surgeon W. E. Thompson, Dawson.
Asst. Surgeon G. Madore, Selkirk.
Staff-Sergeant G. H. Acres, Veterinary Surgeon.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,
Asst. Commissioner,
Comd. N. W. M. Police, Yukon Territory.

OFFICERS.

On December 1, 1902, the undermentioned officers were serving in the Yukon Territory:—

Assistant Commissioner, Z. T. Wood.

'H' Division.

Supt. A. E. Snyder, Com. Division.
Insp. F. P. Horrigan.
" A. E. C. McDonell.
" S. Crosthwaite.
" E. A. Pelletier.
Asst Surgeon L. A. Paré.
" S. M. Fraser.

'B' Division.

Supt. A. Ross Cuthbert, Com. Division.
Insp. W. H. Routledge.
" D. M. Howard.
" A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G.
" T. A. Wroughton.
" F. L. Cosby.
" J. Taylor.
Asst. Surgeon W. E. Thompson.
" G. Madore.

The following changes have been made during the year:—

Transferred from Yukon Territory:
Insp. F. L. Cosby.
" S. Crosthwaite.
" A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G.

Transferred to Yukon Territory:
Insp. J. C. Richards.
" R. Y. Douglas.

The undermentioned officers are serving in the Yukon Territory on November 30, 1903:—

'H' Division.

Supt. A. E. Snyder, Com. Division.
Insp. F. P. Horrrigan.
" A. E. C. McDonell.
" E. A. Pelletier.
" J. C. Richards.
Asst Surgeon L. A. Paré.
" S. M. Fraser (on leave).

'B' Division.

Supt. A. Ross Cuthbert, Com. Division.
Insp. W. H. Routledge.
" D. M. Howard.
" T. A. Wroughton.
" J. Taylor.
" R. Y. Douglas.
Asst. Surgeon W. E. Thompson.
" G. Madore.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

You will gather from reports of the officers commanding divisions that w have been called upon to render a great deal of assistance to the other departments in the Yukon. This was no doubt necessary in the past, but I think the time has come when we should be relieved of this extraneous duty, and that the other branches of the government service should make provision for their work and shoulder the burden and expense of much that we are at the present time called upon to do. As matters stand now, the police are apparently available to all departments at any and all times, especially when by using members of the force a saving can be effected by the other branches of the civil service. As this naturally entails increased expenditure on our part, it does not appear reasonable or fair that we should be saddled with such drains upon our appropriation.

Another point of view presents itself in connection with such assistance rendered, and in my opinion it is an important one; that is, that in a semi-military organization like the police force, one of the most important factors in the maintenance of the discipline so essentially necessary, is that all orders given our men should emanate from their superior officers, and that as policemen they should not have to recognize the authority of any one unconnected with the force, nor carry out instructions or orders received, unless they are given through their superior officers; this being the case, you can well understand why friction occurs, and how prejudicial to discipline it is, when our men refuse to carry out orders given by the heads and members of other departments, which they have been detailed to assist. A policeman has a very natural objection to receive orders from civilians, and resents any attempt on the part of any person not connected with the force to order him about.

A common cause for complaint among our men is that when detailed to assist another department they are invariably compelled to do the most unpleasant and menial portion of the work, and are often ordered about by some of the employees of the department they are assisting in a hectoring and domineering manner.

In addition to the assistance specified by Superintendents Snyder and Cuthbert, it is probable that in the near future the officer commanding the police in the Yukon will represent the Department of Agriculture in the territory, and that the veterinary staff-sergeants will act for that department as they do in the North-west Territories. As glanders has been rather prevalent in Dawson and vicinity for the past year or more, this will entail quite a lot of extra work. Hitherto, the territorial veterinary surgeon has been kept busily employed endeavoring to stamp out the disease.

To properly carry on the work it will be necessary to send another veterinary staff-sergeant to be stationed at White Horse, as at the present time we have only one, namely, Staff-Sergeant Acres, in the Yukon.

Another matter I wish to draw attention to is that owing to the increase of litigation in the higher court, Mr. Justice Macaulay, who is also police magistrate, is only occasionally able to attend to the duties of the latter, consequently a police officer had

to take his place, and the greater portion of Inspector Wroughton's time during the past year has been spent on the bench in the police court. I am glad to be able to state that he has given every satisfaction while filling this difficult position.

In June last I was requested by the customs inspector here to establish two new detachments, one at Moose Creek and one at Walker's Fork on the international boundary north-west of Dawson. These detachments were to be established solely for customs purposes, and to prevent alleged smuggling. Owing to the fact that there are no trails to the proposed sites, the cost of erecting the buildings and transportation of supplies would have been enormous. It was taken for granted, however, that the police would readily undertake to build and man the posts, and all expenses would be paid from the police vote. I am glad to say that the department did not look upon the matter in the same light, and the only assistance we were directed to supply in this instance was that frequent patrols were to be sent to the points where the alleged smuggling was supposed to be going on. This instance, and the one quoted by Superintendent Snyder, where the superintendent of public works calmly wired asking that the police move and repair the mining recorder's office at Livingstone Creek, will give you an idea of the feeling prevalent among other officials that the police can be called upon to do any sort of work for them. In fact, as Superintendent Snyder states, so much assistance has been rendered them in the past that they now look upon it as a right and demand help of any nature.

It has frequently occurred also that communication between the heads of other departments and members of the force, especially those on detachment, has been direct, and consequently when the officer commanding the division required his men for police duty he found they were absent on work for other departments without his knowledge or consent.

I am glad to be able to state that we have been relieved at some points of our duties as acting postmasters on the various creeks and centres of population on the river.

Owing to the frequent changes necessary in the personnel of detachments, it was impossible to make any one member of the detachment responsible for the post office for any length of time; then, too, miners would frequently come miles after their mail, only to find all members of an outpost absent on patrol, and the detachment locked up.

Selkirk and Forty Mile are the only two properly constituted post offices of which the police are still in charge, and steps have already been taken to relieve them of that duty at the latter place. As mail carriers, however, we are still doing a large amount of work as the Livingstone people, those on Duncan, Miller and Glacier creeks, and all points on the Yukon river, rely upon the police to carry their mail in winter. This is due to the fact that mail stages only touch the river at one point.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The force in the Yukon is still armed with the Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver. Owing to the fact that there are not quite enough of the former weapon, some of the detachments on the river have the Lee-Metford carbine.

I earnestly hope that by next spring we will be supplied with a new rifle and revolver. In target competition this year with the Dawson Rifles and Dawson Rifle Association we were completely outclassed when using the Winchester, but more than held our own when firing with the Lee-Enfield.

The Enfield revolver should also be replaced with a more modern weapon.

The Maxim and Maxim Nordenfeldt guns are in good condition, but the brass 7-pounder is altogether out of date, and is only used for firing the noon-day gun. The other 7-pounder exploded while being used for the same purpose. I would like to see two of the latest pattern 12-pounders in each division.

BUILDINGS.

But little building has been done at the headquarters of either division during the year, but in Dawson a great amount has been spent in repairing and patching up the old log buildings. A proper wagon shed was erected at each post, and at White Horse the artizans' building raised four logs so that the upper portion could be used as a paint shop.

In Dawson quarters were built for Inspector Taylor, and the log building formerly occupied by him turned into a reading and recreation room. This latter has seen its best days, and it is the only one now in barracks which has a mud roof. A good stable was also put up at Dawson.

Next summer the building at present occupied as a sergeants' mess and the one referred to above, used as a reading and recreation room should be torn down, as they are very old, and it is a waste of money trying to repair them. The sergeants' mess, especially, in spite of repeated jacking up, looks as if it were going to fall. These two buildings are only fit for firewood, and a decent sergeants' mess and a proper building for a recreation room should be put in their stead. In fact at both White Horse and Dawson I would like to see new buildings for canteen and recreation purposes.

At White Horse the billiard table and piano are in the division mess room, and in Dawson in the canteen proper. Owing to the limited size of the room, piano playing and billiards cannot go on at the same time.

Another officer's quarters is required at Dawson, as Inspector Douglas is now living in a rented building outside the barracks.

The guard-room at White Horse is too small for the purpose required, and there is no building for the confinement of lunatics, consequently the latter have to be kept in the guard-room, where they disturb the rest of the prisoners at night.

The Dawson guard-room is not adapted for a jail and penitentiary, for which purpose it is at present used. It is a log building with wooden cells, and while every precaution is taken to prevent the escape of prisoners, I am in constant dread that there will be a jail delivery some day. The building is also badly located, facing on the principal street of Dawson, and within three feet of the Bank of Commerce mess house, which being a two-storied building overlooks it. A person in the mess room can see into the jail, and if so disposed could communicate with the prisoners inside. I strongly recommend that a proper jail building be erected next season on a different site within the police inclosure.

I think at the same time a new lunatic asylum should be built here, and one at White Horse. The building used in Dawson was formerly a large wooden tank for holding the barrack water supply. We managed to insert six cells in two tiers of three each, but there is constant danger of the inmates of the upper tier doing themselves serious bodily harm by throwing themselves headlong down stairs.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied during the year, with the exception of the pea-jackets, has been of uniform good quality, and sufficient has been received for our needs. The cloth in the pea-jackets is not as good as in some previous shipments.

The issue of felt boots has been done away with and moccasins issued in their stead. While felt boots for some duties, such as prisoners' escorts, teamsters, &c., during the very cold weather, are to be preferred to moccasins, it was found that on the whole the latter are the most suitable footwear for this country.

Last winter we purchased a small number of coonskin coats for 'B' Division, which were found very serviceable, and we will require a further supply this winter to enable us to furnish those actually in need of them.

The collar badges received are neat and add to the smart appearance of the men.

CRIME.

I am glad to be able to report that there has been little or no crime of a serious nature during the past year; in fact, I am satisfied that the Yukon will compare favourably with any province in the Dominion as regards the law-abiding nature of the citizens. This is the more remarkable as the population is so cosmopolitan, and nine-tenths of the people are accustomed to towns run on a more wide-open plan than Dawson and White Horse now are. It must also be remembered that, like all mining camps, the Klondike attracts a large proportion of undesirable characters; notwithstanding this, I will venture to say that there is less crime to-day in Dawson than in many an eastern city of the same population.

The most serious case that has come to our notice has been an attempt at poisoning, for which the guilty person has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Sluice-box robberies, which were frequent last year, have numbered but few in the last twelve months. In only one case has the guilty party not been brought to justice.

The White Horse portion of the territory has been remarkably free from any offences of a serious nature. Supplying liquor to Indians was the gravest crime.

In Dawson, we had some trouble in stopping gambling in the so-called 'clubs.' Several of these latter were incorporated under the North-west Ordinance regarding Benevolent Societies, and under this cloak contended that they were not public resorts. A good deal of difficulty was also experienced, owing to the question arising in the police court as to whether the 'rake off,' which the proprietor claimed was taken by him as a recompense for drinks and cigars furnished to the frequenters of his establishment, could be considered as 'gain' under the code. We obtained convictions in a number of cases in the police court, but these, on appeal, were quashed, on the ground that the percentage taken for cigars, &c., was not 'gain.' For a time these so-called clubs flourished under this ruling, but on receipt of law reports containing a decision in the High Court of Ontario, that a 'rake off' of any kind or amount constituted 'gain' under the code, we were successful in closing these places up.

A number of saloon keepers were fined for selling liquor on Sunday, as a result of a raid made by the police on a complaint being laid at the town station that drinks were dispensed during prohibited hours. I trust that our men will no longer have to do this sort of work and that the license inspector will appoint his own staff to act as whiskey detectives and informers.

Only one dance hall now exists in the territory, and that is in Dawson. The percentage evil is, however, still prevalent, but nothing else can be done until the Yukon Council so amends the Liquor License Ordinance that this custom can be stamped out.

During the year fourteen convicts were confined in the penitentiary at Dawson and one at White Horse. Three of the former were transferred to the provincial penitentiary at New Westminster. Three convicts were pardoned during the year, two at Dawson and one at White Horse, and one at Dawson was released on 'ticket of leave.' Two whose terms of sentences had expired, were released, and at the present time we have seven undergoing various terms of penal servitude, ranging from two to fifteen years.

We received during the past year, in the guard-rooms at Dawson and White Horse, 92 common jail prisoners, 69 of whom were incarcerated at the former place, and 23 at the latter, and on November 30, we have in confinement nine at Dawson and two at White Horse.

Thirty-eight lunatics were committed to our care during the year, thirty-one at Dawson and seven at White Horse. Eleven of those received at Dawson and two from White Horse were sent out to the lunatic asylum at New Westminster. Five of those in our charge at White Horse were released, as having recovered, and sixteen at Dawson. Two died during the year, one while in the asylum at Dawson, and the other while en route to New Westminster, and two were handed over to friends.

The following is a summary of cases tried during the past year:—

Classification.	Cases entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting trial.
Against public order—							
Carrying concealed weapons	2		1	1			
Affray	2			1	1		
Discharging firearms in city	1		1				
Against administration of law and justice—							
Breaking jail	1		1				
Obstructing a peace officer	8		5	2		1	
Refusing to help peace officer	1		1				
Perjury	2				1	1	
Resisting arrest	1		1				
Against morals, religion, &c.—							
Vagrancy	21		18	3			
Keeping common gaming house	11		10			1	
Playing in " "	84		53	1	30		
Indecent exposure	4		4				
Keeping bawdy house	18		18				
Inmate of "	1		1				
Keeping disorderly house	5		4	1			
Street walking	1			1			
Creating a disturbance	3		3				
Drunk and disorderly	188		177	10	1		
Disorderly conduct	6		4	2			
Committing nuisance	1		1				
Fighting	9		5	4			
Against the person—							
Murder		2*					
Attempted murder	1					1	
Unlawfully wounding	3		2			1	
Assault	108		67	27	9	5	
Criminal libel	1			1			
Attempted suicide	2		1			1	
Threatening to kill	2			1	1		
Pointing revolver	2		2				
Threatening language	1		1				
16 cases dealt with under Section 10, Chap. 158, R.S.C.							
Against property—							
Robbery	1					1	
Theft from the person	1		1				
Theft from house	10		3	2	2	3	
Theft	98	1	55	18	7	11	7
Breaking shop and stealing	2		1			1	
Forcible entry	6				4	2	
Theft by conversion	2			1	1		
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	2			2			
Obtaining money " "	7			3	2	2	
Mischief	8		4	4			
Fraud	4		4				
Cruelty to animals	8		7	1			
Trespass	8		1	5	2		
Poisoning a dog	1						1
Selling goods under false pretenses	1					1	
Against Revised Statutes—							
Infractions Contagious Disease Act	3		1	2			
Shipping Seamen Act	1		1				
Safety to Ships Act	1		1				
Smuggling and aiding same	2		1	1			
Against North-west Ordinances—							
Insanity	38	1	19	17		1	
Starting forest fires	6	1	1	5			
Refusing assistance at bush fires	3		3				
Profanation of Lord's Day	6		6				
Violation Livery Stable Ordinance	45		40	5			
Indians drunk and disorderly	2		2				
Supplying liquor to Indians	14		11	3			

* Executed.

SUMMARY of cases tried during the past year—

Classification.	Cases entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting trial.
Against Yukon Ordinances—							
Importing liquor without permit	1		1				
Selling liquor without license	18		17	1			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	25		22	3			
Selling liquor to interdicted men	3		3				
Interdiction	13		13				
Drunk while interdicted	5		5				
Peddling without a license	5		4	1			
Non-payment of wages	43		33	4	3		3
Excessive use of liquor	1		1				
Obstructing the highway	3		3				
Pool table without license	1				1		
Slaughter house without license	1				1		
Giving percentage to women	4			4			
Failing to register partnership	6		6				
Furious driving	1		1				
Driving over bridge	1		1				
Breach of Dog Ordinance	13		8	5			
Breach of Fire Ordinance	3		3				
Breach of Health Ordinance	2		1	1			
Breach of Pound Ordinance	1		1				

CANTEENS.

The canteens at Dawson and White Horse are in sound financial condition and continue to prove a boon to all ranks.

The stock on hand in both is sufficient to last until next season.

DEATHS.

I regret to have to report that three of the members of the Force met their deaths during the past year, namely: Reg. No. 3503, Constable White, T. J., of 'H' Division, who was drowned on June 28, 1903, in the Yukon river while out canoeing; Reg. No. 3485, Constable Burns, J. H., of 'B' Division, who died on September 3, from acute pyæmia, and Special Constable Stick Sam, who was drowned on July 29, while fording the Kaskawulsh river. The two constables were both excellent men and Constable Burns had been specially mentioned for his good work in the LaBelle and Fournier murder cases.

The Indian had been in our employ since the police first went to the Dalton trail, in 1898.

DETACHMENTS.

Several detachments have been abandoned during the past year and four new ones erected. Of the former, Wells outpost was withdrawn on November 21, owing to the finding of the Alaska Boundary Commission that this point was in United States territory. This outpost was never of any value from a police point of view, being in British Columbia, and was only maintained as a customs outpost.

It is possible that our Pleasant Camp post may be also found to be on foreign soil when the boundary is surveyed. Valuable buildings have been erected there. It is

simply a customs outpost, our men having no jurisdiction in British Columbia. Now that the boundary question is settled it is sincerely hoped that the police will be withdrawn and the Customs Department will send one of their own staff to collect the small revenue to be obtained at that point.

In connection with these detachments, I might say that the adjoining portion of Alaska called the Porcupine district, is virtually deserted. Only seven white people remain in what was called Porcupine City. No one is left on Bear Creek, and there are only two prospectors up the Chilcat river. Haines Mission is very quiet again after the boom caused by the erection of the army barracks there.

The Dalton House detachment was withdrawn for the winter on October 6. I concur in what the officer commanding 'H' Division says, that this post can be better supplied in future from White Horse than from Pleasant Camp.

The other detachments permanently withdrawn besides Wells, were Five Fingers, Hootalinqua and Eureka. As the government trail crossed the river at Yukon crossing it became necessary to post police at that point, consequently new buildings were erected there and those at Five Fingers and Hootalinqua, which were only a few miles distant each way, torn down and the two posts combined into one. A detachment at Eureka was rendered unnecessary owing to a cut-off being made from Lower Dominion to Wounded Moose on the overland trail.

The new detachments erected were as follows: At Yukon Crossing above referred to, and Grand Valley, half way between the Stewart and Pelly river crossings. New buildings were also erected at Minto and Tantalus and the sites of these detachments changed so as to put them in touch with the government trail.

A summer camp was also established at Champagne Landing, on the road to the new diggings near White Horse. Should the expected stampede take place to this district, as it probably will next spring, we will require at least three new detachments in the neighbourhood of the new discoveries.

The only other outposts where new buildings will be required next year are at Dominion, in the Dawson district, and at our Upper Labarge detachment, in the White Horse district. It may possibly be necessary to erect a detachment at Mayo Landing on the Stewart, where at present we occupy rented quarters.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The members of both divisions were put through the usual drill in the spring, and also when possible throughout the summer.

This year for the first time, target practice was held in Dawson, a fairly good range having been laid out a short distance from the barracks, and the greater number of the men were put through their annual practice. The average shooting was good.

The range was also used by the Dawson Rifle Company and by the Dawson Rifle Association, as well as by ourselves, and during the summer several matches took place between teams from the respective organizations. The police shooting was excellent and they won on every occasion until the last two matches, when, owing to the absence of some of our best shots, we suffered defeat at the hands of the Rifle Association. The latter aggregation have in their team several Bisley men.

In 'H' Division it was found impossible to have the annual firing, it being out of the question to spare either time or men; the new government trail also having been built across our range, conduced to prevent the men being put through their target practice. Next year, however, I trust every member of both divisions will be able to fire the allotted number of rounds.

Lectures on police duties have been held in 'H' Division during the year, and will be commenced in 'B' Division this winter.

The men received from Regina have, as a rule, hardly had time to be properly trained before they are sent to the Yukon, so that on arrival here it is necessary to put them through a course of recruit drill and instruction in constables' duties.

FORAGE.

Hay, oats and bran are furnished by local contractors, both at White Horse and Dawson, and are of uniform good quality.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Wood for fuel is supplied at Dawson and White Horse by contract, for $9 a cord at the former place and $6 at the latter. It was purchased at a reasonable figure at the various outposts of both divisions.

During the winter of 1901-1902 coal, which was obtained from Rock Creek, some 40 miles north of Dawson, was used to a certain extent in the barracks here as an experiment, but as it did not prove altogether a success its use was not continued during the following winter. This year, however, a much better quality being obtained from the coal mine at Five Fingers, we are again giving it a trial, and it so far has given greater satisfaction than the Rock Creek coal. It is much coarser, more combustible and gives out a greater heat for the quantity consumed. It is retailing in Dawson at $25 a ton.

Coal can be had sixteen miles from White Horse, and owing to the wood supply becoming more and more limited near the centres of population, will soon be the only fuel used both at White Horse and Dawson.

HEALTH.

The health of the Force has been excellent, and with the exception of a small epidemic of la grippe and of colds during the fall, there has been no sickness worth mentioning. There were, however, a few cases of accidents.

Reg. No. 1148, Sergeant-Major Pennefather, P. W., of 'H' Division, in March last sustained a fracture of the thigh of his right leg by a kick from a horse, but has made good recovery and has been returned to duty for some time. Reg. No. 3659, Constable Dundas, W. P., of 'B' Division, had the misfortune to break his left leg and dislocate his knee joint while playing baseball in June last. He is still in hospital and is making progress slowly. Reg. No. 3625, Constable Eisenhauer, C. S., of 'H' Division, accidentally shot himself in the calf of his leg while hunting, but is getting on nicely, though he narrowly escaped losing a limb.

The general health of the territory has been wonderfully good, in fact during the preceding twelve months there were but three deaths from typhoid fever. There were twenty-one deaths from pneumonia and kindred diseases; of these, however, ten were Indians. A very large percentage of the deaths were due to drowning accidents and mining disasters. This of course is to be expected, and is not out of proportion to the number of men employed in the many mining districts and wood camps throughout the territory.

For the first time in the history of the territory the number of births has exceeded that of deaths. The following shows the number of births, marriages and deaths registered during the year:—

Births	165
Marriages	107
Deaths	145

This is an increase of thirty, and two in the births and marriages, respectively, and a decrease of five in the total number of deaths.

HORSES.

Last spring authority was obtained from the department to purchase thirty-two horses in the Yukon at a price not exceeding $250 per head.

I proceeded to White Horse with a veterinary surgeon, examining all the White Pass and Yukon route stage horses along the trail, and out of the lot of some two hundred I secured some twenty-two fit for police purposes. The company sold the balance to various stage owners, freighters and others in the territory. This fall the Superintendent of Mail Service went out again for the purpose of purchasing more stock, and I had him bring in for the Force in the Yukon twelve head, four for White Horse and eight for Dawson. These horses are all of a good stamp, broken to ride or drive, and are just what we wanted in the Yukon.

Owing to loss by death and drowning, and to the necessity of establishing new detachments and patrols, we will require, at least, thirty more horses next year, fifteen for White Horse and fifteen for Dawson. 'B' Division has now thirty-six and 'H' thirty-four. An outbreak of glanders was the cause of the Dawson Division losing four head.

With your consent, I think it would be advisable to send out an officer and one of our own veterinary surgeons to purchase the horses required next year. There are plenty of horse dealers here who are willing to bring in animals for us, but there is always a certain amount of friction and dissatisfaction if those brought in prove unsuitable for our use.

During the year twenty horses have been struck off the strength in the Yukon, of which three were drowned, four killed on account of glanders, three cast and sold, and ten destroyed for various disabilities and used for dog feed.

INDIANS.

The Indians in the territory are very law-abiding, especially those in the Dawson district. In the southern portion of the territory they seem inclined to obtain whisky when possible. We have but little to do with them except in the way of supplying medical attendance and medicines to the sick, and food to the absolutely destitute.

During the past summer two hundred pairs of blankets, two hundred pairs of socks and two hundred suits of underclothes were distributed among the various detachments in the Yukon and among the missionaries, to be issued free to those who were in absolute need.

Assistant Surgeons Paré, Thompson and Madore at White Horse, Dawson and Selkirk, respectively, devote a good deal of their time to sick Indians. For this they are remunerated by the Indian Department. The necessary drugs are supplied from police stores.

At present I consider the condition of the Indians to be better than at any time during the past six years. There seems to be less sickness among them this winter, and their hunting, fishing and trapping have evidently been a success, for they are well supplied with food. Their fur catch has been large and they derive quite a sum from the sale of their skins. Their schools are well attended.

The report which was current last December that the Nahannis Indians at the head waters of the Pelly had killed some white traders and trappers and were moving on Selkirk, proved to be entirely false. The Salmon Indians and those in the vicinity of Selkirk firmly believed the story, and could not be induced to make their usual hunting trips on the eastern side of the river.

INSPECTIONS.

I have inspected both divisions during the past year and found them on each occasion in an efficient condition. Nearly all of the outposts have been visited and I am glad to say those on detachment are as comfortably housed and as well equipped as any in the North-west Territories. The non-commissioned officers and men take a pride in their quarters, and in many cases have gone to no little private expense to add to the appearance of the interiors, and to their own comfort.

At my inspections both divisions were paraded on foot and each officer in turn was called upon to put the men through various movements and exercises.

MAILS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

I am glad to say that the White Pass and Yukon Route Company have again been awarded the mail contract, as they have given us a splendid service hitherto, considering the difficulties they had to contend with in the early years, and the mail is now delivered in Dawson and taken out with wonderful regularity.

I hope that next year contracts will be let for the transportation of mail on Livingston Creek, Duncan Creek, river points between Dawson and Selkirk, and for Miller and Glacier Creeks. As stated before, these outlying points have to rely upon the police for the delivery of their mail, and this is at times very unsatisfactory, as often our dog teams carry police stores urgently required and have to leave the mail behind. Then, of course, there are complaints from settlers and miners.

Three new offices have been opened up, all in the northern portion of the territory, namely, at 244 below Lower Discovery, on Dominion Creek, called Granville, one at Sulphur, and the third at Gold Run. The Granville post office and the one established some time ago on Hunker have been made money order offices.

During the summer a branch of the Savings Bank Department of the post office was established at Dawson and has evidently been appreciated by the people here, for although opened up but a few months, no less than $40,544 has been deposited.

There has been a considerable decrease this year in the amount of money sent outside by means of money orders; this can be accounted for by the fact that while the banks have lowered their commission on drafts to eastern points to half of one per cent, the government still charge 6-10 per cent, or double the rate in force on the outside.

Captain Whalen, who keeps the stopping place at Pelly Crossing, four miles from Selkirk, has constructed a telephone line between the two places, thus putting the Crossing in communication with the telegraph office at Selkirk and enabling passengers to communicate with their friends while en route from Dawson or White Horse.

MINING.

The officers commanding the divisions have gone fully into the subject of mining in their respective portions of the territory.

The clean up this year amounted to $10,585,121.62, or some two millions less than that of last year, owing to the fact that, during the early part of the summer, we had absolutely no rain whatever, and in many cases dumps that were taken out last winter, still remain either entirely, or in part, intact.

Two strikes in the White Horse district, namely, at Ruby creek and its tributaries, and Bullion creek and its affluents, promise to be very rich.

In the northern portion of the district there have been several stampedes to virgin ground, or to restake abandoned creeks, and those which were formerly considered too poor or too unprofitable to work. The most notable of these was the one up the Pelly river, some 250 miles from its mouth. The stampeders returned greatly disgusted, but I am satisfied that in the near future there will be quite a camp in that vicinity.

An exodus took place during last winter to the Tanana River country, in Alaska, and over 1,000 miners left this district; most of them returned sadder and wiser men, as the diggings did not turn out to be as rich as some of the poorest ground in the Yukon.

Some promising quartz properties are being developed, and, as the government are sending in two drills, interest in this branch of mining has been greatly stimulated. The Violet group, especially, in the vicinity of Grand Forks, is attracting a great deal of attention, and most favourable assays have been received from samples of quartz sent outside from this property.

At White Horse, a little work is being done on the copper properties this winter, and as soon as sleighing is good, a large shipment of ore will be sent out for a smelter test.

The coal mines below Dawson and in the vicinity of Five Fingers and Tantalus are being worked, and next season there will be a large supply for both the Dawson and White Horse markets. Dry wood for fuel purposes is getting scarcer every year, and has to be hauled greater distances, so it will not be long before coal at even $25 a ton, the present price, will be cheaper than wood.

It is proposed to put a tramway in the district south of White Horse, to connect the coal fields there with the railway, as has been done at Coal Creek, below Forty Mile, where a Dawson company has built ten miles of track and brought in narrow-gauge engines and cars for the purpose of bringing the coal from the mouth of the pit to the river.

PATROLS.

The districts of Dawson and White Horse have been thoroughly patrolled during the year, and in addition, parties of police have been sent to localities which had not yet been visited.

Two patrols were made from the Dalton House detachment to White Horse and return, and the trail blazed, so that it can be followed in future by any one.

The police steamer *Vidette* made a trip up to the head waters of the Pelly, to see if it was necessary to establish a detachment there, as a few traders had requested.

The new gold strikes on the Alsec river and Lake Kluhani, in the White Horse district, necessitated frequent patrols to that part of the country, not only from White Horse, but from the Dalton trail.

During the winter we have two lines of patrols between White Horse and Dawson, namely, one of the Dawson-White Horse trail, and the other on the river. The latter is required to keep in touch with the various wood choppers and prospectors, &c., on the small creeks along the river.

We also found it necessary to patrol the overland route during the summer, as the road-house keepers looked upon the police to protect their stores and road-houses, which they had abandoned during the summer months.

STEAMER AND LAUNCHES.

The police steamer *Vidette,* purchased in September, 1902, was in commission during the five months of navigation of the present year.

The boat, it will be remembered, was purchased at auction for some $3,000, and has proved herself of valuable assistance. She carried a vast amount of freight to different points on the Yukon river, both from Dawson and White Horse, and, furthermore, carried supplies up the Hootalinqua, Stewart and Takheena rivers to the several detachments at those points. A patrol was also made 250 miles up the Pelly river.

I am glad to say that, during the past season, no occasion arose in which the steamer's services were required to search both banks and islands of the Yukon for over 100 miles, as last year, in an endeavour to find evidence to lead to the conviction of a murderer or murderers. Had we had the *Vidette* in the season of 1902, a great deal of expense would have been saved in tracing up the Bouthilette and Beaudoin criminals.

I did not expect the *Vidette,* when she was purchased, would pay for herself in carrying cargo or police passengers, and, while she undoubtedly saved us quite a lot by being used for this work, still she was intended for a patrol boat more than any other purpose. For this she is hardly fast enough, but I think, with the installation of a new boiler, instead of the present tube one, she will be as good a boat as any on the river. She is certainly well built and strong. This I know from experience with her on the Pelly, which had only been navigated by one or two smaller boats when the *Vidette* made her first trip up. I examined a number of other boats on the river, with a view

towards exchanging the *Vidette* for one of them, but there was not one in which there is not some serious defect or objection. Our steamer undoubtedly consumed a large amount of wood during the season, but I think, with the change of boilers, this will be obviated. With a few changes in the crew, a slight alteration in the deck-house and a new boiler, I am certain our boat will be still more serviceable next year.

At the time the *Vidette* was purchased it cost more to ship freight from eastern points to Dawson than to White Horse. It was the intention to have all our supplies consigned to the last named place and have our steamer bring on what was required for this post, thus saving a considerable sum. The White Pass and Yukon route, however, in order to drive opposition off the river, reduced the through rate to Dawson to the same figure as was charged on White Horse consignments. For this reason our boat did not effect the saving that was expected of her.

In connection with this matter, I might state that the United States government keeps a patrol boat on the lower river, which is of similar size and construction to the *Vidette*, but which is more expensively fitted up in every way. This steamer is not used for freight carrying purposes at all but simply for transportation of officers and men up and down the river and for patrol purposes. She is a very fast boat and one of her trips from St. Michaels to Dawson, a distance of some 1,800 miles, was made for the sole purpose of carrying General Funston down the river.

I trust before next spring some action will be taken regarding the two launches now lying at White Horse. I am of the opinion that with a change from the alco-vapour to wood engines, as recommended before, they could be made more useful.

The small launch *Tagish* did excellent work on Lakes Bennett and Tagish.

PAY.

It has been a great disappointment to all ranks in the Yukon to find that the expected increase of pay has not materialized.

I have lately sent you a statement showing you a comparative value of pay and allowances received by officers of the Force as compared with remuneration given officials of other departments. From this you will see how much better off the other civil servants are, as compared with the commissioned ranks in the Yukon. As regards the non-commissioned officers and men the same thing applies. They can leave the Force any day and receive a good rate of pay, instead of the pittance which they now get. Astonishment has often been expressed that members of the Force remain in the service when their remuneration is so small, and so much better inducements are offered outside. To give you an instance, our tinsmith is a first-class mechanic and has saved the government great expense by manufacturing stove pipes, tinware, &c., &c. Under the Police Act he can only draw $1.55 a day. He has been offered that sum per hour by merchants in town if he will obtain his discharge. The same applies to any other police mechanic sent in here. If he knows his business at all he is immediately offered good wages, and consequently applies for his discharge at once.

Our poor circumstances are so generally known that it has become usual to send members of the Force complimentary tickets for entertainments and reduce the fees in clubs and societies for them.

TRANSPORT.

The divisions in the Yukon are now fairly well supplied with transport and when the buckboards are received, will have sufficient for the coming season.

GENERAL.

Mr. Justice Britton and Mr. Bell, the two Royal Commissioners to inquire into concessions in the Klondike, arrived in Dawson on August 13, with their clerks and

records. Police teams were furnished to take them from creek to creek as occasion required.

In December last five members were elected to the Yukon Council, an addition of three to the former number. Those returned were Messrs. Clark and Thompson, for the Dawson district; Messrs. Pringle and Landreville, for the Creeks district, and Mr. Lowe, for White Horse. The Police acted as deputy returning officers and poll clerks at various points.

Dawson's second municipal election was also held in December last, when Mr. McLennan was returned as Mayor over Mr. D. W. Davis, by a majority of five. There were fifteen candidates for aldermen to fill the six vacancies.

Mr. F. T. Congdon was appointed Commissioner in March last and arrived here on April 8 to take over duties.

DISTRIBUTION.

Division.	Place.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Assistant Surgeon.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'B'	Dawson		1	3	1	4	2	2	52	13	78	16	
	Forty Mile						1		3	1	5		6
	Indian River								4		4		7
	Ogilvie							1	2		3		
	Stewart River								3	1	4		7
	Stewart Crossing								3	1	4	3	
	Half-way								2	1	3		10
	Selwyn								3		3		6
	Selkirk				1	1			4	1	7	3	1
	Minto								3	1	4	3	
	Grand Forks			1			1		5	1	8	2	
	Dominion						1		3		4	2	
	Hunker							1	3		4	1	
	Sulphur							1	3	1	5	3	
	Gold Run								4		4	1	
	Grand Valley							1	3	1	5	4	
	McQuesten					1			2	1	4		10
	Gordon Landing						1		2		3		2
	Town Station					1		1	11	1	14		
	On Command	1		1					1		3	2	
	Total	1	1	5	2	7	6	7	116	24	169	40	49

DISTRIBUTION—*Concluded.*

Division.	Place.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Assistant Surgeon.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Supernumerary Constable.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	Mule.
'H'	White Horse		1	3		4	2	4	58	4	76	13	4	1
	Dalton Trail			1	1		1		9	4	16	2	16	
	White Pass Summit								1		1			
	Caribou								3		3		2	
	Takheena							1	2		3	2		
	Braeburn							1	4		5	2		
	Hootalinqua								3		3		11	
	Livingstone Creek							1	2		3	2		
	Tantalus						1		3		4	2	6	
	Yukon Crossing							1	3		4	2		
	Montague								4		4	3		
	Kynocks						1		3		4	2		
	Town Station								4		4			
	Special Duty						1		1		2			
	On Leave				1			1			2			
	Total, 'H.' Division		1	4	2	4	6	9	100	8	134	31	39	1
	Total, 'B.' Division	1	1	5	2	7	6	7	116	24	169	40	49	
	Total in Yukon Territory	1	2	9	4	11	12	16	216	32	303	71	88	1

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., December 1, 1903.

Asst. Commissioner, Z. T. WOOD,
Commanding N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report for the year ending November 30, 1903.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

A brighter outlook for the future appears to be opening for the Upper Yukon district. Everything points to large deposits of placer gold in the Shakwak and Kluahne Lake districts; Bullion Creek, in the latter district, appears to be exceptionally rich. None of the claim holders have yet had an opportunity of doing any amount of development work, as both strikes were made late in the season, but a few of those holding claims in the Shakwak district have their winter supplies in and propose doing considerable winter development. On Bullion creek no doubt the winter will be taken advantage of to freight supplies and development will be carried on as soon as possible.

En route to these 'strikes,' the country traversed is a plateau, rich in grass, and every appearance of being a good farming or ranching country. In some localities abundance of native hay can be cut. For several years past horses and mules belonging to the Porcupine Trading Company have wintered in this section, and have been found in the spring in excellent condition. Last year about October, a colt foaled by mare Reg. No. 100 in April of the same year, was abandoned near Champagne's Landing, it having become so footsore coming from Dalton House that it could not be taken any further; this spring when Sergeant Todd was returning with the horses to Dalton trail, he picked up the colt, which had wintered well, was in good flesh and had shed its winter coat. This incident speaks highly of that district as a grazing country. Entries have been made for land and the country will be tested as to its possibilities, and if successful will by cheapening produce, such as has to be imported, assist the low grade placer diggings.

A beneficial effect has been made upon the trade of this district by these 'strikes' in that they have been the means of keeping in the country a large number of wage-earners, whose vocation is only during the summer months and who passed their winters in British Columbia or Washington and California states.

An indication of better times is manifested in White Horse by the general improvements to places of business, the permanent character and the amount of money spent on them to make them attractive, new shops being built and old ones renovated and enlarged.

Caribou is also increasing in importance and size, largely consequent on the better times being evidenced in Atlin, which is producing more gold every year, there having passed through Caribou this year $500,000 in gold dust from that part. Valuable quartz mines have been located in the vicinity of Caribou, an interest in one, I am informed was sold quite recently for $85,000.

Livingstone Creek, in the Big Salmon district, where considerable labour and money has been expended, is now beginning to make some return for same, it being estimated that $100,000 worth of gold has been taken out of there this season. With the introduction of more machinery there this winter it is fully expected that this amount will be doubled next year.

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

On December 7 some Indians going from Wells detachment to Porcupine City, Alaska, found the body of a man near Boulder Creek on the Canadian side of the international boundary. The body was identified as that of William J. Price, of Porcupine City, after being brought to Porcupine. The investigation held by the U.S. Commissioner brought out the facts that Price had left Porcupine City on Saturday, November 29, with dog team, taking a woman and child to Wells, there was some freight at Wells for him, and he remarked, before leaving Porcupine, that he intended to bring the freight back and make the round trip in one day. He was strongly advised at Wells not to attempt the trip back to Porcupine, as a severe storm had got up in the meantime, but he still persisted in saying that he would have no trouble in making it. There was nothing further heard of him until December 7, when his remains were found. Assistant Surgeon Paré, who was on temporary duty at Pleasant Camp at the time, went to Porcupine and viewed the remains and expressed the opinion that Price died of exposure.

On February 11, John Richardson, an ex-constable of the N.W.M.P., while freighting supplies to Livingstone Creek in the Big Salmon district, met with a very serious accident while harnessing a horse, being kicked in the face, about ninety miles from White Horse. He was immediately conveyed to the general hospital here, when it was found that his skull was fractured, one eye having to be removed and the sight of the other was totally destroyed. After spending a couple of months in the hospital here, not being in good circumstances, a subscription was taken up, all the residents and Police responding liberally, he was sent to his friends in Manitoba, completely recovered with the exception of his eyesight.

On May 16, while attempting to run the White Horse rapids, two men, named Eugène Larose and P. W. Harkin, and a woman, named Lila Wallace, were thrown into the water by the upsetting of their canoe, resulting in the drowning of Harkin and Miss Wallace. The body of Miss Wallace was found on the following morning, and that of Harkin was found in Indian bay, in Lake Labarge, on June 16. An investigation was held by Assistant Surgeon Paré, and the decision arrived at was 'Accidentally drowned while running the White Horse rapids.'

Two men, named Ogilvie and McMillan, were rescued by the detachment stationed at Yukon Crossing on May 21. When seen by the detachment, they were in the centre of the river, floating past on two cakes of ice. After they were rescued, they informed Constable Monson that there was a third man in their party, named McKernell, who disappeared in the river. Their story was, that they were coming down the river on a raft, and were thrown against an ice floe, which damaged the raft so much that it went to pieces in a short time. They jumped off the raft on to the ice. The piece McKernell jumped on broke off, not being sufficient to bear his weight, he disappeared in the water, and that was the last seen of him alive. His body was recovered by the detachment stationed at Selkirk, on June 26.

On the morning of May 27, an Indian, named John Swatt, belonging to Caribou, was run over and killed by the south-bound passenger train. The body was brought to White Horse and a coroner's inquest held by Assistant Surgeon Paré. The Indian, accompanied by a companion, left White Horse the night before, intending to walk to Caribou. They were plentifully supplied with whiskey and partook of it so freely that the result was one of them went to sleep on the railway track, while the other crawled into the bush. The driver and fireman noticed what they thought was a bundle

of old clothes on the track, and did not realize that it was the body of a man until too late. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict, 'that Indian John Swatt came to his death accidentally, when intoxicated, and no blame is attached to the railway officials.'

On June 28, while crossing the river one mile above the Tantalus detachment, three constables—Dahl, Davis and White—were thrown into the water by the upsetting of their canoe, with the result that Reg. No. 3503, Constable White, T.W., was drowned, the other two constables managing to reach shore. Every effort to recover the body was made, the detachment stationed at Tantalus and that of Yukon Crossing patrolling the river for weeks, also the detachments lower down, belonging to 'B' Division, keeping a sharp watch on the river, but up to date no trace has been found of his body. Constable White, though not long a member of the Force, had won the respect of all ranks, being a steady, intelligent young man. His death was a distinct loss to the Force.

On the morning of July 29, Special Constable Stick Sam (a Stick Indian) was drowned while attempting to ford the Kaskawulsh river. A patrol, consisting of Inspector McDonell, Constable Povoas and Special Constable Stick Sam, left Pleasant Camp for the new gold fields on the Alsec river ; on their return to Pleasant Camp, Inspector McDonell decided to go by a different route than that traversed in coming in. Special Constable Sam informed Inspector McDonell that he knew where there was a good ford on the Kashawulsh river; on coming to the river, Sam pointed out a place and said he thought that was it. The party were all mounted, leading a pack horse. As the ford looked good, Inspector McDonell decided to try it, and telling Constable Povoas and Special Constable Sam to remain behind until he told them to come on, he started to cross. When he considered he had got through the worst he shouted to them to come on, he had scarcely uttered the words when he found himself in swimming water; he managed to make the crossing all right and called to the other two to stop, which they did. Constable Povoas then dismounted to fix his saddle, and Special Constable Sam started to cross on his own account; as soon as he struck the swimming water he commenced tugging at the reins until he pulled the horse over backwards, sinking him, the horse came up again, struggled a little and turning on his side floated to shore about a mile down the river on the side they started in from. Sam took only a few strokes and then disappeared, not coming up again. Although every search was made to recover the body, it was not found until August 10, when two prospectors, named Thomas Laird and Peter Ehret, discovered it on a sand bar about one and a half miles below the scene of the accident. The brother of the deceased took charge of the remains with the intention of cremating them and bringing the ashes to Dalton House for burial. This Indian was employed most of the time by our department since the police were first established on the Dalton trail and was considered the best and most intelligent Indian in that district.

On November 7, Reg. No. 3625, Constable Eisenhauer, C. S., met with a severe accident, receiving a charge from a shotgun in the calf of his right leg, through the fleshy part, badly lacerating the muscles. He was running behind a dog team at the time, on the sleigh of which was a loaded shotgun with the muzzle pointing to the rear. The dogs gave a sudden start, and the sleigh bumping on the frozen ground, the gun in some manner was discharged. Constable Eisenhauer was not aware the gun was loaded, it having been put on the sleigh by a companion, who was accompanying him for the purpose of doing some shooting. He is making a good recovery, and it is expected that in the course of a month he will be none the worse of the accident.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Under this heading I would like to draw your attention, first, to the expense; second, the inconvenience we are put to in the assistance we render other departments and which, through our having so readily assisted them in every way in our power, it is coming to be looked upon as part of our duties.

Dalton trail, Pleasant Camp and Wells detachments are located in British Columbia, and consequently in the vicinity, the police have no jurisdiction. Now that the boundary dispute has been concluded, any object in retaining the detachments there other than for customs purposes, has been removed. Inspector McDonell has been performing the duties of preventive officer at Pleasant Camp, and Constable Leeson at Wells. The collections at Pleasant Camp from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, amounted to $257; the amount collected at Wells during the same period amounted to $84.23; making a grand total for the Dalton trail district of $341.23. Next year the collection will be practically nil, as those prospectors operating from Porcupine City in Alaska and entering the interior over the Dalton trail, have found that the White Horse route to the scene of their operations is the only feasible one, the Dalton trail in comparison being impracticable. Stampeders from Porcupine, Haines, Juneau and Skagway, making for the new gold strikes, also come in this way.

One outpost from Pleasant Camp, namely, Dalton House detachment, if found necessary to maintain, and I doubt if it will, can as well, or even better, be maintained from headquarters than from Pleasant Camp.

At White Pass Summit, we have one constable detailed as preventive officer, who fills a very important and busy position. For this duty we must pick an intelligent and reliable man, whom we pay, clothe and feed, and whose services are entirely at the disposal of the Customs Department, from whom he receives his orders without reference to me. We lose the services of this man entirely from a police point of view, as we cannot order him from his post, no matter how urgent the necessity, without first arranging with the Customs for an officer to relieve him, and in case of emergency this is not satisfactory, as his services to us might be of no effect if he had to wait to be relieved and the duty to be performed necessitated prompt action.

For a short time this spring a constable was detailed as landing waiter at White Horse, but I was compelled to recall him owing to a shortage of men.

We are frequently called upon to furnish men to assist the line repairers of the government telegraph service, and also furnish dog teams. At Tantalus a constable of the detachment stationed there performs the duties of telegraph operator, as also is done by a member of the detachment stationed at Upper Labarge.

The members of the different detachments stationed along the river furnish transportation to the Crown Timber agents, when called upon to do so, on their tours of inspection. The detachments also collect all dues for hay and timber.

Two constables and a woman special are detailed at White Horse for duty, to search baggage and passengers for gold dust being smuggled out of the territory. This duty is both arduous and unpleasant, and great credit is due the constables detailed for this duty for the tact and judgment used in carrying it out.

Dog teams, camp outfit and provisions were supplied Mr. Wheeler, Dominion land surveyor, and two constables and a special were detailed to assist him in connection with his work for the Boundary Commission in April last.

Referring to the first paragraph under this heading, and as a case in point to show to what extent we are expected at times to assist other departments, I received from the Director of Public Works for the Yukon the following telegram: —

'Certain repairs needed to Mining Recorder's office, Livingstone creek, should you not object asking Livingstone detachment taking charge same. Will forward them instructions.

(Sgd.) A. A. D. Bertrand.'

I regretted in this instance that I could not acquiesce, as the detachment were not able to do the work and their duty as well, but I instructed them that they would superintend the work but not perform it, and I so notified Mr. Bertrand.

To such an extent has assistance been rendered by us to other departments, that it is looked upon as something that can be demanded, and I have been in receipt of official letters from heads of departments demanding assistance.

I regret to say that we do not always receive the consideration from other departments which we extend to them. The custom of making the members of the force servants to all other branches of the Civil Service is having very ill results, prejudicial to good discipline and unfair to the officers; men being taken from the detachments without reference to the officer commanding the district.

For assistance to the Public Works Department see Trails and public works.

BUILDINGS.

The following buildings and general improvements were erected and carried out during the year at headquarters :—

A verandah, 6 feet by 30, was built at the sergeants' mess; 8 foot elevation, with a shingled roof and double floor.

A sidewalk in front of the men's quarters, 6 feet by 110 feet long; a sidewalk in front of the wash-room, 6 feet by 44, connecting with sidewalk in front of the men's quarters by a crossing 6 feet by 22. Both sidewalks and crossing are made of 2-inch plank laid on hewed sleepers of native wood.

A wagon shed 74 feet by 22; frame of native timber, walls sheathed with corrugated iron 12 feet high, roof and gables shingled, upper floor made of rough lumber.

The artisan shops,—blacksmith, tinsmith, carpenter and paint shop, all in one building,—were raised 4 feet, roof and gables shingled, double floor laid for paint shop (over carpenter and blacksmith shop), old floor taken out of tailor shop and good floor of matched fir laid instead. An inclined gangway 18 feet by 8 feet from the ground to the entrance of the paint shop.

Three brick chimneys were built, one for the saddler's shop and harness room, one for the tailor and tinsmith's shop, and one for the blacksmith and paint shop.

The roads and walks in the barrack square were graded and improved, about three hundred loads of gravel being hauled and utilized for the purpose.

There is now under construction pump and engine house, 20 by 30 feet, to be built of logs, with shingled roof and gables.

All the above work was done with police labour.

The detachment at Tantalus was removed to a new site last spring, and the following buildings erected: Barrack building, 20 by 30, built of hewn logs, with shingled roof, and partitioned with matched lumber, consisting of a barrack room, N. C. officers' room and kitchen. A storehouse, 14 by 16; stable, 16 by 26; granary, 12 by 26; transport shed, 18 by 22 ; dog house, 10 by 10, and a latrine, 6 by 8. All these buildings are of logs, and with the exception of the barrack building have mud roofs.

A barrack building, storehouse, stable and latrine were also erected at Yukon Crossing this season, built of the same material, and the same dimensions as those erected at Tantalus for similar purposes.

A stable and two storehouses were erected on the Braeburn detachment during the summer.

At Takhini and Kynocks, barracks, storehouse, stable and forage shed were erected last winter.

Logs are now being cut to be used in the erection of new barrack building at Upper Labarge, the present building having become unfit to live in, having been erected when the detachment was first stationed there.

At headquarters, a kitchen should be built, as the present one is only temporarily located in one end of the barrack building, and is very objectionable in that the fumes of the cooking ascend to the barrack room above, causing it to be at all times stuffy no matter how well ventilated, and in the summer weather always hot and oppressive. Should a kitchen and mess room be built, the portion of the building now used for those purposes could be used as a canteen and reading room.

I would also draw your attention to the necessity of supplying a gymnasium, which is admittedly the most necessary portion of a well appointed barracks, tending to im-

prove the moral and physical condition of the men. In this country of long winter evenings and cold inclement weather, when outdoor exercise is almost out of the question, the necessity of providing such a means of recreation and health-giving exercise should not require to be urged. Living at a high tension of nervous energy as all do in this country, too much encouragement cannot be extended to induce contentment; the contented man is usually the busy man, with good health, not condemned to all work and no play.

I would ask you to note that absolutely all building has been done by members of the force, no artisans or labourers having been employed from without.

CANTEEN.

The accommodation for the canteen was altogether too small and crowded for the demands of the division; so the piano, billiard table and library were moved to the mess room, which is not desirable. With the additional room, we are now very comfortably situated as far as the canteen is concerned.

The canteen continues to be a source of recreation to the men, providing papers and periodicals not supplied by the department; tennis, baseball, cricket, football and other materials, giving a grant each month to the messing, and permitting the purchase of supplies at a small advance on cost. Situated as the majority of the detachments are in this division, in remote places away from stores, where many things considered as necessaries of life in other parts of the country, cannot be obtained for love or money; and even when the stores are close at hand the prices are so often prohibitive to a policeman's pay, as in this country where practically nothing is available unless it is shipped in.

I am assured that the health of this division and the general efficiency of the detachments is greatly improved through being able to tone up government rations by purchases from the canteen.

The canteen is in a very prosperous condition, and is kept well supplied with a first class stock of articles required by members of the division, and I am pleased to state is much appreciated by all ranks, as it is a great convenience and comfort to all members of the division.

CLOTHING.

The clothing supplied during the past year, with the exception of the pea-jackets, has been of good quality. The pattern of the serge now being used is a great improvement on the former issues. It possesses a much smarter appearance, and the pockets are a great convenience to the men for carrying letters and pocket books in connection with their various duties. The tan riding boots are everything that could be desired. The underwear at present in issue is first-class in quality, and wears well.

The pea-jackets are not as good as former issues. Complaints have been made regarding the quality of the cloth, and tearing very easily at the corners of the pockets.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been very good.

One desertion occurred during the year. After a lapse of a month he returned and surrendered himself.

CRIME.

Under this heading, I am pleased to be able to report the almost complete immunity from crime in its restricted sense in the district during the past year.

On December 13 Staff-Sergeant Grahame telegraphed here that one of his detachment patrol was informed by a wood-chopper that an Indian named Begundy had told

him he was chased from the Pelly river by other Indians, and that two store-keepers were killed in that section. Indian Begundy was found and interrogated, and gave a vivid description of the killing, which was done by Mackenzie river Indians, saying that he received his information from an Indian named 'Long Shorty,' who had been told the story by some Selkirk Indians. Begundy was taken to Selkirk to locate the Selkirk Indians, but none of those knew anything about it. Mr. Macaulay, who returned from Ross river, where he had been distributing and collecting ballot boxes, on the 19th, reported there was nothing in the story, as the Lapone Indians on the Pelly river knew nothing about it, and there were no Mackenzie river Indians in the district. The Little Salmon Indians thoroughly believed the whole story, and on that account did not do any hunting on that side of the river this season.

On June 13, Constable Elkins, in charge of the Upper Labarge detachment, reported that one of the passengers of the *Casca* had made a complaint to him that he lost $1,150, and suspected three sporting women of having taken it. Sergeant Barker proceeded from Upper Labarge to Lower Labarge, accompanied by Constable Smith, whom he sent on to Hootalinqua. They made a thorough search of the steamboat and passengers, but could find no trace of the money. J. W. Stratton, who made the complaint of having lost the money, was intoxicated when he was supposed to have lost it.

On August 24, J. A. Fraser, the government agent at Atlin, wired the Caribou detachment of sluice box robberies occurring there the previous night, and asked them to watch the steamer *Gleaner* for suspicious characters. Four suspicious persons—a woman and three men—were searched on September 3, but nothing to warrant detaining them could be found on them.

The following list gives the number and nature of the cases tried during the year:

Offences against morals and public convenience—	
Drunk and disorderly	41
Drunk and creating a disturbance	3
Vagrancy	9
Indecent exposure	3
Offences against the right of property—	
Theft	7
Injury to property	2
Offences against public order—	
Carrying concealed weapons	1
Offences against the person and reputation—	
Assault, common	7
Assault, doing bodily harm	1
Insanity	7
Criminal libel	1
Ordinances—	
Breach of Liquor ordinance	12
" Dog ordinance	13
" Fire ordinance	3
" Health ordinance	2
" Pound ordinance	1
Smuggling and aiding same	2
Supplying liquor to Indians	11
Importing liquor without a permit	1
Mischief	1
Cruelty to animals	1
Non-payment of wages	5
Total	134

DETACHMENTS.

With the exception of the Upper Labarge, the detachments are now all comfortably housed. Logs are being got out for the erection next spring of a new building at that place. The present one was erected during the first rush into the country, and was very roughly put together, and has now become so cold that it is almost uninhabitable. The cost of this building, which I had not time this season to erect, was included in an estimate which was approved of last spring.

Should the Shakwak and Bullion Creek districts come up to expectations, about three detachments will require to be built next spring—one at Champagne's Landing, one at Bullion Creek, and one at Ruby Creek. It is probably 250 miles to Bullion Creek, and supplies will have to be freighted that distance by trail during sleighing. I shall put a supply for patrol purposes at Champagne's Landing, but do not intend doing anything permanent until the creeks are further developed.

A few repairs will be required in the Big Salmon detachment.

The Dalton trail detachments, I trust, will be withdrawn during the ensuing year. Wells detachment, according to my understanding of the boundary award, is now on the United States side of the line.

DISTRIBUTION.

The total strength of the division is 127.

The following table shows the gains and losses during the year:—

——	Officers.	N. C. O's.	Constables.	Specials.	Total.
Gains.					
Engaged			1	4	5
Transferred from 'B' Division		1	1		2
" Territories	1	1	62		64
Total	1	2	64	4	71
Losses.					
Discharged, time expired		1	4	7	12
" physically unfit			2		2
" by purchase		1	7		8
Drowned			1	1	2
Transferred to 'B' Division		1	39		40
" to Territories	1	1	3		5
Total	1	3	56	8	68

DOGS.

We have forty-two dogs on charge in this division, among which is included one dead, but not struck off. The casualties amongst the dogs have been very heavy during the past year, besides which a number who had got too old and useless were destroyed.

They are gradually going out of use, and in future the number required will not be very large.

DESERTIONS.

One occurred during the year, who however afterwards surrendered.

DRILLS AND LECTURES.

At headquarters the division has had both foot and machine gun drill during the year.

Lectures on police duty were delivered twice weekly by Inspector Horrigan during the winter, and at present Inspector Richards lectures twice a week.

FERRY.

By authority a ferry was established by us at the crossing of the Takhini river, and has proved a great benefit, enabling us to freight the supplies we required and cross patrols without rafting and swimming.

It has also been well patronized by civilians. A small sum was charged for crossing travellers, and the receipts have more than covered the expenditure. I was unable to sublet this ferry as directed, the receipts not being sufficient for a man to devote his whole time to it.

FIRE PROTECTION.

As I pointed out last year, our only protection from fire is constant vigilance and a few extinguishers, as owing to the distance from the pumping stations on the water front, where the engine is stationary, the hose will in cold weather freeze, and it is in the colder weather that fires are to be most apprehended.

Authority has, however, been given to purchase a boiler and pump, which has been ordered, and I hope to have installed within the next month. A bountiful supply of water can be obtained from a large well which is plentifully supplied by numerous springs.

FISH, FISHERIES AND GAME.

The fish in Tagish and Marsh lakes are fast decreasing, and a hatchery should be established, more especially for whitefish. The trout are not decreasing as fast as the whitefish, they spawn before the whitefish and follow them during their spawning season and devour their spawn. This would be prevented by a hatchery for whitefish. The last named fish are in great demand all over the Yukon as a table fish and are more valuable than the trout. The quantity marketed at Caribou during the season amounted to about 5,000 pounds.

In the neighbourhood of 30,000 pounds of fish were caught in Lake Labarge during the season by Clarke & Sons, who shipped the greater part of it to Dawson. They also supplied the steamboats plying up and down the river.

It is generally reported that game of all kinds is on the increase, owing, no doubt, to the efficiency of the game laws and the rigid enforcement of the same. The duck were scarce owing to the early storms driving the bulk of them south. The different varieties of grouse and ptarmigan are very plentiful this year.

Good furs are scarce, fox and lynx being the main fur-bearing animals.

I am informed by hunters that the white sheep are not the genuine Rocky Mountain sheep. They carry a far bigger head even when young. These sheep range generally from Bennet, B.C., to the south side of Taku Arm, and never mix with the saddle backs. This variety, called locally 'Saddle Backs,' are heavily built, more like tame sheep than the regular wild white sheep ; they have a black body with a white face, black and white legs striped perpendicularly. They run only on the range of the north side of the Taku Arm. Nobody knows their origin.

FORAGE.

The forage is supplied under contract, and is Eastern Washington hay, being the best quality procurable, and has given the best results.

The oats supplied are also of excellent quality.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Wood is used as fuel, but is getting scarcer within reasonable distance of the town, and in the near future coal will have to be used. There is a large deposit of coal sixteen miles south-west of the town, but it cannot be put on the market in competition with wood until a tramway or a spur from the railroad is put in to it. I understand that the question of putting in a tramway is now under consideration.

A contract was let for the supply of eight hundred cords of wood for this post, and that delivered is as good quality as can be obtained.

The barracks are lighted by electric light, supplied by the Yukon Electric Company. The service is fair.

GARDEN.

Fair results were obtained this year from the garden in the post, considering the dryness of the soil. The yield was not as good as the two previous years, on account of the very light rainfall in the early part of the season. On some of the detachments the result was excellent.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We are well equipped with harness, having had several sets made by the division saddler, Constable Cole, who is an excellent workman, besides receiving several sets from Ottawa. All harness is of a uniform pattern, and the stock used in making them is good.

The saddlery is in good repair.

HORSES.

The horses are a serviceable lot. Ten remounts were purchased this spring from the White Pass and Yukon Route Mail Service, and four were purchased this fall from the same company. They were a good class of horse, especially those purchased in the spring. When the recent purchases were made it was more difficult to procure the class of horse we required, as those bought in by the company were no so good as on former occasions.

The numerous patrols on the White Horse-Dawson trail and to the Shakwak gold strike will be hard on horses, owing to the heavy trails, the soil being of a gumbo nature and very deep, making it in wet weather very difficult, even for saddle horses.

Mare Reg. No. 23 was destroyed by my order, when I saw she was past recovery from an attack of inflammation of the kidneys. This was one of the team—23 and 55—which were sent in via the Stickine; they were most serviceable animals, and although very old had a lot of slow work still left in them.

Horse Reg. No. 2712 I would recommend condemning and selling in the spring, as it is not worth keeping over summer, at present it being used in the wood cart, cart, for which work in summer we have other horses available.

The following is the distribution of the horses:—

	Winter.	Summer.
Dalton Trail	2	7
Yukon Crossing	2	..
Tantalus	2	2
Montague	2	..
Braeburn	2	2
Kynocks	2	..
Takhini	2	2
Livingstone Creek	2	2
White Horse	17	18
Dead, not struck off	1	1
Total	34	34

Total number on the strength is 34 and 1 mule; 1 colt attached.

INDIANS.

The Indians appear to be in better circumstances this year than last, when we were feeding a number of old and discrepit men, women, and a few orphan children; and also in a few instances where the parents were sick and unable to hunt or work it was necessary to supply rations to the whole family.

A quantity of clothing was received from the Indian Department during the summer for distribution amongst needy Indians. A small quantity was retained by me for distribution at Hootalinqua and Tantalus, and the bulk distributed through His Lordship Bishop Bompas and his ministers.

A very considerable number of Indians applied to our hospital here for medicine and treatment during the year, who were attended by our Assistant Surgeon, besides which he made several trips to Caribou and one to Hootalinqua, attending to Indians who were unable to come to White Horse for treatment. I would again draw your attention to the necessity of providing some place where sick Indians can be treated.

The usual number of instances occurred of Indians being under the influence of liquor; in nearly every case was a conviction obtained, and the party supplying the same punished, but the punishment is not severe enough to deter parties from supplying Indians with this commodity.

INSPECTIONS.

The post was inspected by yourself twice during the year. When possible, each detachment in the district was inspected monthly by an officer, who checked stores, books and kits, and put the members through their drill.

At headquarters the inspection of every building was held by the officer commanding every Saturday, the arms being inspected every Monday morning by the orderly officer.

LAUNCHES.

We have three on charge in this division; only one, however, was used during the past year, which plied on the lakes above Miles Canyon.

The steamer *Vidette*, which was on the ways here all winter, was launched on May 28, and put on the ways again for the winter on October 28. Before commencing the summer's work this steamer was thoroughly overhauled, the work being done by members of the division under the charge of Sergeant Evans; permanent ways were built, and the steamer repainted throughout. This steamer proved of inestimable service during the summer.

LIQUOR.

The usual checking of importations of liquor and cancelling of permits have been carried out, but unfortunately the law governing the importation of liquor into the territory is not strictly adhered to, which entails an additional amount of work and responsibility upon us. In a great many cases parties importing liquor do not procure their permits until after the liquor has arrived at White Horse; they then go to the proper officer and make an urgent necessity of a wire being sent to me to release the liquor, that a permit will follow. I have no doubt but that their actions are accentuated by their desire to save discounts, and not to be any longer out of their money than they are compelled to; they consequently expect us to do the business for them. So this necessitates us checking over the liquor, keeping a set of books in which the quantities are entered, and comparing said quantities with permits afterwards received, which quantities do not always compare with those on the permit as issued.

The practice of releasing liquor on a telegram should be discontinued, as it is liable to lead to abuse, and is not the intent of the law.

MAILS AND POST OFFICES.

There are two regular post offices in this district, that of White Horse and Caribou.

The mail service between White Horse and Dawson was a great improvement this year on the year before, especially to points on the river, one steamer leaving here every Friday night carrying all way mail, and stopping at all detachments whether there was mail for them or not.

The mail to Hootalinqua and Livingstone Creek is carried by our patrols during the winter at frequent intervals, and in the summer the mail for Livingstone Creek is carried by our patrol from Hootalinqua to that place.

The necessity of having a post office established at Livingstone Creek, with power to issue money orders, is urgent, as the miners in that part are very much handicapped when they desire to remit money, having to take the risk of sending it by any chance traveller.

A new post office was established in October at Wells, B.C., in the near neighbourhood of our detachment there, the British Columbia provincial constable being appointed postmaster.

A weekly mail service leaves Porcupine, Alaska, every Thursday, though we have our communication by mail with Pleasant Camp.

MINING.

From the time that gold was discovered in any quantity in the lower Yukon, and this became the quickest route to the creeks in that part, the attention of prospectors and others was directed wholly to the Dawson district, very little prospecting being done in the Upper Yukon, except at points at close proximity to the lakes and rivers which were navigated to attain their destination. From time to time small discoveries were made, but not sufficient gold to warrant much work being done with the hope of obtaining good wages, with the exception of the Big Salmon district, in which considerable labour and capital has been expended, and which is only beginning to make a return for same; but the arrival of an Indian in the town of White Horse in July last with a small quantity of gold, which he said he obtained near the surface on a creek in the Shakwak district, brought this part of the Yukon into greater prominence. The Indian who made the discovery informed several other Indians, who immediately started for that part. They returned after about ten days, and recorded Discovery and several claims on a creek that they named Ruby. A general stampede then took place, and close upon five hundred persons went out and staked, returned and recorded.

The following is an extract from a report of Inspector Richards, who made three patrols to those gold fields:—

'Ruby creek and other creeks in the same region were found to contain deposits of gold, namely 4th July, 12th July (named after days on which discoveries were made), Allie, Dixie, McMillan, Lamoureaux, McKinley, Marshall, Granite. Few of the stampeders in the first instance remained to work their claims, but since then a number have gone back, and have done considerable development work, and taken out some gold, sufficient to satisfy themselves that there are large deposits of the precious metal. Still later on in the season another prospector who had been prospecting in the Lake Kluahne district found some coarse gold prospects there, and this caused another stampede, and resulted in many claims being staked and recorded in that part. One of those creeks—Gladstone by name—is said to be very rich, and easily worked. This Lake Kluahne district is over the divide from Ruby and the other Shakwak valley creeks, on the White river slope. But it was not until the approach of winter that people began to realize the extensiveness and richness of that whole district, when four men who had come in from Porcupine and had all this season been prospecting dropped upon a creek in the Kluahne district, which they named 'Bullion,' on account of the large quantity of gold and the ease at which it can be got at, six men having washed out forty-three ounces in nine days by the most primitive process, at the same time being handicapped by the cold weather, ice and other drawbacks. They took out one nugget worth twenty dollars, and many others ranging from cents up to ten dollars. They could not save any of the finer gold owing to the poor apparatus they had for washing. This gold was extremely coarse and black. They also found some very rich copper quartz, and got one large piece of almost pure copper. The richness of this strike has revived the faith of the people, and will no doubt cause a large number of those early miners who left this part for different sections in Alaska to return and exploit this district. When one considers the richness and extent of these fields, and the news of this rich strike reaches the outside world, there will be without doubt a great influx of people into this portion of the Yukon in the near future. Both of these sections referred to offer great inducements to capitalists and mining companies, and at the same time unlimited opportunities for the poor man, the placer diggings being so rich and extensive. Next summer will see permanent mining camps of considerable size in both the Shakwak and Kluahne districts. In the Shakwak district good pay has been found at two and a half feet from the surface among the schist and shale rock, while in other parts considerable depth must be gone for bed rock. In the Kluahne district good pay has been found right near the surface, and at nine feet, where bedrock was struck, it was found to be immensely rich. Both of these districts are of an auriferous formation and easily accessible; and the different gold-bearing creeks of both districts seem to emanate from near the same source in their respective districts. These new districts are about two hundred miles west by north from White Horse, and to reach them there is no difficulty the whole way, being comparatively speaking, a level country, blessed with an abundance of good water, wood, feed and wild game, and possessing all the natural requisites to make them first-class mining camps, with the town of White Horse as their base.'

Mining in the Livingstone creek or Big Salmon district was attended with more success this year than in previous one, although the amount of labour expended was not so much. The prospects of this camp begin to look bright, consequent largely no doubt by experience gained during previous seasons. For further information regarding this part I would refer you to the appended report from Corporal Acland, who has been in charge of the detachment stationed there for the past three years.

The copper mines in the immediate vicinity of White Horse are being steadily developed, and the expectations of the owners are being realized more and more every day. The drills imported by the government this season will be of great benefit. A considerable quantity of ore was shipped to the Crofton smelter during the past year,

and gave excellent results, and it is expected that a greatly increased quantity will be shipped this coming year.

The following figures were obtained from the office of the Mining Recorder, showing the amount of business done from December 1, 1902, to November 14, 1903:—

Free miners' licenses sold	925
Placer mines recorded	1,137
Payments in lieu of assessment	2
Certificates of work	9
Certificates of partnership	10

During the summer and at the time of the 'strike' on Ruby creek, the office of the mining recorder at Pleasant Camp, Dalton trail, was abolished by proclamation, and a constable was sent from here to receive all books, documents and records, who conveyed them to White Horse and handed same over to the mining recorder here, that office having been merged into the office at White Horse.

OFFICERS.

Inspector Horrigan performed the duties of acting quarter-master since the transfer of Inspector Crosthwaite. He is also president of the canteen.

Inspector McDonell is in charge of the detachments on the Dalton trail, with Assistant Surgeon Fraser as medical officer.

Inspector Pelletier makes frequent tours of inspection between White Horse and Yukon Crossing, inspecting all detachments on the trail and river.

Inspector Richards patrolled three times to the Shakwak gold fields, which occupied most of his time since their discovery in July last.

PATROLS.

On the discovery of gold on Ruby and other creeks in the Shakwak district, and the stampede there, a patrol consisting of an officer and two constables mounted, and taking pack horses, was immediately despatched to that part. On their return to the post, a permanent camp was located at the Mendenhall river for the remainder of the season, the members of which patrolled frequently to the gold fields, Inspector Richards accompanying them on two occasions. On the approach of cold weather and the return of the stampeders, this camp was abandoned for the winter and the men withdrawn to headquarters.

Inspector McDonell with a constable and an Indian special also made a patrol to the new gold fields from Pleasant Camp, on the Dalton trail.

During the winter the White Horse-Dawson trail was patrolled weekly and sometimes oftener. In summer patrols were made over this trail frequently, or as often as they were deemed necessary.

The several detachments patrolled their respective districts, visiting all Indian and wood camps, &c.

PROVISIONS AND GENERAL STORES.

On July 1, 1903, the local contract for the supply of provisions, with the exception of beef, bacon, ham, flour and butter, was awarded to H. F. Sieward, White Horse. The bacon and ham contract was awarded to Messrs. Whitney & Pedler; the beef contract to Burns & Co. The flour and butter were supplied from 'outside' by the department.

Up to the present the different provisions supplied by the local contractors have been first-class and have given every satisfaction.

The present system of awarding local contracts is a decided improvement on the old method of receiving large consignments from the 'outside.' Receiving the supplies in small quantities as required prevents the damage and loss by way of shrinkage.

The butter lately received from the Department of Agriculture, Alberta, has been of first-class quality, although in certain instances, in opening the tins, it was found to be rancid. This, I believe, was due to the brine escaping in transport.

The present issue of fresh vegetables in lieu of canned is very acceptable, especially to members of the force on detachments situated at outlying posts, where they are unable to purchase those very necessary articles of diet.

On July 1, 1903, the contract for the supply of general stores was awarded to Mr. Fred. McLennan, White Horse. These stores are purchased as required, and does away with the carrying of a large stock. The quality of the goods supplied has so far given every satisfaction.

SCHOOLS.

White Horse possesses a school that would be a credit to a town ten times its size, having an efficient staff, all modern requirements, and a daily average attendance of pupils of 42.

TRAILS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Considerable improvement has been done on the White Horse-Dawson trail during the past summer, bad hills cut out, stumps cut down, and all bridges receiving repairs. A new bridge was built over the Nordenskiold near Tantalus, which was made a very permanent structure, the previous ones having been washed away by spring floods each year.

A new bridge over the Nordenskiold river, near Kynocks, was built by the police detachment stationed there last winter, at the request of Mr. S. A. D. Bertrand, Director of Public Works for the Yukon. This was very necessary on account of the original bridge built there the fall before being unapproachable, a glacier forming near it, which covered it completely.

The members of the Livingstone Creek detachment were requested by the Public Works Department at Dawson to undertake the moving and repairing of the Mining Recorder's office at Livingstone Creek. I was unable to acquiesce in this, as the police were not in a position to undertake such work.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good repair, and we are well supplied with everything except buckboards, which I understand are on the way up.

RAILWAY AND TRANSPORTATION.

The British Yukon Navigation Company and the White Pass and Yukon Railway, under the name of the White Pass and Yukon Route, are the medium of transportation in this part of the Yukon. All the opposition steamboats, with the exception of three, the *Casca, Prospector* and *Wilbur Crimmon,* have been purchased by the White Pass and Yukon Route. This company operates eighteen steamboats, which last season were distributed as follows :—

Between	White Horse and Dawson	15
"	Caribou and Taku	2
"	Dawson and Forty Mile	1

Besides the foregoing, the company had one on the ways at White Horse and one laid up at Caribou.

The railway handled close on 25,000 tons of freight during the summer, 2,500 tons of which was put off at Caribou and taken to Atlin, consisting principally of heavy machinery.

22,500 tons were brought to White Horse, of which the company managed to get about 18,000 tons down river to Dawson, leaving 2,000 tons distributed at different points—Hootalinqua, Selwyn, &c., and having 1,800 tons on their hands in White Horse.

The freight imported by the merchants, traders, &c., of White Horse, doubles that of last year.

The service of the River Division of the W. P. & Y. R. has been good, but the company were badly handicapped by the great amount of freight arriving here so late in the season, when the water was lower than usual, and they were only able to half load their boats.

The following gives an approximate idea of the movement of population at White Horse during the year:—

Sixty-six scows with 397 of a crew left White Horse for Dawson during the year. 204 small boats with 711 people left here for the same place.

5,559 passengers arrived here from the north by steamboat; 1,985 went north by steamboat during the season of navigation, 354 passengers arrived from the north, and 1,700 left for the north by stage during closed navigation.

The outgoing passengers by train numbered 6,323, and the incoming 5,480.

The first boat to arrive here from Dawson was the *Wilbur Crimmon* on June 13.

The first boat to leave for Dawson was the *White Horse* on June 11. And the last boat to arrive here from Dawson was the *Lafrance,* on November 8.

Navigation was later in the spring and earlier in the fall than last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. SNYDER,

Supt., Commanding 'H' Division.

REPORT OF CORPORAL A. E. ACLAND, OF THE LIVINGSTONE CREEK DETACHMENT.

LIVINGSTONE CREEK, October 31, 1903.

To the Officer Commanding
'H' Division, North-west Mounted Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report for the Livingstone Creek sub-district No. 3.

MINING.

The mining outlook has improved in this section during the past year, although very little more work was done than in the previous years, but the result from the labour performed has been greater than for any other year, taking the district as a whole.

The improvement is due to a better knowledge of the country and the run of gold, and it is very probable that in the course of a couple of years the district will be producing close to a million dollars each season, and will be employing for the summer months a force of from three hundred to four hundred wage-earners. The district is not thought to be especially rich by the miners, but they look for good results for intelligent work.

Under present conditions individual claims cannot be worked at a profit, as it is practically all open cut work, and some form of machinery is required for hoisting boulders, also hose for hydraulic purposes, and on most of the creeks a claim or so has to be sacrificed to get a drain to bedrock.

The Livingstone Syndicate Company had a good season this year, employing a force of fifteen men for the greater part of the season, their profits for the season being in the neighbourhood of $20,000. I should estimate the output for the camp for the year at $100,000.

A party of three men who had been prospecting in the Teslin Lake country for several years turned up at Hootaliqua with about $100 in gold dust, which they stated they got from a tributary of the Misutlan river, and that they could make about four dollars per day per man with hard labour. I am of the opinion that there is good placer ground at headwaters of the Misutlin and Big Salmon rivers from prospectors' reports.

The quartz ledge at Loon lake, 15 miles south-east of the detachment, has been tapped at a depth of 250 feet, and the ledge penetrated for a distance of eight feet. The samples taken out have been sent away for assay, but the rock is believed to be 25 per cent copper and carry gold values running from $40 to $200 per ton.

GAME.

Fur-bearing animals were rather plentiful here this year, and a number of the miners were engaged in trapping during the winter, the principal furs being lynx, bear, marten and fox. Moose and caribou have been plentiful enough to keep the camp supplied with fresh meat with an occasional mountain sheep. Rabbits were very plentiful, and a large number have been shot by the miners and ourselves for dog feed.

Greyling are very plentiful in the south fork, and form a very welcome article of diet during the summer months.

INDIANS.

There are no resident bands of Indians in this immediate district, but it is visited frequently by families from the neighbouring bands, who hunt and trap through it at certain seasons of the year. No cases of destitution were observed among them.

TRAILS.

The wagon road to Mason's Landing has been out of repair this year and impassable for wagons, thereby adding on an additional expense of four cents per pound to the miners for their supplies. A petition was signed and forwarded to the Yukon Council, through Mr. Robert Lowe, asking for a sum of $3,000 to repair and maintain this road, but nothing was done, and the road could only be used as a pack trail.

During the winter of 1902-1903 I and two constables were employed for the best part of a month improving the winter trail to White Horse via Upper Labarge. The miners also assisted, and as a result a very fair one-horse trail was made from Livingstone creek to a point on Lake Labarge about five miles below Upper Labarge detachment. This trail should be extended up to the right limit of the Fifty Mile river to White Horse instead of following the river as at present.

MAIL.

As in former years, we have been the mail carriers by courtesy for the district, carrying mails weekly from Hootalinqua in summer, a distance of forty miles. The members of this detachment have travelled on mail patrols alone 3,544 miles, by horse, foot, dog team and canoe during the year ending September 30, 1903.

GENERAL.

The general health of the district has been excellent, there having been no serious illness. I regret to record one serious accident to ex-Constable J. H. Richardson, who was rendered totally blind by a kick from a horse while working for a freighter here. He was taken to the General Hospital at White Horse, where a subscription was raised and he was sent to his home in Manitoba.

There has been very little crime or dispute during the past year, the inhabitants being honest, industrious, and give no trouble. I have always been able to get any assistance I required from them cheerfully and willingly, and the best of feeling prevails between the police and miners.

I also wish to bring to your notice that the constables stationed with me on the detachment have always given me their assistance in every way in their power, and cheerfully performed the duties assigned to them, which were often of a nature requiring some physical effort.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR E. ACLAND, *Corporal.*

REPORT OF SERGEANT F. P. THORNE, OF THE TANTALUS DETACHMENT.

Tantalus Detachment, October 31, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
'H' Division, N. W. M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to make the following report of No. 1 sub-district for the past year:—

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

From March, 1901, to June, 1903, there was a telegraph instrument in this office operated by Staff-Sergeant Grahame. On his leaving here for headquarters, the instrument was closed down, but was operated again in July by Constable Hanna, who was transferred here from Yukon Crossing for that purpose. On November 5, 1903, the instrument was taken out of the office by Mr. Clegg's orders, and we are now without one. This office did a good business all summer, but during the winter twice the amount of business would be done. Several telegrams have been refused here, since the instrument was taken out, from passengers on the different stages. This office will be greatly missed in summer, as the steamboat captains advise passengers who wish to send telegrams to do so from here on account of the exceptionally good landing.

The Public Works Department, who were employed building the new bridge across the Nordenskiold river, received assistance from us in the way of using forge, tools, &c.

During the summer the detachments along the river were utilized as post offices, and all mail handled by the N. C. officer or constable in charge. When making patrols down stream in canoe, the mail was taken along and delivered to the different wood camps.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.

The detachment here was erected last spring.

The walls of this detachment are built of hewed logs and partitioned off with matched lumber, the logs peeled and roof shingled. An addition of a kitchen will be built here this winter, and the present one used as a messroom.

The detachment at Yukon Crossing was built during the past summer, and is much the same kind of building as at Tantalus, with the exception that the roof is a lower pitch.

The detachment at Montagu was erected in the fall of 1901. This building is hewed on the inside with matched lumber partitions and a dirt roof.

The Big Salmon detachment, which was closed down on October 1 last for the winter is a very good building, hewed on the inside, although the hewing is very old and carries a dark brown appearance.

The Little Salmon detachment, which was abandoned this summer, is in a ramshackle state, and should it ever be re-opened, I would strongly advise that it should be rebuilt. It was built in the fall of 1899.

This comprises the whole of the detachments in this sub-district.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS

A cribbing was put in at Little Salmon seven feet high and twenty-five feet long, log facing filled in with rock and brush. This was to prevent the bank of the river from washing away. It served its purpose well.

The Montagu detachment, which was re-established on October 11 last by the members of the Big Salmon detachment now closed, is being repaired and put in shape for the coming winter, a new flooring is being laid over the old one, the roof taken off and remossed between the poles, and the outside cleaned up, the remainder of the brush between the old roadhouse and detachment cleaned out and burnt.

FISHERIES.

There are two parties fishing in this district. A license was taken out by Mr. J. H. Johnston, who resides 13 miles south of Little Salmon; he employs the Mack Bros. to fish for him in lakes west of Little Salmon. The Mack Bros. cannot hold a commercial license, owing to the fact that they are not British subjects.

The other license was taken out by Mr. McIntosh, an ex-policeman who is fishing in lakes south-east of the old Five Fingers police post. I have not been able to ascertain the amount of the catch this year.

GAME.

Grouse, partridges and chicken are very scarce this year. Duck, geese, swan and crane are very plentiful. The Indians have killed several moose, and they claim that they are more plentiful than usual.

INDIANS.

I have made several patrols to the Little Salmon Indian village during the past summer, and at no time have they been short of anything; when they are short of provisions it is not necessary for them to be so long, as Messrs. Taylor & Drury, proprietors of the Indian trading store there, will employ them cutting cord wood for the steamers, paying them in provisions.

I have to report the death of two Indians last September; one buck died of consumption, and a Hootchi squaw, who was on a visit to Little Salmon, died from old age. Death certificates have been forwarded to the registrar at Dawson.

MINING.

The coal mine, three-quarters mile south of this detachment on the river, owned by Mrs. E. C. Miller, and known as the 'Hidden Treasure,' was staked last spring. It has opened up, and they are now in about 25 feet, the production is a high grade coking coal, and it is estimated at 25,000 tons to the acre. The analysis shows as follows: 70 per cent fixed carbon, 19 per cent volatile matter, 1 per cent water, and 10 per cent ash. Two men have been employed all summer and the output is 24 tons, which was shipped to Dawson. Preparations will be made during the coming winter, so that the mine can be worked next summer.

The Five Finger coal mines, located 9 miles north of here, changed hands from Mr. E. C. Miller last January, to a company of four, named Bleeker, Dejournal, Miltor and Ames, who leased the mines to Kloke and Webster for the season of 1903. They mined 1,500 tons, 600 tons of which is now lying at the mines, and the balance shipped to Dawson. From present indications this mine will produce 3,000 tons to the acre. The analysis shows 46 per cent fixed carbon, 36 per cent volatile matter, 3 per cent water and 15 per cent ash. The mine is now closed down.

The coal mine known as the Porter coal mine, situated 15 miles south of here, is owned by Mr. G. DeLeon, but owing to its long distance from the river, I do not think he will invest any more capital in its development, so that it is practically closed down.

Mr. DeLeon has another coal mine immediately back of the 'Hidden Treasure,' three quarters of a mile south of here. He and two men came up from Dawson to prospect the place and find where the mine should be opened up, but they could find no sign of the coal.

QUARTZ MINING.

There are 1,700 acres of land owned by Christie and others, which have been surveyed as copper grounds, situated immediately back of the Five Finger coal mine. Up to the present no work has been done on this land.

The best copper mine around this vicinity, according to the specimens, is owned by the Mack brothers, who reside 9 miles north of Little Salmon. The mine is situated 40 miles, or thereabouts, west of the Lewes river. These men are merely keeping up the necessary assessment work, with the object of interesting some capitalist, they not having sufficient means themselves. I cannot say what the samples assay.

RIVERS AND TRAILS.

The Lewes river is exceptionally low this year, navigation commencing later and closing earlier than in former years.

The Nordenskiold river which empties into the Lewes river one mile north of here, has been bridged about a quarter of a mile above the mouth. All previous bridges built across this stream have washed away, but I think this one will stay, as it is built stronger and higher. The cost of construction was $3,000.

Great improvements have been made during this summer on trails in this district, all stumps having been taken away, dips and hollows bridged, and places graded where necessary, by the Public Works Department.

The trail has undergone a change here, turning off one mile south of old Carmacks and leading due north, striking the Lewes river at this detachment, and striking the old trail again at the Nordenskiold bridge ; this cuts out the bad dips and hollows, of which so many travellers (especially freighters) complained.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Two new roadhouses (two-story) have been erected in this district, one at Carmacks and one at Montagu, both licensed. The one here is completed and complies fully with roadhouse regulations; the one at Montagu is not yet finished, and until it is, business will be carried on in the old one, which is temporarily fixed. I think it is a good idea rebuilding and not occupying the old houses, as a great deal of dissatisfaction arose last year, not at the meals served, but at the accommodation and appearance of the houses.

The sad accident to Constable White, who was drowned by the capsizing of a canoe in the Lewes river on June 28 last, I need only refer to, as former reports have dealt sufficiently with the matter. In the event of patrols made by canoe to Yukon Crossing, a sharp look-out was kept for signs of the body, but with no success. In my opinion, the body must have in some way become entangled in the big drift wood piles.

Considerable heavy work has been done this fall, the steamer *Vidette* landing thirty-five tons goods on the beach, which had to be hauled to the high bank out of danger; this was done by the men here. No sooner was this done than the steamer *Selkirk* unloaded between 80 and 85 tons forage, which was, as I understand, under contract by McAuley to be landed at Dawson for the police. Since this has been done Mc-

Auley has arrived with two more scows containing 2,000 sacks=100 tons, which I have to help with, otherwise a risk would be run of losing or destroying most of it.

Between 350 and 400 people landed at Tantalus en route to the new White Horse diggings, some of these returned, though very few without reaching their destination. Most of these people had been misinformed as to the best place to start from. I informed some of them, but found that a person with gold fever is very unreasonable and stubborn, those that returned this way wore a very dilapidated and sorry appearance.

Trusting that this report will reach you by November 15, as per instructions, the mails being so very uncertain.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) FRANK P. THORNE,

Sergt. in charge.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. R. CUTHBERT.

North-west Mounted Police,
Dawson, Y.T., November 30, 1903.

The Assistant Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police, Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y. T.

Sir,—I have the honour to report as follows for the year ending this date.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT,
Supt., Commanding 'B' Division, N.W.M. Police.

ARMS.

The division is still armed with the old Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver. The rifle practice last summer, however, was done with the Lee-Enfield rifle, there being a number of these, formerly in possession of the Yukon field force, in our charge. This was the only way in which competition and comparison with other organizations could be obtained, as well as a reliable test of our shooting, and without competition, much of the incentive to frequent voluntary visits to the rifle range is wanting.

While all the ranks will welcome the long anticipated modern rifle or carbine, one may be permitted to hope that the Enfield revolver will not much longer remain the authorized revolver of the force. When all is said and done, it remains an out-of-date weapon.

A limited number of the Lee-Metford carbines and Smith & Wesson revolvers, in the possession of the division, are detailed to men for special duties.

We have also a 7 pr. brass gun and Maxim gun with carriage. Both guns and small arms are in serviceable condition.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Asylum.—This department is maintained in conjunction with the guard-room, jail and penitentiary, but is in a separate building, requiring separate guards and attendants.

When no lunatics are in custody, which is not often, or for long periods, the building is closed.

The remuneration of the police attendants, excepting the doctor, as in the case of the penitentiary, is the police pay.

The building is not a suitable one, but was the best available for the purpose, and will do until such time as it is necessary to build other accommodation for prisoners, when asylum accommodation can also be considered.

A summary of insane persons in our custody during the twelve months will be found under the head of penitentiary and prisoners.

Banks.—Until a few months ago one constable was supplied to each of the two banks in Dawson who slept in the building as a night guard. This arrangement may have had a moral effect in dissuading any prospective bank thieves, but it served

no other purpose, as a policeman asleep inside the building would hardly be as much protection as a patrol outside the building on the alert.

One of the banks last summer finally dispensed with its police guard, and the present arrangement for the protection of this bank is more satisfactory from every point of view. Lights are kept burning in the office, there being no blinds on the windows, and the regular town patrol visits the premises every half hour. By telephone arrangement he reports to the non-commissioned officer on night duty at the town station; failing such report an investigation would be made. The other bank still exists on the old arrangement which, in my opinion, is a source of weakness instead of safety, there being also a night watchman (an employee of the bank) within the building,and while the latter (who has the keys of the building) and the constable may be a good check on one another, it also divides the responsibility in so far as a constable asleep can be said to assume any responsibility, should the bank watchman, for instance, choose to go out and leave the doors unlocked.

Coroners.—All duties in connection with coroners' inquests are performed by members of the force. Ten inquests and fourteen 'inquiries' were held in the district during the past year.

Crown Timber and Land Department.—Assistance is given to this department. It consists chiefly in members of detachments accompanying the timber inspectors on their official trips collecting stumpage and crown dues, supplying the information upon which, in many cases, such collections are made from wood choppers and others, protecting timber from fires, and in some cases acting as sub-agents of the department.

Customs.—The only port of entry in this district which has been entirely looked after by us is Forty Mile, which is the customs port of entry for traffic from down the Yukon river and from Alaska into the territory back of Forty Mile. This detachment has, in the past, done all the customs work of that port to the satisfaction of the department I believe. Some three months ago the duties were handed over to a regular official of the Customs Department.

The customs duties at Dawson consist chiefly in seeing that incoming freight is not removed until a customs officer's arrival, and in other minor matters in the way of assistance to the regularly appointed officials.

Department of the Interior.—The police duties in connection with this department are among the most important and unremitting we have; the chief object thereof is to prevent the export of gold which has not paid the gold export tax. Until this year all outgoing baggage was examined at Dawson, but no personal search of travellers was made; this past summer a new system was inaugurated. Both baggage and personal search of south-bound traffic was made at White Horse, instead of merely a baggage search at Dawson, and the north-bound traffic was dealt with in a similar manner by the employment of a matron at Dawson, who searched every woman leaving for down river on a steamer, the men being dealt with likewise by our dock guard.

A special camp was established a few miles below Forty Mile detachment, where the occupants of small boats could not evade us, and where a matron was also available, and a personal and baggage search of all small boats bound for United States territory made. Although the gold tax was the chief duty for this department, in many less important ways we have been serviceable thereto.

Department of Justice.—In describing our duties in connection with this department it is necessary to state that outside of the territorial court justices, and the immediate officials of the court, the remainder of the duties throughout the district are done by members of the force. The work and mileage of the division on behalf of the administration of justice in the district is enormous, and concerns every branch of that department. The number of writs, executions, capias orders, &c., served by us during the last twelve months totals one thousand and forty-five (1,045), the mileage being six thousand six hundred and seventy-one (6,671) miles. Some of the duties for which special details have been made daily comprise three court orderlies, escorts for prisoners, prosecutors for Magistrates' court, and magistrates to deal with the cases.

The penitentiary, comprised in our guard room, to which the officer commanding acts as warden, may rightly be included in this portion of the annual report, and it is probably unique as a penitentiary from the fact that none of its acting police employees receive any remuneration for their services other than their ordinary police pay. During the past twelve months the number of prisoners in our custody totalled three hundred and sixty-five (365), of whom three hundred and forty-six (346) were discharged, three (3) transferred to New Westminster penitentiary, and sixteen (16) remained in our custody, as will be seen by the summary which follows.

Every prisoner on release is seen by the officer commanding and asked if he (or she) has any complaint to register; none has yet been made.

The immediate supervision of this department is, at present, under Sergeant Hildyard, who acts as provost. He has performed his duties in a very efficient manner.

The number of prisoners confined during the year specified are as follows:—

Whites, male	308
" female	24
Indians, male	1
" female	1
Lunatics, male	26
" female	5
	365
Number of convicts confined	14
" common jail prisoners confined	59
Total prisoners sentenced	73
Maximum number any one day	36
Minimum number any one day	14
Daily average for year	25

The number of prisoners confined at midnight, November 30, 1903, was 16.

One Andrew Greenan, serving a sentence of three years for theft, was released on ticket-of-leave on August 31, 1903. This is the second ticket-of-leave granted in the Yukon Territory.

Two convicts' time expired during the year.

Three convicts were transferred to the New Westminster penitentiary.

The conduct and discipline for the past year has been well maintained, the conduct of prisoners of all classes being exceptionally good.

Speaking generally, the health of the prisoners has been good throughout the whole jail.

The food supplied during the year has been of good quality.

The greater part of the clothing used by the convicts and common jail prisoners has been drawn from the Q. M. stores, the balance was purchased locally from time to time, as required.

The matron's reports on the female prisoners have been very satisfactory.

During the year the convicts and common jail prisoners were employed as follows: drainage, levelling of grounds, cutting wood and general scavenging work. The interior of the jail and asylum has been kalsomined, the interior of the town station was painted and kalsomined to correspond with the barrack buildings. A rifle range, with butts from one hundred to a thousand yards, was built for the annual target practice. A number of barrack improvements were also carried out by convicts and other prison labour.

Thirty-one (31) lunatics were confined during the year. Nine males and three females were transferred to the New Westminster asylum; fifteen males and one female were discharged after treatment as fit to be at large; one patient named George S. Baker died December 16, 1903, of a tumor on the brain, and two patients were sent out of the country by their friends.

DESTITUTES.

Destitute persons throughout the district come to our notice, and their condition is reported upon and necessary steps taken to prevent any suffering.

During the past year the following indigents were looked after at the two Dawson hospitals at government expense: St. Mary's hospital, 138; Good Samaritan hospital, 109.

INQUIRIES FOR PERSONS MISSING.

Every mail brings us inquiries from other parts of America and foreign countries for missing relatives and friends, the total of such inquiries received and acknowledged during the twelve months reached 276. Of this number we have been able to furnish some information in 197 cases, and in many instances our efforts have resulted in funds being remitted to relatives, wives, &c., outside. Short of the functions of a matrimonial bureau, it is safe to say that every appeal made to us within reason has received attention.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Whenever requisitioned, we have supplied assistance in repairing the line, clearing away the fallen timber, &c.

INDIANS.

All the Indians of this district are looked after by the police, inasmuch as their condition is reported regularly, and whenever necessary they are supplied with food and other assistance.

They support themselves by netting salmon, both for sale and food, and by hunting. Several of the more enterprising employ themselves cutting wood for the supply of steamers on the Yukon and Stewart rivers, which they market themselves. They are a quiet, law-abiding race, and give us no trouble. Whether is is that whiskey is too valuable in this district, or that police vigilance in Dawson has the desired effect, it is in any case a source of satisfaction that Indians very seldom obtain any intoxicants.

Their requests for some settled and periodical government assistance are becoming more frequent, as it becomes more difficult for them to obtain game within a reasonable distance of their village.

During the past twelve months the total amount expended through this office on behalf of the Indian department for the Indians was $709.64. Recently they received a supply of clothing, which was distributed at the centres mentioned, not included in the above amount.

On December 14 last a telegram was received from Staff-Sergeant Graham, in charge of the Tantalus detachment, stating that a wood-chopper had been told by a well known Indian he had met some twenty miles away, that two Selkirk Indians had reported having been captured by the chief of a band of Indians, who were camped near the headwaters of the Little Salmon and the Pelly, and numbering about two hundred and fifty; that a store had been looted, the storekeeper killed and another man wounded, and that all the Yukon Indians who had gone to that district to hunt were hurrying back badly scared, and more to the same effect. The division was held in

readiness to leave for the scene of the supposed outrages, steps meanwhile being taken to ascertain the truth, the report having many of the ear-marks of 'Indian pipe dreams.' Patrols were sent out by your instuctions from Tantalus and Selkirk, the latter going to Lake Tatalaman, where it was known reliable information could be obtained. Finally, all the Indians concerned in the report were brought to Selkirk by the patrols sent after them, and from there Inspector Howard, then stationed at Selkirk, wired on December 26, as follows: 'Begundy and Long Shorty here, have brought them together, both deny having been chased by Indians, say they know nothing about shooting rumour. It appears to have been started by Selkirk Indian Johnston, who says he heard two McKenzie Indians had been shot upon Stewart river two years ago. No stores burnt, no white traders killed that Indians know of: shall I send them back?' This closed the incident, and effectually disposed of our winter campaign up the Pelly.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

While much of the work in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Yukon liquor license ordinance devolves upon us, it is now more in the nature of assistance rendered to the department of the chief license inspector. All infractions of the ordinance coming to our notice are reported fully in writing, and the initiative or subsequent action is dependent upon the chief license inspector, which, in most cases where action is taken, is in the nature of a request to prosecute on his behalf. This system is far from satisfactory, but it is the best under existing conditions, and whatever of good there is in the results is due in a measure to the chief license inspector, as also whatever of bad.

Prior to this system coming into force it became necessary to obtain evidence of Sunday liquor selling in Dawson, and steps were taken for that end, resulting in some twenty convictions being obtained; but we should not again be required to do this work; it interferes with us in our regular dealings and duties with crime and criminals of a more serious kind. The Licensing Department should be fully equipped to deal with every feature of its many and unpleasant duties, otherwise some of these duties, and always the most unpleasant ones, will devolve upon us. Under the summary of cases entered in the district will be found the total of cases under this ordinance.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The local government administration of the Territory in divers ways receives our assistance when required, and an orderly is supplied for all council meetings.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

The assistance given, or perhaps it is more appropriate to say the work done, for the Militia Department, is in the nature of an abundance of clerical work inseparable from our trusteeship of a large quantity of miscellaneous stores turned over to this division when the Yukon Field Force left the Yukon. A lengthy and complicated board has been held on these stores during the past twelve months, and the matter is still occupying a good deal of our attention, and incidentally most of our storage room.

MINING INSPECTORS.

Assistance has been rendered by creek detachments to mining inspectors whenever required.

MUNICIPALITY OF DAWSON.

The municipality of Dawson has no other police service than is afforded by our town detachment, consisting of one corporal and eleven constables, under Staff-Sergeant Smith, who is a most capable and efficient non-commissioned officer.

Until January, and for sometime prior to that, the City Council appointed one of its members a Police Commissioner, whose nominal duty it was to deal with police matters within the municipality. This, in one way or another, led to a great deal of bother, chiefly because certain chronic dissatisfied individuals seemed naturally to fall into the error that the incumbent of the police municipal chair was there for the purpose of receiving complaints and hearing grievances more or less bearing on police action. In January, however, the newly elected council decided to leave all police matters in the hands of the officer commanding, and abolished the chair of police commissionership. This has worked satisfactorily, and no complaints have been made or grievances alleged during the past ten months, so far as I know.

Besides all the usual police and criminal work, the town detachment enforces all municipal by-laws, prosecuting all infractions thereof. It supplies an orderly for council meetings and a constable accompanies the fire inspector on his duties. All fires are attended, investigated and reported upon.

The City License By-law is especially attended to, and enforced by a member detailed for that purpose. The non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment acts as sanitary inspector, and is assisted by the other members of the detachment.

During the past twelve months this detachment has served 435 criminal summons, 185 criminal subpœnas, 79 jury summons, 87 writs of summons, 10 writs of execution, 15 distress warrants, 13 search warrants, 36 warrants to apprehend.

In addition to the above, 14 horses were shot for glanders, 62 horses were impounded, 44 dogs were shot, and 5 inquests were disposed of.

The approximate value of stolen goods recovered was $3,363 out of a reported total value of $5,241 stolen.

Three hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred ounces (369,700) of gold dust for export was checked by the detachment.

Detective Welsh and members of the detachment, acting under instructions, kept watch for suspicious characters, and warned them out of town as soon as they commenced to arrive in the spring. About 150 went out at once on being warned, but this fall the process had to be repeated, and about 100 more were advised to leave, but owing to the sudden closing of navigation a number were unable to go out on the boats. Most of them have, however, since started to walk out over the trail.

The detachment keeps a record of all traffic of the port of Dawson, passenger and freight, and the following are the figures for the season just closed :—

Passengers arriving at Dawson from Lower Yukon	1,576
" " Upper Yukon	3,206
Total passengers arriving at Dawson	4,782
Passengers leaving Dawson for Lower River	1,333
" " Upper River	5,205
Total passengers leaving Dawson	6,538
Tons freight arriving via St. Michaels	8,354
" " White Horse	21,635
Total freight arriving at Dawson	29,989

By means of the records of the town station, together with the Forty Mile detachment which, during the past twelve months, covering the period of the Tanana stampede, made over one thousand entries of individual or small parties travelling over the ice last winter, or by small boat during the open season, a complete and exact record is available to us, which is of great service in many ways. As illustrating the usefulness of this, the following incident is serviceable. In the early summer a boat was found bottom up near Stewart River detachment; this being at once reported, as also the police number given to the boat at White Horse, it was learned from there that two men named A. F. Rose and George Ammerman had left that place early in the spring for Dawson, carrying considerable supplies in their boat. No trace of their being in Dawson could be obtained, and the inference was therefore plain but for the Forty Mile records which, on examination, showed that the two men mentioned had attached their boat to a raft, upon which they also placed their supplies, and that the boat subsequently broke away from the raft near Stewart river. They then continued as far as Dawson on the raft, immediately obtained another boat, and continued down the river past Forty Mile, where they were entered upon the records, then going on to Tanana.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A number of our men are more or less permanently employed in duties in connection with this department. The following detachments are the regular post offices for their respective sections, Stewart River, Selkirk and Forty Mile, and for the convenience of the public and during the winter months, unless changes are made this winter, Indian River, Ogilvie, Halfway, Stewart Crossing, Selwyn, McQuesten, Duncan and Gordon Landing detachments are post offices supplying all inhabited portions of the districts not yet having postal arrangements, and to all but one of the last mentioned localities the mails have been carried by our detachments both ways.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

As explained under the head of 'Deaths by accident and suicide,' a great deal of work devolves upon us in respect to searching for and collecting effects, property and data of deceased persons, under conditions which otherwise would render the final complete disposal by the public administrator of such property a matter of chance.

PUBLIC HEALTH, QUARANTINE, ANIMALS CONTAGIOUS DISEASE ACT.

A close supervision is maintained by all members of the force of all matters pertaining to the above, and the necessary steps taken looking to the protection of the public. There has, during the past year, been very little sickness of a contagious nature in Dawson and district generally.

In regard to horses, however, our services have been in almost constant demand, owing to an outbreak of glanders in January last. Owing to the value of horses in the Yukon, and the added danger of frequent infection from the fact that a large portion of the horses are, at one time or another, sheltered in the same stables, it was necessary to take prompt measures to prevent the spread of the disease. Mr. Strong, the local veterinary surgeon, was appointed by the Acting Commissioner of the Yukon Territory a veterinary inspector for the district, and he performed his duties in a most energetic manner. Up to date thirty-four (34) horses have been destroyed on account of glanders, and the carcases burned. We assist the inspector in every way, bringing suspected horses to his notice, enforcing his orders, and seeing to destruction of the horses affected and the burning of the carcases. The number of horses found to be suffering with the disease is growing less monthly.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Note is taken of all places on the government trail requiring repairs and supervision, and the department notified. In some instances where immediate attention was necessary special steps have been taken by us looking to their amelioration.

In the multiplicity of duties, and if our legitimate work is not to be neglected, it will be seen that instructions to our men on detachments concerning assistance to other departments must come through the officer commanding in every instance, and this must be insisted on, should occasions arise, as they sometimes do, when officials of other departments are tempted to give instructions to police detachments directly.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

Nearly all the old log buildings at the Dawson post are in constant need of repairs owing chiefly to the glacial formation on which they stand, which is continually shifting.

The guard-room floors were jacked up last summer, and the foundations, in part, renewed. The quarters occupied by the Assistant Commissioner were overhauled the same way. Several of the other buildings were also repaired to a lesser extent.

In the case of the less valuable and smaller buildings, such as the sergeants' mess, it is a waste of money to attempt to put them in good repair, and these should be renewed with more suitable buildings, that will not be a constant bill of expense to keep up.

The more important items of expenditure at Dawson during the year for buildings and renewals are one officer's quarters, built by contract at a total cost of $3,200 ; one stable built by contract, capacity 32 horses, at a total cost of $3,525 ; one wagon shed built by police labour at a cost of $300 for material. A new kitchen was added to Assistant Surgeon Thompson's quarters; sidewalks and fences were renewed and added to by police labour; all frame buildings were painted, and log buildings lime washed with the same colour.

The detachments were kept in a good state of repair, and improved where advisable. Many of the old mud roofs were replaced with boards and shingles, and in some places ceilings were put in to make the buildings, otherwise good, warmer. A new stable was erected at Dominion, also at Stewart Crossing, to replace one infected with glanders, at a cost in each case of $300 for material.

New detachment buildings will be required next year at Dominion, and with that exception all the detachments are comfortable, and will compare favourably with any similar buildings in the force. All work on the detachment buildings has been done by ourselves, with the following exceptions : Minto,—a new detachment was required, owing to the necessity of being on the east side of the river and north of the old site, to be on the winter trail to White Horse. Quarters for men, stables for six horses and storehouse, all frame buildings, were erected, at a cost of $1,485 for material and labour. Clarke's (or Grand Valley).—This is a new detachment, made necessary on the winter trail to White Horse as a connecting link for our patrols between Stewart Crossing and Selkirk. It is a duplicate of Minto, and was erected at the same cost. It is thirty-one miles from Stewart Crossing, twenty-five miles from Pelly Crossing and twenty-eight miles from Selkirk. Material was purchased and hauled for a new stable at Eureka detachment, which was made necessary owing to the outbreak of glanders in the old stable there, but the winter trail having been changed and Eureka abandoned for Sulphur, the lumber has been hauled to the latter place, and the stable will be built at Sulphur to replace the small log stable there at present, which has not sufficient accommodation for the winter patrols.

During the past spring the barrack buildings at McQuesten were shingled. A new kitchen 16 by 14 and a storehouse 13 by 19 of logs were erected and shingled. All the buildings were painted.

The barracks grounds at Dawson have been much improved by grading and the sowing of grass and clover, which has done well.

The new buildings more urgently required for the coming year are men's quarters at Dominion, the present being uninhabitable during wet weather, and the log frame not being worth a new roof ; a building at Dawson suitable for sergeants' mess and quarters, and a division reading room is urgently required.

We are now renting a house for officers' quarters outside of barracks, and in my opinion it is better to build the quarters required than rent them at a high figure. The building recently vacated by Inspector Taylor for the new quarters has been equipped from canteen funds as a reading room for the division; it will do very well for the winter, but not during the wet weather on account of the mud roof, which it is not worth while replacing. Incidentally this is the only mud roof left in barracks.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is a great benefit to the division owing to the excessive prices of all commodities in Dawson. It has laboured under disadvantages owing to its having been overstocked in the past with articles not easy to dispose of, but under the careful management of Inspector Wroughton and canteen committee for the past two years, it is now in a sound financial condition and gives general satisfaction.

Monthly grants to the division mess are made from the profits, and special grants for special purposes.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The articles supplied for issue are of good quality, with the exception of the felt boots supplied last winter. A board was held, and on its reference to the department the issue was discontinued and moccasins substituted. As felt boots are necessary at times, members of the division are permitted to wear them, if purchased by themselves.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

During the twelve months ending this date, the average strength of the division being, for that period, one hundred and sixty-four (164), sixty-one (61) more or less serious breaches of discipline have occurred, resulting in the dismissal of twelve (12) men. This may appear a large number of dismissals, but when it is taken into consideration that the duties here are of a peculiarly difficult and responsible nature, requiring the very best class of men, and that there are more than the average number and varieties of opportunities for a man to render himself a useless member of the force, it will be seen that these very dismissals become the only remedy, after milder ones have been tried unavailingly.

The population of Dawson is largely alien, and it is most important that the police service be free from reproach or our difficulties would greatly increase. The moral effect of a good reputation has done much to facilitate our work, and this should not be jeapordized by keeping men on the strength of the force who, after a fair trial have proved themselves unsuitable for the work and the duties they have to do. The discipline and conduct of the division generally has been excellent; there has been comparatively little drunkenness, and not a large number of minor offences.

Considering the location of the barracks in the centre of the town, it is worthy of note that the men never get involved in disputes and squabbles and other unpleasant scenes in saloons and similar establishments around them. The duties of the police in the post are important and tedious, consisting as they do largely of guards and escorts over convicts, common jail prisoners and lunatics, and they are invariably performed cheerfully and in a painstaking manner.

The reduction of three non-commissioned officers occurred during the year. Five constables deserted while on pass; three were arrested before reaching United States

territory and brought back to serve sentences aggregating twenty months. Two succeeded in getting over the line into Alaska. In the cases of two of the deserters, they were but anticipating dismissal, and the three others were not a great loss.

CRIME.

The summary of cases entered during the twelve months, found at the end of 'Crime,' is practically a classified list of the offences committed in the district, as very few cases have gone unpunished.

On June 17 a gang of sneak thieves landed at Dawson and succeeded in stealing from the Regina hotel a quantity of jewellery, as also from a store in town on the same day. Two of them left the same night for the Lower river a short time after the thefts were reported, and were in Alaska before the thefts could be traced to them. The third man of the party was caught the following morning, and was convicted of theft on another charge: the jewellery, however, was not recovered.

On October 11 a theft of $313 in gold dust was reported from a room in the White House hotel. Much work was done on this case, and suspicion pointed to another inmate of the house, but the property was not located and the guilty party has not been brought to justice.

The above are the only two cases in Dawson of any importance, in which the offenders have not been dealt with by the courts.

On the creeks there has been one sluice box robbery, for which, up to the present, we have been unable to make any arrests.

The list of cases for the year shows an increase in the number of cases entered, but on the other hand there has been a considerable decrease of the more serious offences.

On January 20 last Edward Labelle and Victor Fournier were executed in barracks for the murder of Leon Bouthillette in June, 1902. They also had murdered Bouthillette's companions, Alphonse Constantin and Guy Beaudoin on the same date, and Archille Gilbault some time later in the United States territory below Dawson. The story of these murders, how discovered, how traced, and the murderers brought to justice has been told. Both men practically confessed to the crimes after their trials; both died at the same instant, and death in both cases was instantaneous. The execution had been arranged for an early hour in the morning, and the temperature at the time was 52 degrees below zero, which probably completes the records of remarkable circumstances in connection with the crime, criminals and work leading up to the arrests.

Of the important cases we have dealt with during the year, the following are briefly noted:—

Thomas Grimsey.—Theft. Two sentences of six (6) months each, served concurrently. While serving these sentences the prisoner escaped from his escort on January 14 while working outside. He had been at large five (5) days when recaptured by one of the parties searching for him. He was hiding in a cabin on Swede creek. For his escape he was sentenced to one (1) year's imprisonment additional.

George Dick.—Theft from dwelling house. Sentence, two (2) years' imprisonment with hard labour. This man had given us much trouble, being very industrious in his operations, and very hard to catch. He was finally convicted of burglarizing a house on Third avenue, and tried before judge and jury.

William Long.—Thief and pickpocket. Sentenced to seven (7) years' imprisonment with hard labour. Long was arrested in the act of picking the pocket of a spectator of the Fourth of July sports of a sum of three thousand dollars in bills. He was tried before judge and jury, and sentence was reserved to give us an opportunity of inquiring into his record, as he was a stranger in Dawson. From the Seattle police department we ascertained that Long was a bad character, and had been tried there for burglary, and while satisfied of his guilt they had been unable to convict him. On receipt of his record he was sentenced as above.

Sam Levy.—Theft. Sentenced to three (3) years' imprisonment with hard labour (partner of Stienfield). This man, together with Stienfield, systematically robbed the warehouses of Isaac Brothers of clothing, boots, &c., and sold the goods to dealers in town. Levy was not arrested at first, Stienfield being apparently the only one implicated; the latter, however, confessed, and on further information we arrested Levy at Forty Mile while attempting to make his way out of the country by small boat. One thousand dollars' worth of goods were recovered at various places in town. Tried by judge and jury.

Max Stienfield.—Theft. Sentence, two (2) years' imprisonment with hard labour (partner of Levy). This man elected to be tried summarily, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced as above.

Maggie Richardson.—Theft. Sentenced to six (6) months' imprisonment with hard labour. This woman stole $200 worth of gold dust and currency from a man in a hotel at Grand Forks while drinking with him. This was the only case of 'rolling' during the year.

John Sulies.—Sluice box robber. Sentenced to two (2) years' imprisonment with hard labour. On the night of August 28 two sluice box robberies occurred on Sulphur Creek. Detective Welsh was detailed on the case, and rearrested John Sulies, who had already been taken into custody and released for want of evidence. By September 3 sufficient evidence had been gathered by Welsh to have Sulies committed for trial. It was all circumstantial evidence, but made a strong case against the accused.

It is very hard to obtain a conviction for a sluice box robbery. If the thief once gets away from the sluice box there is little evidence obtainable, as gold dust cannot be identified, and all miners are supposed to have some. In this case Sulies' muddy clothing found on a hillside, whisk broom used to gather the dust and hidden by him and subsequently found, contradictory statements, &c., all went to make a strong case, and he was fortunate, after conviction, in getting off so lightly. Tried before judge and jury.

Thomas Morgan, robbery under arms, sentenced to five (5) years' imprisonment with hard labour on the first charge, two (2) years' imprisonment with hard labour on the second charge, one year of which is to run concurrently, and one-(1) year imprisonment with hard labour on the third charge, said sentence to run concurrently. Morgan held up two men at the point of the revolver in a small cabin on Turner street, and got off successfully. Two hours after the time the robbery was committed he was arrested by Staff-Sergeant Smith and Detective Welsh on a description furnished by the victims. The stolen property was in his possession, and much other property was found in his possession which had also been stolen on other occasions, in fact a good deal of the property reported to have been stolen during the past year was recovered from him. On the other charges of theft he was sentenced as above stated, and he has therefore been sentenced to a total of eight (8) years' imprisonment, two years of which run concurrently. On the main charge he was tried before a judge and jury, but on the second and third charges he was tried by a judge without a jury, and before a magistrate, in the latter instance pleading guilty. The following is a clipping relative to these cases, 'The crimes known to have been committed by Morgan are as follows: Holding up and robbing Chas. Zenier and George McLaughlin, and burglarizing the residence of J. B. Younkins, Mrs. P. Gomez, Miss Peterson and Godfrey.'

Hubert Weiser, administering poison with intent to murder, sentenced to fifteen (15) years' imprisonment with hard labour. On September 24, an attempt was made to poison four men named Rodenkirch, Aberl, Foller and Holous (all Germains, Weiser himself being a German) on Quartz Creek, No. 4, below Radford's Discovery. Weiser was arrested on September 25 on Dominion by Constable Graham, on instructions sent him, and was returned to Grand Forks. On the 29th, detective Welch was sent to the Forks to assist in the case. Up to this time Sergeant Holmes had conducted the investigation successfully and had caused the arrest of Weiser. Further evidence was, however, required before he could be convicted. On the 30th Detective Welsh

went to Quartz Creek and made an investigation in the cabin and surroundings. It had been found that the poison had been placed in the sugar the men used at their meals. When Weiser was arrested a small piece of an envelope, that was shown at the trial to have contained poison, was found on his person. On making inquiries at the various stores in Dawson, an envelope was found by Welsh at the drug store of Dr. Rimer that corresponded with the piece of envelope found upon Weiser. This was conclusively proved at the trial to be a similar envelope by a small break in the printing of a line which appeared in the same place on both the portions found on Weiser and the envelopes obtained at Rimer's drug store, and evidence was given to show that the latter was used solely for poisons, and other strong evidence obtained which made a clear case. After the preliminary investigation Detective Welsh returned to Quartz Creek and discovered a witness who saw Weiser on the road to the cabin on the morning of the 24th, when the poison was put in the sugar. At the preliminary hearing before Inspector Routledge at Grand Forks, Staff-Sergeant Smith prosecuted, and Mr. J. A. Aikman appeared for the accused. Knowing that this case was one of great importance, I considered it necessary to have a stenographer take the evidence, and arranged with Mr. H. G. Blankman, the police court stenographer, to go to the Forks and take the case. A number of witnesses were examined, and the preliminary concluded in one day. Had not an arrangement been made for a stenographer, the preliminary would have lasted much longer, and the Crown would have been placed at a great disadvantage in not having the evidence presented in a proper manner. I might state in this connection that the Sulies case also showed the necessity of the Crown having a stenographer take the evidence at preliminary investigations of important cases on the creeks, it being otherwise impossible to lay a proper foundation for the case, and in many instances evidence of vital importance for the Crown has been slighted or overlooked in order to save time.

On August 8 a man named Edward Menthei was arrested at the request of the United States authorities on a warrant from Cape Nome, Alaska, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice, and also for perjury. This was the first extradition case from this country, and Menthei was fighting it, but on September 3rd the Crown prosecutor received word from the United States officials to drop all proceedings. There was a very clear case against Menthei, and I have no doubt, that he would have been duly extradited. The reason given for not pressing the case to a conclusion was the cost. Menthei was released.

A. J. Macpherson reported to the detachment at McQuesten on September 28 that a cache of his had been torn to pieces, and that nearly all of his goods were missing. This cache was situated near the mouth of Haggart creek, on the McQuesten, about 80 miles from the detachment. He had not been near the cache since May last. Two separate patrols were made to this place, but we were unable to locate any of the missing articles, but it is quite probable that we will obtain some information during this winter. A trail from Dawson to Duncan creek runs quite close to where the cache is located, and it is possible that someone travelling along the trail committed this depredation.

Several road-houses along the government trail in which supplies, &c., had been left during the summer were broken into and the supplies destroyed. On investigation, it was found that this had been done by bears, and in one instance they were caught in the act.

In all of the above cases, and in many others not specially noted, very clever criminal work was done by members of the force. In this connection I desire to bring to your notice the valuable services of Staff-Sergeant Smith and Detective Welsh. They have been detailed to investigate many important and difficult cases, and invariably with clean-cut, satisfactory results.

A special effort was made during the year to get rid of the class of men known as 'macques.' Several were convicted of living from the avails of prostitution, some served terms of imprisonment, others skipped their bail, and the remainder took alarm

and left the country. Over thirty (30) were disposed of altogether, and none are known to be here now.

There is not a regular house of prostitution known to exist within the municipality of Dawson. The dance hall which exists in Dawson and its female retinue are, from a police point of view, a grave nuisance, which will, however, continue to exist until legislation is passed enabling us to deal with them effectually. Such legislation presumably will come when public opinion demands it. At the present time, although most of the women who frequent these places have, at one time or another, practised another calling openly by which the law made them amenable to police control, they are, as dance hall girls and by reason of their recognized lawful calling, exempt from the operation of the provisions of the Criminal Code, under which their more consistent and honest sisters can be, and as a matter of fact are, easily dealt with.

The women who frequent the dance halls live in rooms adjoining and above saloons, &c., where they practise their calling, and by which means this is made more lucrative for themselves and the establishments which cater to their trade and that of their male acquaintances.

The only gambling which has been practised in Dawson and districts has been in the nature of poker games in licensed grog shops and in so-called club rooms, in which the house received a rake-off. By club room is not meant the regularly chartered and organized clubs of Dawson, but clubs got together for the purpose. There has been comparatively little of this, and there would have been less had the first licensees convicted of running gaming houses had their licenses cancelled by the license inspector, as provided for in the Yukon Liquor License Ordinance. The fact that this provision of the ordinance was not enforced necessitated our proceeding against other such establishments that have little to fear from the imposition of a fine, for which they can probably recoup themselves in twenty-four hours, as the sole result of our work, difficulties and expenditure of public funds in obtaining convictions. These games will continue on licensed premises in spite of what we can do just as long as the proprietors feel their licenses are not at stake. Altogether seven (7) convictions following the raids were obtained on the creeks, and four (4) in Dawson, while nearly one hundred onlookers were brought up and cautioned.

With the exception of the dance halls and the attendant evils, which are not a usual feature of Canadian town life, even where mining is carried on, Dawson, and the good order maintained therein, will compare favourably with any town of its size in Canada, notwithstanding the motley aggregations which at times come here.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

LIST of Cases entered and disposed of during the year in the District ending this date, which also includes Cases entered and disposed of at Dawson during the month of November, 1902, not included in Annual Report of 1902.

Classification	Cases entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting Trial.
Against property—							
Robbery	1	1				1	
Theft from the person	1		1				
Theft from house	10		3	2	2	3	
Theft	91	1	50	16	7	11	7
Breaking shop and stealing	2		1			1	
Forcible entry	6				4	2	
Theft by conversion	2			1	1		
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	2			2			
Obtaining money by false pretenses	7			3	2	2	
Mischief	5		2	3			
Fraud	4		4				
Cruelty to animals	7		6	1			
Trespass	8		1	5	2		
Poisoning a dog	1						1
Selling goods under false pretenses	1					1	
Against Revised Statutes—							
Infraction Contagious Disease Act	3		1	2			
Shipping seamen	1		1				
Safety of Ships Act	1		1				
Against North-west Ordinances—							
Insanity	30	1	17	12		1	
Starting forest fire	6	1	1	5			
Refusing to assist at bush fire	3		3				
Profanation of Lord's Day	6		6				
Violation Livery Stable Ordinance	45		40	5			
Indians drunk and disorderly	2		2				
Supplying liquor to Indians	3		3				
Against Yukon Ordinances—							
Selling liquor without license	7		6	1			
Selling liquor prohibited hours	24		22	2			
Selling liquor interdicted men	3		3				
Interdiction	13		13				
Drunk while interdicted	5		5				
Peddling without license	5		4	1			
Wages	38		29	3	3		3
Obstructing the highway	3		3				
Pool table without license	1				1		
Slaughter house without license	1				1		
Giving percentage to a woman	4			4			
Failing to register partnership	6		6				
Furious driving	1		1				
Driving over bridge	1		1				
Against public order—							
Carrying concealed weapons	1			1			
Affray	2			1	1		
Discharging firearms in city	1		1				
Against administration of law and justice—							
Breaking jail	1		1				
Obstructing a peace officer	8		5	2		1	
Refusing to help a peace officer	1			1			
Perjury	2				1	1	
Resisting arrest	1		1				
Against morals, religion, &c.—							
Vagrancy	12		9	3			
Keeping common gaming house	11		10			1	
Playing in common gaming house	84		53	1	† 30		
Indecent exposure	1		1				
Keeping bawdy house	18		18				
Inmate bawdy house	1		1				
Keeping disorderly house	5		4	1			
Street walking	1			1			

† 16 cases dealt with under Section 10, Chap. 158, R.S.C

LIST of cases entered and disposed of—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting trial.
Against morals, religion, &c.—*Con.*							
Creating disturbance	3		3				
Drunk and disorderly	147		139	7	1		
Disorderly conduct	3		2	1			
Committing nuisance	1		1				
Fighting	9		5	4			
Against the person—							
Murder		2					
Attempted murder	1					1	
Unlawfully wounding	3		2			1	
Assault	100		59	27	9	5	
Attempted suicide	2		1			1	
Threatening to kill	2			1	1		
Pointing revolver	2		2				
Threatening language	1		1				
Against Dawson City by-laws—							
Drunk and disorderly	139		139				
Disorderly conduct	20		17	3			
Using obscene language	3		3				
Committing a nuisance	5		5				
Inmate of disorderly house	4		4				
Obstructions	14		14				
Selling tobacco without license	1		1				
Neglect to clean sidewalk	11		11				
Violation fire by-law	6		6				
Violation health by-law	4		4				
Lighting fire near building	1		1				
Pushing sleigh on sidewalk	10		9	1			
Riding bicycle on sidewalk	5		4	1			
Running truck on sidewalk	1		1				
Carrying water on sidewalk	1		1				
Driving dog team on sidewalk	2		2				
Driving team on sidewalk	1		1				
Discharging firearms in limits	3		3				
Keeping ferocious dog at large	1		1				
Keeping cigar store without license	1		1				
Keeping restaurant without license	2		1	1			
Keeping bootblack stand without license	1		1				
Peddling without license	2		2				
Keeping express wagon without license	1		1				
Driving team without license	1			1			
Against city by-laws, Forks—							
Obstructing streets	1		1				
Selling wood without license	2		2				
Laundry, no license	1		1				
Paperhanging, no license	1		1				
Total cases	1,029	5	793	126	66	33	11

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

LIST of cases disposed of in the Territorial Court, both commitments and appeals, during the Year 1903.

Classification.	Commitments.		Appeals.	
	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Convictions.	Dismissed.
Against administration of law and justice—				
Obstructing a peace officer	2			
Perjury		1		
Against religion, &c—				
Keeping common gaming house		1	1	
Vagrancy			2	
Against the person—				
Attempted murder by poisoning	1			
Murder	2			
Unlawfully wounding	1			
Assault	2			
Attempted suicide	1			
Against property—				
Robbery	1			
Theft from the person	1			
Theft from dwelling house	3			
Breaking shop and stealing	1			
Forcible entry		2		
Theft	7	2		
Obtaining money under false pretenses		1		
Selling goods under false pretenses		1		
Total cases	28	8	3	

No. cases dealt with during year, 1,062. Convictions, 76·55 p. c.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT AND SUICIDES, OR OTHERWISE, AND REQUIRING POLICE ASSISTANCE.

Under the above heading Dawson and district supplies a very long list. In all such cases it devolves upon us to make inquiries or hold inquests, obtain all possible data as to friends and property of the deceased which, being inventoried, passes through our hands, and is turned over to the public administrator.

This means a good deal of work in this district; many searches are made in the twelve months for men actually, or supposed to be, lost; sometimes we are successful and often we are not, but sooner or later the mystery of a man's disappearance is cleared up. In the cases mentioned hereinafter briefly, complete records are kept for future reference.

The deaths of Fred Fields and Robt. Hamilton tragically illustrate the solitude of some portions of the Yukon districts; the one dead and sitting on a raft all winter with his rifle across his knees, and the other slowly dying for months and keeping a diary of his sufferings.

On November 1, 1902, we received word from Sergt. Davis, in charge of the McQuesten detachment, that a man named E. M. Ayres, late purser on the steamer *Prospector,* had died suddenly while en route overland to Gordon Landing with two other men, they having brought in the report. Ayres was known to have had some four thousand dollars in cash on his person, and owing to the fact that the two men who reported the matter to Sergt. Davis had left the body in the hills where he had died, it looked somewhat suspicious. Constable Forrest, of the McQuesten detachment, was first sent out to make an investigation, and after a very hard trip located the body, which he cached and then returned and reported the matter. After receiving his report, it was considered advisable to make a thorough investigation, and Inspector

Jarvis and Detective Welsh were sent to that section. The full amount of money was found under the blankets on which the deceased lay, and the body was sent to Dawson where, on examination by a physician it was found that death was due from natural causes. All effects were turned over to the public administrator, and Ayres' friends and companions were completely exonerated of any suspicion. They had undergone much hardship and suffering in caring for their sick companion.

On December 22, 1902, Ben Iveson became exhausted while walking on the trail near Portland Gulch, and died before assistance could reach him.

On December 24, 1902, Martin Iliohan committed suicide in a bakery in Dawson.

On February, 1903, a man named Anderson, died suddenly while working near Grand Forks. An inquiry had to be held.

In the month of February, Fred Fields, of Gordon Landing, was finally reported lost, having gone out hunting before the close of navigation and not returning when expected. Several parties had been sent out to search for him, but without success. Finally, on May 25, his body was found sitting on a raft in the ice on the Stewart river, near Lansing creek. All his belongings were on the raft with him, but he had no food, and apparently died of starvation and exposure while floating down before the freeze-up in the hope of striking a settlement, after having lost himself by land. His body was in a perfect state of preservation.

On March 18, W. Wadman was killed by the roof of a cabin falling on him while working near Grand Forks.

On April 7, one Eaton was killed by a tunnel caving in, in a mine on Gold Hill.

On March 6, a roadhouse on claim No. 55 on Hunker was burned during the night, and resulted in the death of Charles Burnsee, wife and two children, and a man named Baird, who were unable to escape from the burning house. These are the first deaths caused by fire in this country.

On May 15, John Frank, Edward Bailey and John Hegland were drowned in the Klondike river, near the Klondike bridge, by the upsetting of a canoe in which they were crossing from an island to the mainland.

On May 18, W. P. Copping was drowned by going through the ice near Kirkman creek.

On May 22 Murdock Cameron and Charles Lesikatos were drowned in the Pelly river by their boat coming into collision with a cake of ice and upsetting it.

On May 29, a man with a bullet hole in his head was found near the Hunker trail, hidden by the bush and a revolver lying some distance away. This looked very much like a murder at first, but after searching investigation it was found to be suicide, and a verdict was given to that effect by the coroner's jury.

On May 30, O. Connolley was suffocated in a drift on Quartz creek by gas. Two other men overcome at the same time were rescued in time to recover.

On May 31, John Hennessy was found in his shaft dead; he had been overcome by gas, and had been dead a couple of days when found.

On May 25, Thomas Heron was killed in a shaft by a rock falling upon him.

On June 2, George Slack died suddenly in a hotel on Gold Run.

On June 15, a coloured woman named Martha Andrews dropped dead while working at Dawson.

On June 19, R. C. Hamilton was found dead in his cabin 150 miles up the Pelly river. He had apparently been suffering from scurvy from the early fall, when he went into this country to trap for fur. From the date of his illness, many months before he died, he kept a diary, which described his sufferings from day to day and knowledge of his condition, while it was impossible for him to seek help, being unable to walk. The last entry in his diary appeared to have been made but a few hours prior to his death, which had occurred in March.

On June 20, Mrs. J. M. Van Wie committed suicide by shooting herself with a revolver in her cabin at Forty Mile.

On June 25, William Cameron was killed by his wagon running over him while freighting near the Dome Roadhouse.

On July 2, Alexander Murchison was drowned, while bathing, in a hole on No. 63 Bonanza.

On July 1, the body of a man unknown was found floating in the river near Circle City, Alaska, and reported here, as it was thought it might be the body of one of the men drowned in Canadian territory during the summer. The body, however, could not be identified owing to its condition.

On July 8, George Weeks committed suicide in an outbuilding of a saloon by shooting himself.

On July 9, Jake Klein committed suicide in Dawson by shooting himself.

On July 10, the body of John McKiernan was recovered in the Yukon river near Selkirk. This man had been drowned on May 20 near Tantalus.

On July 14, a report of the death of Henry Holst by freezing, 60 miles west of the boundary in Alaska, was received by us in Dawson through his partner. Both men had left to prospect in that district from Dawson some months previously.

On July 24, Arthur Wright committed suicide in an outbuilding of a saloon in Dawson by shooting himself.

On August 8, James Best dropped dead suddenly in his cabin on Dominion creek.

On August 19, we received word of the accidental death by drowning of Bill Garner (or Gardner), 150 miles up the White river.

On September 5, Andy McMahon was accidentally drowned by falling off the bluff near Dawson into the Yukon river.

On September 3, the remains of a person, sex unknown, but supposed to that of a male, was found in the Yukon river near Indian river, presumably drowned; identification was impossible.

On September 6, John Campbell was found dead in his cabin at Grand Forks. Inquiry resulted in finding that death was due from natural causes.

On September 14, Mark Alcock was drowned in the Yukon river opposite barracks by the upsetting of a canoe in which he was going up river.

On the 23rd, Frank Cowden was killed on No. 11 below Discovery, on Quartz creek, by falling down a shaft through the boatswain chair becoming unhooked.

On September 24, Louis Silverson was killed on No. 7 Gold Run while working in a tunnel by the caving in of earth, which fell on him.

On October 25, Peter Gordt died suddenly at the 'Tally-Ho' Roadhouse, Bonanza creek, on the way to Dawson to go to a hospital.

In all these cases where not specially mentioned the police held inquests or inquiries, and took charge of the property of the deceased. Several of the bodies of the men drowned have not been recovered.

DETACHMENTS.

Below is given a list of the detachments of 'B' Division at the present time. The strength of each detachment varies according to the work to be done, and also the season, more men being required on the detachments in the winter to properly carry out the patrols.

The present strength on detachment is 88 non-commissioned officers and constables. One officer is stationed at Grand Forks to deal with criminal cases on the creeks. The strength of the detachments includes 11 special constables acting as cooks, and 13 non-commissioned officers and constables of the Dawson town station.

Dawson Town Station,	Forty Mile,	Selkirk,
Grand Forks,	Indian River,	Minto,
Dominion,	Ogilvie,	Grand Valley,
Sulphur,	Stewart River,	Stewart Crossing,
Gold Run,	Halfway,	McQuesten.
Hunker,	Selwyn,	

GORDON LANDING.

The changes in permanent detachments during the year have been the withdrawals of Hootchiku and Eureka and the establishment of Grand Valley detachment.

DISCHARGES.

The total number of men discharged during the year is 29, made up as follows:—

Dismissed	12
Discharged, time expired	10
" by purchase	6
Died	1
Total	29

This is a heavy percentage, but as some of the men who thus leave the force obtain employment at once at wages of from $7 to $10 per day, and other permanent positions in local establishments at good salaries, the drain can be counted on to continue.

The following is a Distribution State of the Division this date:

Post.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Dogs.	Horses.	Remarks.
Dawson		1	3	1	4	2	2	52	13	78		13	
Town Station, Dawson					1		1	11	1	14			
Forty Mile						1		3	1	5	6		
Indian River								4		4	7		
Ogilvie							1	2		3			
Stewart River								3	1	4	7		
Halfway								2	1	3	10		
Selwyn								3		3	6		
Selkirk				1	1			4	1	7	1	3	
Minto								3	1	4		3	
Grand Forks			1			1		5	1	8		1	
Dominion						1		3		4		2	
Hunker							1	3		4		1	
Sulphur							1	3	1	5		3	
Gold Run								4		4		1	
McQuesten					1			2	1	4	10		
Gordon Landing						1		2		3	2		
Stewart Crossing								3	1	4		3	
Grand Valley							1	3	1	5		4	
On Command	1		1					1		3		2	
Grand Total	1	1	5	2	7	6	7	116	24	169	49	36	

DOGS AND DOG FEED.

As the proportion of horses in use becomes greater, the number of dogs on charge diminishes. At the present time we have 49 dogs on charge, many of which are pups. Several old and useless doge have been condemned during the year.

The above are distributed at the river detachments both on the Yukon and the Stewart, and are utilized for patrols, &c. One dog team is kept at the Dawson town station for emergencies.

Until this year fish, dried or frozen, was the chief supply of food for the dogs, but this has been discontinued altogether, and chit rice and dog biscuit substituted, which I am of opinion will be found more economical. A limited amount of fish is still used.

DRILL.

During spring and early summer months squad and division drill were carried out daily, and since then squad drill more or less regularly when men were available from other duties. This is necessary more or less continually, from the fact that many of the men drafted here from the North-west Territories are recruits who have not had much time for drill and training.

FARMING DEVELOPMENTS.

Considerable success has been achieved during the past year in this respect, several men probably induced thereto by the high prices of all farm products in the district having taken up land, and put a limited acreage under crop. Oats and potatoes were the chief products; the first was cut green and sold locally for 'green feed,' and the potatoes helped to supply the local market; they are of excellent quality.

Islands up the river are being taken up and cleared for farming and gardening purposes, and favourable pieces of land near the centres of population and existing transportation lines.

The coarser vegetables grow to perfection in the open. With the aid of hothouses to give them an early start, all vegetables are grown successfully.

The local demands are being supplied this winter in great part by home-grown vegetables, including celery and cabbages, which are of excellent quality.

FIRES, FOREST, ETC.

Owing to the very dry summer there were many forest fires, and much destruction of standing timber, as well as loss of wood already cut and awaiting winter roads to be marketed.

It is a regrettable fact that gross carelessness exists among prospectors and others in regard to leaving their camp fires unextinguished, which, in many cases, have spread beyond control when discovered, and the responsible parties are far away. Woodchoppers also, when reasonably safe from discovery, will set fire to the bush that they may obtain dry wood the following season.

On many occasions during the past summer our own men and any miners and others within reach were turned out to fight bush fires and protect property, notably in the cases of extensive fires on Dominion and Sulphur creeks, where several hundred cords of wood, the property of miners and wood dealers, were destroyed.

Dawson has had comparatively few serious fires during the past year, the heaviest loss being in the case of the Bartlett House, 3rd avenue, Wilson's warehouse, 3rd avenue, Orpheum Dance Hall, 1st avenue, and the Yukon 'Daily Sun' office on the avenue.

The total losses within the year from this cause in Dawson was estimated by the town detachment, as a result of their inquiries, at $41,220.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The post is well supplied with hand fire-extinguishers, buckets, &c., which would immediately be brought into use on an alarm of fire in the barracks; in a few minutes the city fire brigade, a most efficient one, would be on the scene.

The Northern Commercial Company have a well equipped fire brigade composed of their employees for the protection of their own property, but they invariably turn out at every fire in town, and have done very effective work on every occasion.

The greatest precautions are taken in barracks to prevent fires, and to this cause probably is due our immunity up to the present.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied locally on contract are of excellent quality. The price this year for hay was 5 cents per pound, and for oats 5 cents per pound. The price in town since the closing of navigation has gone up to 7 cents per pound, and a much greater rise is anticipated.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The fuel is still principally wood, which this year was obtained on contract at a cost of $9 per cord. It is, of course, soft wood, and of a fairly good quality, but burnt in the Yukon air-tight heaters it is very hard on stovepipes, as the creosote which forms within them very soon destroys the metal.

Some fairly good coal (soft) is on the market this year from the coal mines at Five Fingers, and is sold at $25 per ton. A few tons have been purchased for use in barracks as a test. This coal has never before been tried in barracks; a previous test which was made some time ago was of coal from Rock creek, and was found to be unsatisfactory.

Our buildings are supplied with light from the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company, and the service is very satisfactory.

FUR TRAPPING.

Every season the number of men employed in trapping increases, and the output of furs from this district is an important item.

The region about the Upper Pelly river is probably the richest section of the district, but all portions supply their quota.

Last winter about 125 men were trapping on the Pelly, and brought down to Selkirk in the spring over one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars' worth of furs. More than half of this was sold at Selkirk to the representative of a San Francisco firm, and about fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars' worth to a local dealer for a Victoria firm. A portion was sold in Dawson and the rest taken outside for disposal.

Marten is the principal fur obtained, but otter, beaver, black and silver fox, wolf and bear are also plentiful.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY..

The division is sufficiently supplied with harness and saddlery at the present time, but a few saddles and some harness will probably be required next year. What we have is in serviceable condition.

HEALTH.

I regret to report the death of Reg. No. 3485, Constable J. H. Burns, an esteemed member of the force. On August 16 he was admitted to hospital, and on the 25th was operated upon for an abscess on the chest. He continued to grow worse, and on the 30th had to undergo another operation, by which a diseased portion of the breast bone was removed, disclosing an abscess cavity inside of the breast. Death ensued on September 3 from 'pyæmia.' Constable Burns had rendered valuable services in bringing the murderers Labelle and Fournier to justice.

On June 16, Reg. No. 3659, Constable W. P. Dundas, met with a serious accident while playing baseball in colliding with another player. His left leg was broken below the knee joint and the knee joint dislocated. He has been in hospital ever since. The knee joint is still stiff, and he walks with the aid of crutches only.

This is the first year that the division has been free from typhoid fever cases.

The above were the only serious cases in hospital.

HORSES.

The present horse strength of the division is 39, of which 36 are government and the remaining 3 are attached, and are all at present in good condition, with the exception of horse Reg. No. 2854, which was staked some ten days ago while hauling supplies at Grand Valley detachment. The three attached horses are the property of individuals, as we find it of advantage to take these over for their keep and use during the winter, thus avoiding the necessity of feeding a similar number of horses not required during the summer.

Sixteen (16) horses, purchased locally, were supplied to the division during the summer and autumn, and eight (8) were purchased at White Horse for use in 'B' Division : the average price was $234. These horses are serviceable, and a well broken lot. Their distribution is as follows:—

Minto detachment	3	Used in weekly patrols to White Horse.
Selkirk detachment	3	
Grand Valley	3	
Stewart Crossing	3	
Sulphur	3	
Grand Forks	3	
Dominion	2	
Hunker	1	
Gold Run	1	
Dawson	17	
Total	39	

Four of the horses purchased at White Horse have not yet reached Dawson. Six (6) horses died during the year. Reg. No. 2555 was drowned in the Stewart river; Reg. No. 2677 was destroyed on account of having an 'open joint': Reg. Nos. 2728, 2676, 2559 and 2661 were destroyed on account of glanders.

Three horses unfit for further service were cast and sold during the year, viz.: Reg. No. 88, suffering from chronic lamanitis; Reg. No. 2642, suffering from navicular disease, and Reg. No. 2644, suffering from chronic lamanitis.

All horses purchased have been tested with mallein before buying and since.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by the Assistant Commissioner during the month of August.

Detachments have been inspected by officers frequently at irregular times. Arms, saddlery, &c., in the post are inspected weekly.

LOSS AND GAIN.

The following is the loss and gain sustained by the division during the past year:—

GAIN.

Detail.	Inspector.	S. Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Total.
Transferred to 'B' Div.	1	1			38	40
Joined during the year					9	9
Total gain during the year	1	1			47	49

Loss.

Detail.	Inspector.	S. Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Total.
Discharge, time expired				1	5	6
" Yukon service					4	4
" by purchase				1	5	6
Deserted					2	2
Died					1	1
Dismissed					12	12
Transferred from 'B' Div	2		1	2	7	12
Total loss during the year	2		1	4	36	43

Total gain for the year, 6; number of horses struck off, 12; number of dogs destroyed, 28; number of dogs joined (pups), 13.

MILEAGE.

The mileage of the division is given below; these figures include distances travelled outside of the district by escorts in charge of prisoners and lunatics.

	Miles.
Travelled by men on foot	1,590
" " with dogs	142,000
" " " horses	236,746
" " " canoe	2,700
" " on steamers	47,426
Mileage of police steamer *Vidette*	10,982
Total miles travelled during the year	441,444

MINING.

The output of gold during the past year was considerably curtailed by the drought that existed for some six weeks during the busiest sluicing season. On many of the creeks washing the dirt had to be discontinued for want of water, and some of the last winter's dumps are almost intact. Otherwise, the past year has been a successful one for the camp, indicating progress in all directions. The fact that Dawson merchants did a business aggregating almost $800,000 during October speaks well for the financial standing of Dawson and district.

All old placers have been worked, and new creeks, which promise well, have been staked. Chief among the latter is Clear creek and others in the Upper Stewart river counrty, and about Mayo lake and river. The tendency is for more and heavier machinery, and shipments from the outside are for ever on the increase.

On Bonanza creek the Pacific Gold Mining Company has installed a very large pumping and hydraulic plant on No. 5 below Discovery, for the purpose of working Cheechako hill. The cost of installation of this plant is stated to be $300,000. On No. 1 above and No. 1 below Discovery on the same creek the Lewes River Dredging and Mining Company have had a dredge working very successfully during the past season.

Hydraulic mining is coming more into use for working hillside claims especially, and considering the scarcity of water during the past season very good results have been obtained.

The number of claims worked with improved hoisting and dumping appliances is continually increasing, although the old method of thawing by means of wood fires and

hoisting the dirt by means of windlass and buckets are still in use, chiefly on tributaries of the older and better known creeks.

The ordinary boilers in use by miners vary in capacity from 10 h.p. to 50 h.p. The approximate number of boilers in use is as follows:—Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, 275 ; Hunker creek, which includes its tributaries Last Chance, Bear, All Gold and Gold Bottom creeks, there are 203 boilers in operation. Dominion creek has been worked extensively during the past year, although little work has been done on its tributaries with the exception of Caribou creek. The largest plant on Dominion is a steam shovel operated on claims 134 to 144 by Messrs. Dougherty & Stiles. There are 138 boilers in operation on Dominion.

Sulphur creek has been worked with uniformly good results during the year, and all but two or three claims have paid the operators handsomely. One claim on this creek had a weekly clean-up averaging three thousand dollars. From No. 52 below down the creek little mining is being done; it is being prospected and represented. Some 500 men were employed on Sulphur during the summer, at an average wage of 80 cents per hour, and few complaints of non-payment of wages were made, which speaks well for the productiveness of the claims. A great deal of building is going on, and next season promises to be a prosperous one for this creek. There are 57 boilers in operation on Sulphur.

Gold Run creek has been operated from its mouth up to claim No. 50. The Gold Run Klondike Mining Company are the chief operators, owning some 37 interests, of which some were worked during the past year. The number of men employed by this company alone was almost 200. The total number of boilers on this creek is 39, 15 of which are operated by the above named company. The remainder of working claims on Gold Run are operated by individual miners and laymen.

Duncan creek, and others in that district, being comparatively new creeks in the Stewart river country, promise to be productive as soon as pumping and other machinery has been installed and claims better prospected. A road has been constructed from Mayo City, on the Stewart, to Duncan creek, some 25 miles, and the necessary machinery can now be taken in. There is a large amount of such machinery now lying at Mayo for the interior, which will be taken in as soon as the winter trails will permit. The following are the new creeks in this district, which will be worked more or less this and the following season: Minto creek, with its tributaries Height, Mud, McIntyre and others; Dublin Gulch, a tributary of Haggart creek, Crystal creek, Keystone, a tributary of Mayo lake; Steep creek, also a tributary of Mayo lake, are the latest discoveries, and they promise well. The discoverers brought in 15 ounces of gold dust from the last named creek, which assayed $19.57 per ounce. Ledge creek is also a tributary of the right arm of Mayo lake, the discoverers of which brought in 175 ounces of dust. Cascade creek, also a tributary of Mayo lake, about four miles above Ledge creek, has been prospected very successfully, several 60 cent nuggets having been found.

The left fork of Clear creek is another, and perhaps the most promising of the new placers in this district; the discovery of easily worked gold on this creek caused a stampede some months ago, and it will be worked from now on, it having been staked its whole length.

Mr. William Ogilvie operated a dredge on the Stewart river bars during the summer, but it is not known with what success. Several miners made wages rocking on these bars.

On the upper portion of the Yukon and its tributaries little mining is being done. On Henderson creek, near the mouth of the Stewart, there are eleven claims working and two boilers are in operation: this supplies employment to some 35 men. Thistle creek furnishes employment to twenty men and three boilers. The only work being done at Kirkman is representation by concessions. On Scroggie creek, which runs into the Stewart, some twenty-five miles above its mouth, development

work has been done by some twelve miners, with fairly satisfactory results. On Ten Mile Creek, a tributary of the Sixty Mile river, which runs into the Yukon at Ogilvie, considerable work has been done by the 'Le Syndicat Lyonnais,' who have a concession of some five miles. They employ twelve men, and at presnt are getting out large dumps. They operate four boilers. Mr. F. B. Davis is also developing his concession of one and a half miles on this creek.

In the district tributary to Forty Mile and west of Dawson more work has recently been done and old creeks are being worked more extensively. Miller, Glacier and Boucher creeks are being worked. On Miller creek a couple of boilers are in operation; the N. A. T. & T. Co. have imported a complete hydraulic plant, which will be put in operation on this creek next summer. Development work was done with this in view during the past summer. Glacier creek was worked by ground sluicing, but its output was greatly interfered with by want of water during the drought.

Several stampedes of varying proportions to reported new placer diggings took place during the year; the Tanana stampede to the river of that name in Alaska, some 400 miles north-west of Dawson, assumed the greatest proportions, probably owing to its being the locality farthest away. About 1,000 persons took part in it, and as it started during the winter months last year a good deal of suffering resulted. Most of the stampeders returned here discouraged, and the prospects there at the present time are not very encouraging.

The most important stampede to a point within this district was up the Pelly river to Hoole canyon, some 260 miles from its mouth. This was caused by a foundationless report of rich placer ground being found there in the month of July.

Quartz.—Quartz development is attracting a good deal of attention, and some promising properties are being prospected, but it is too soon to predict the outcome.

The government have provided two core drills, which will be of great utility in prospecting quartz already located.

Coal.—Coal of a fairly good quality is being mined near Five Fingers, on the Yukon, south of Dawson, and also at Coal creek, north of Dawson, and near Forty Mile.

The Coal Creek Coal Company have, during the past summer, erected coal bunkers and constructed a narrow gauge railway from the Yukon river to their mines, a distance of 10 miles.

PATROLS.

During the past year regular patrols were made, by boat in summer and horses and dogs in winter, on the Yukon from the north to the south limits of this district, from the Stewart, from its mouth, to Gordon Landing, 250 miles up. One patrol was made to a point 200 miles up the Pelly river by police steamer *Vidette*. During the winter regular patrols were made from Forty Mile into the Sixty Mile country to Miller, Glacier, Boucher and other creeks, to a point about seventy-five miles south-west of Forty Mile, and occasionally in summer. The above patrols carried mail. Regular patrols were made in winter to McQuesten, Mayo, Gordon Landing, and intervening points, a distance of about 200 miles from Dawson to the east. These patrols also carried mail. A weekly patrol was made from Dawson to the southern limit of the district connecting with the 'H' Division patrol for White Horse.

Irregular patrols were made to various other sections of the district when occasion demanded. The arrangements for this winter's patrols and the distances are as follows:—

Yukon River, Weekly.

Going south and carrying mail:

	Miles.
Dawson to Indian river	26
Indian river to Ogilvie	18
Ogilvie to Stewart river	24
Stewart river to Halfway	33
Halfway to Selwyn	38
Selwyn to Selkirk	36
Total	175

Yukon River.

Fortnightly, going north:

	Miles.
Dawson to Forty Mile	52

Forty Mile Section.

Fortnightly, going west, carrying mail:

	Miles.
Forty Mile to Sixty Mile, river section	90

Duncan Creek Section.

Fortnightly, going east, carrying mail:

	Miles.
Dawson to Dominion creek	33
Dominion to Barlow	55
Barlow to McQuesten	20
McQuesten to Crooked creek	35
Crooked creek to mouth of Mayo	35
Mouth of Mayo to Duncan	39
Total	217

Government Trail.

Weekly, going south, Dawson to White Horse:

	Miles.
Dawson to Sulphur	39
Sulphur to Stewart Crossing	41
Stewart Crossing to Grand Valley	31
Grand Valley to Selkirk	28
Selkirk to Minto	21
Total	160

Connection is made at Minto with the 'H' Division patrol from White Horse every Friday, which travels 172 miles from White Horse to Minto This is probably the longest regular weekly patrol of the force, being continuous for 332 miles.

The localities mentioned in the above schedule are police detachments, where relays are made, except in the case of patrols to the Sixty Mile river and Barlow, Crooked creek and Duncan, where road-houses are only available and no relays can be made. The patrols to the latter localities are the only ones which are likely to have to camp

out. The actual mileage of the division during the winter on regular patrols is thus upwards of 4,000 miles monthly.

In addition there are frequent patrols at irregular times between Dawson and the creek detachments of Bonanza, Dominion, Sulphur, Gold Run and Hunker, and also to points not touched by the regular patrols.

PAY.

After a year's residence in Dawson, I am in a position to endorse former reports from here to the effect that police pay in Dawson is inadequate to our needs, and disproportionate to all other rates of remuneration existing here. When a police constable acting as teamster in the force at $1.50 or $1.75 per day can leave the force and obtain $7.50 per day to perform the same work for individuals or the Public Works Department, he is not likely to hesitate as to his course whether he will re-engage or take his discharge. In this way we lose many of our best men.

The extra working pay which can be given under the regulations is 50 cents per day, and under this regulation an expert stenographer or mechanic, by whose services hundreds of dollars may annually be saved for the government, obtains the same remuneration as the constable acting as quartermaster's storeman or doing similar inexpert labour. The same service outside the force in Dawson is paid for at the rate of $1.50 per hour.

Similarly, officers who perform the most work and carry the most responsibility get the ordinary pay only, and fewer opportunities of replenishing their exchequers by performing other duties more or less in connection with their police work. While Dawson is by far the most expensive place in which the police serve, there is no graded pay suitable to the requirements, hence officers and subordinate ranks are not on an equal footing as compared with other members of the force stationed elsewhere, where expenditure and income are more proportionate. A revision and readjustment of police rates of pay will, no doubt, come as in all other walks of life, corresponding with the enhanced cost of living since the present pay was authorized, but in the meantime conditions are especially unfavourable to members of the force here, and it is only fair to say, without prejudice to the claims of any members of the force not similarly situated, that these conditions, for obvious reasons, press the most heavily on those members of the force who find it necessary to support families in Dawson.

RIFLE RANGE.

The past summer was the first opportunity this division has had of doing some rifle practice on the range, one having been surveyed on the hill back of the town, and set apart for that purpose. While not an ideal range, it being necessary to shoot uphill, it is probably the best that could be found within reasonable distance of the post, and without having to cross the Yukon or Klondike rivers.

The range was utilized by the Dawson Rifles and the Yukon Rifle Association as well as ourselves, and several matches between the three organizations took place.

Seventy-five (75) members of the division went through the regular practice, with very satisfactory results.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies, obtained locally under contract, are of very good quality.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The telegraph line from Dawson to the south is a great convenience as a means of expediting matters with the detachments, and would be entirely satisfactory if all the

detachments on the Yukon could thus be reached. At the following detachments there are no telegraph offices, although the line runs by, either east or west of, the Yukon : Indian River, Halfway and Minto.

The fact of the wire being on the opposite side of the river from the detachment is not an insurmountable difficulty. At Stewart river, for instance, the detachment and steamer landing place are on the east side of the river, while the telegraph office is on the west side, but when, for any reason, it is impossible to cross the river, chiefly during the fall and spring, all messages are flagged between the telegraph office and our detachment and delivered by our men at Stewart city.

TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORTATION.

The transport of the division is fairly complete and in good condition. Buckboards and a light wagon have already been asked for, and a small additional amount of summer transport (heavy) will be required.

There are still a few canoes required to complete our equipment and replace worn-out ones. These have been asked for, and are expected next season.

With reference to the police steamer *Vidette,* acquired in 1902, with the intention of using her for patrolling purposes, I am of opinion a more suitable and economical boat could be obtained if kept in commission for all purposes of freighting, as was the case with the *Vidette* during the past summer, but the price of such a boat would be much more than was paid for the *Vidette.* Should it be decided to place her in commission again next year, certain important repairs and renewals are necessary; such as a new boiler, which will make her more economical in the use of fuel, and raising her stern and wheel at least nine (9) inches, raising the pilot house, and altering the cabin.

Transportation by river during the past season has been very uncertain, owing to the shallow water in all navigable streams and the early and unexpected formation of ice. These two conditions together have had serious consequences, apart from the two thousand odd tons of freight intended for Dawson merchants but which remained at White Horse. Six large steamers above and six below Dawson, all heavily laden, were stuck on bars when ice commenced to run early in October. After great difficulties and transhipping freight, they all succeeded in tying up to the bank somewhere, but not without heavy losses. Many tons of perishables were destroyed by frost, and in one case five thousand dollars' worth of potatoes were jettisoned to save the steamer. Several scows were wrecked, one with the loss of four hundred sheep.

There is freight intended for Dawson merchants distributed all along the Yukon for some three hundred miles. Most of this freight will no doubt be hauled by teams during the winter. This state of affairs will be an excellent reason for high prices this winter, although the supplies in stock are said to be ample; nevertheless there is a better prospect for the success of the usual 'corners' (in commodities).

This the consumers have apparently got to stand whether they like it or not, and it is not a species of graft (imaginary or real) which any one appears to think it proper to condemn.

The steamers and cargoes that were caught in the ice on the Yukon while on bars, and that had to be put into winter quarters anywhere, with freight for Dawson are as follows:—

SS. *Light*—Dawson and White Horse Navigation Company.—200 hogs, 240 sheep, 75 calves, 200 head of cattle.

SS. *Tyrrell*—Dawson and White Horse Navigation Company.—104 head of cattle.

These steamers put off their cargoes at Clarke's Road-house, and have gone into winter quarters.

SS. *Victorian*—B. Y. N. Co.—Approximately 200 tons of freight. Left freight at Selwyn and returned to White Horse.

SS. *Canadian*—B. Y. N. Co.—Approximately 200 tons of freight, mostly perishables. Left freight at a place called 'Steamboat Slough,' and returned to White Horse.

SS. *Bailey*—B. Y. N. Co.—Approximately 110 tons of freight, mostly perishables. Left freight at Kirkman's, and returned to White Horse.

SS. *Columbian*—B. Y. N. Co.—Approximately 200 tons of freight, mostly perishables. Left freight on an island at Indian river, and returned light to Dawson.

SS. *Kerr*—Pacific Cold Storage Company.—240 tons of freight; perishables.

SS. *Lightning*—Dawson and White Horse Navigation Company.—120 tons of freight; non-perishables. Went down to help ss. *Kerr* between Circle City and Eagle City, Alaska.

SS.'s *Louise, Susie, Leah* and *Rock Island*—N. C. Co.—Started from St. Michaels to Dawson with 1,400 tons of freight. The *Susie* and *Rock Island* arrived with 150 tons; the *Louise* and *Leah* were unable to get through, so they cached the rest of the cargo between Fort Yukon and Eagle City, Alaska.

For the cordial support accorded me in the discharge of our duties by all ranks of the division since taking over its command, I desire to express my appreciation.

Accompanying this report are the annual reports of Assistant Surgeons Thompson and Madore and Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Acres.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. E. C. McDONELL, DALTON TRAIL.

PLEASANT CAMP, B.C., October 10, 1903.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, N. W. M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of Dalton Trail Sub-district for the year ending October 10, 1903.

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

I regret to report the following two fatalities as having occurred in this sub-district during the past year:—

On December 7 last William J. Price, an American citizen of Porcupine, Alaska, was found frozen near Boulder creek on the Canadian side. Price left Porcupine on December 6 to go to Wells. His intentions were to make the return trip the same day, although strongly advised not to do so. Nothing was heard of him until the next day Sunday, December 7, when he was found dead by some Indians. The body was taken to Porcupine, where it was examined by United States Commissioner Girton and Assistant Surgeon Paré. No marks of violence were found, and the indications around the scene of his death showed that he had lost the trail, became disheartened and fatigued, and finally froze to death.

On July 23, I left Dalton House detachment, accompanied by Reg. No. 3653, Constable Povoas and Special Constable Sam, an Indian guide, to patrol to Ruby creek. On my return journey on July 29, in crossing the Kaskawulsh river Special Constable Sam lost his life. When we arrived at the ford, which looked feasible to me, I crossed with my horse what I considered the deepest part of the water, and shouted for the other two to follow. No sooner were the words out of my mouth than I found myself and horse in swimming water. I reached the opposite bank safely, and shouted for the other two to stop. They were then in water up to their stirrups. Constable Povoas had got down to fix something that had gone wrong with his saddle. Special Constable Sam started again; Constable Povoas shouted to him to wait. As soon as Sam found himself and horse in swimming water, he began pulling at the reins, until he pulled the horse over, drowning him, and before we could render any assistance Sam himself had disappeared. The body was found on August 10 by two prospectors, and buried. The brother of the deceased exhumed the remains, and burnt them according to the Indian custom. An investigation was held, and an inquest was considered unnecessary. Special Constable Sam was a good all round man, only 26 years old, and has been on the force for two years. He leaves a wife and children practically destitute, and I would like very much if something could be done in the way of supplying them with rations.

On September 13, Assistant Surgeon Fraser was summoned to Wells to attend a Mr. Smith, a clerk in the office of the British Columbia Mining Recorder, who shot himself in the hand by the accidental discharge of a gun while pulling it out of a canoe. Smith was removed to Skagway, where his arm was amputated.

ARMS.

We are still armed with the Winchester carbine 45.75, and the heavy Enfield revolver, which is a load in itself for men travelling on patrol, especially on foot.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Reg. No. 3291, Constable Lesson at Wells, and I myself at Pleasant Camp, act for the Customs Department.

Up to July 31 Assistant Surgeon Fraser acted as Mining Recorder for the Yukon Territory in this district.

On March 19 instructions from the Comptroller were forwarded to me through you to render Mr. Wheeler, Dominion Land Surveyor, all possible assistance when he arrived at Haines Mission, while surveying in this vicinity in connection with the Boundary Commission. Accordingly, Reg. No. 2259, Corporal Hume, met Mr. Wheeler and his assistant at Haines with a dog team, bringing them to Wells on April 10, where I was awaiting them. I brought them through to Pleasant Camp on April 11. Dog teams, camp outfit and provisions were supplied them, with two constables and a special to help them while making their observations.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

Very good. All ranks have performed the duties required of them in a cheerful and satisfactory manner, some of which are very trying, especially in winter.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing supplied is of excellent quality, and all articles due, with but few exceptions, have been suplied.

CRIME.

On July 27, while on patrol to Canyon creek, Mr. Laird, a prospector, made a complaint to me with regard to Indians robbing caches in that district.

It appears there were a number of abandoned caches, which were left there at the time of the big rush in 1898. The Indians have been in the habit of helping themselves to these, and as no complaint has been made they have begun to consider these caches as their own. It is very difficult with the few men stationed at Dalton House detachment during the short summer, and the large district to cover, to bring the crime home to the right parties.

CUSTOMS.

The collections are very small, as there is very little traffic over the Dalton trail.

Total amount collected at Pleasant Camp from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903.....	$257 00
Total amount collected at Wells detachment from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903.....	84 23
Total amount for the district.....	$341 23

DETACHMENTS.

Wells detachment.—On July 18, Reg. No. 3291, Constable Leeson took over charge of this detachment from Reg. No. 2259, Corporal Hume, who was transferred to White

Horse. The members of the detachment have put up 2,025 pounds of salmon for dog feed, in addition to their other duties.

Dalton House detachment was opened for the summer last April, with two constables and one special. Reg. No. 3562, Constable Stewart, in charge. Six months' rations were freighted in by our own dog teams. All the dogs were kept at this detachment during the summer, where they could be fed free of expense. The members of the detachment put up 3,000 pounds of fish for dog feed without outside help, in addition to their other duties. This fish is well cured, and with what we receive from Wells will be sufficient to carry us through the winter. The detachment was recalled for the winter on October 1.

DOGS.

An epidemic of the nature of rabies has been prevalent amongst the dogs in this vicinity for the past year, by which we have lost some of our best dogs. Most of these, however, will be replaced this winter by pups, raised from our own bitches, that are now old enough to be broken to harness, and promise to turn out well.

FIRES: FOREST.

At the latter end of July a bush fire occurred between this point and Wells, doing considerable damage to the pack trail, which had just been repaired by the British Columbia government. As the road gang was still in the vicinity, an extra grant was allowed to repair the damage.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The wood used is put up by the men themselves hauling the logs from the bush, thereby saving the expense of contracting for same. Each year this task becomes more difficult, as the wood in the immediate vicinity grows scarcer.

The coal oil supplied by the Porcupine Trading Company is of good quality.

FISH, GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Small game is plentiful, including ptarmigan and grouse. Of the larger animals, bears are numerous. Ibex, mountain sheep and goat, plentiful, but hard to reach.

Fish, especially salmon, are also plentiful.

FORAGE.

Both hay and oats supplied by the Porcupine Trading Company are of good quality.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness and saddlery in use is in good repair. We received this spring two new pack saddles of the Newburg-Stewart pattern, which have proved themselves very satisfactory and a marked improvement on the old pack saddle. A still greater improvement could be made in these saddles by having the cinchas secured in the same manner as our double cincha saddles, instead of the leather thong by which the cinchas are now fastened.

HORSES.

We have only one team, Reg. Nos. 85 and 86, which have been here since the post was established and are in good condition. Four saddle horses, one pack mule and a colt have been transferred to White Horse for the winter. This colt was left by the patrol to White Horse last fall on the trail on account of sore feet. I had it taken to Hootchi, where it wintered well, coming out fat in the spring.

HEALTH.

The general health of the command has been good.

INDIANS.

The Indians of this district are self-supporting, earning their livelihood by trapping and hunting. In the fall of the year they come out to dispose of their furs, and, I am sorry to say, have very little trouble in obtaining liquor on the American side, when they are beaten out of their money and go back with little or nothing.

On June 1, I brought a case of selling liquor to Indians to the notice of the U.S. authorities, and the trial was held in Porcupine. The lawyer for the defence contended that there was nothing in Alaskan law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Canadian Indians. This was allowed by U.S. Commissioner Girton, before whom the trial took place, and the case was dismissed.

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected Wells detachment monthly and Dalton House on July 24 and September 1.

The arms, barracks and outbuildings at Pleasant Camp were inspected by me weekly.

MAILS.

We receive and forward our mail weekly from Porcupine, U.S.A., and, although letters and news are old by the time they reach us, the service is regular and all that can be expected.

A post office was opened on October 5 at Wells, B.C., with Provincial Constable J. K. McKenna as postmaster at a salary of $75 per annum. The U.S. mail carrier carries the mail for $75 per annum.

MINING AND ROYALTY.

Up to July 31, Assistant-Surgeon Fraser acted as mining recorder at this post, collecting $230 for free miners' certificates issued when the district was merged into that of White Horse, and all books, records, &c., were handed over and taken to White Horse.

No gold has been exported by this trail.

The recent rush to Ruby and Fourth of July creeks appear to have done more harm than good to this trail, the stampeders that went in this way having all returned without staking, and seemed very much disgusted.

In Rainy Hollow, B.C., assessment work was done on the mineral claims.

In the Chilkat Mining division, B.C., only five men worked this summer on Bear creek, and, owing to trouble with water, only 6 ounces of gold have been taken out, and the claims are practically abandoned.

Six claims have been taken on Rant mountain, back of Wells. This mountain shows up well in iron.

PATROLS.

Weekly patrols have been kept up between Wells and Pleasant Camp, and monthly from Dalton House detachment during the summer.

Two patrols have been made between here and White Horse by Reg. No. 1743, Sergeant Todd.

On July 23, I patrolled from here to Ruby creek, where I met Inspector Richards with the patrol from White Horse. Total number of miles travelled by horses of this sub-district, 10,562.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions are supplied by the Porcupine Trading Company and are of an excellent quality. Owing to the high freight charges, it is very difficult to procure a change of food in the way of fresh vegetables.

RECREATION.

There is little or no recreation for the men at this detachment, which seems a pity, as some of them have been stationed here for upwards of two years.

TRANSPORT.

This spring we have received one heavy wagon, which has been of great service.

One double buckboard was purchased from the Porcupine Trading Company, especially made to withstand the rough river-bed roads in the vicinity. It has been exceedingly useful in making quick trips to Wells and returning with small shipments of freight.

All the transport is in good repair, with the exception of the two Indian canoes at Wells, which are now unsafe for the run to Haines Mission, the bottoms having rotted and, although I have had them patched up to answer the purpose of fishing, they will have to be condemned at the end of the season.

TRAILS.

It has been clearly demonstrated by the recent strike on Ruby and Fourth of July creeks that this route is not at all a practicable one to reach any diggings which are at present in operation, or that will be in the future discovered in the Yukon Territory, and also that the route via White Horse is the only feasible one.

Should capital be brought into Rainy Hollow, it might do something for the trail, but I think that time is far distant.

The British Columbia government has expended in the neighbourhood of $700 on the pack trail between this point and Wells.

Along the river bed of Kleheena river, when the water in the river is low, a good wagon road can be had, but in high water the pack train only can be used, which will not admit of the use of a wagon. In winter, the trails have to be broken continually with snowshoes, and dog teams only can be used.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On the American side of Porcupine creek, only two claims have done any work to speak of, viz.: Discovery, owned by the Porcupine Trading Company, and No. 1 below Discovery, owned by Mr. Taché.

In Haines Mission, the chief industry is the salmon pack. There are four canneries in the vicinity, and the total amount of cases put up by them this season is as follows:—

Cannery at Pyramid Harbour	50,000
A. F. N. Cannery at Smokehouse bay	30,000
Two canneries at Chilkoot	70,000
Total	150,000

The following is an extract from a report of H. M. Stutchin, the U.S. Treasury special agent, for 1902:—

'The total Alaska pack was 2,632,320 cases, an increase of 554,569 cases, or 37 per cent over 1901. The Alaska pack exceeds that of all other regions by 945,009 cases and is equivalent to 126,303,360 pounds of prepared food. A case of salman contains 48

cans. There are now 64 canneries in Alaska and 18 salteries. This is a gain of 9 canneries and 12 salteries since 1901. The canneries last year were operated by 44 corporations, firms or individuals, the total capitalization of the industry was $25,799,500 and the valuation of the plants was $6,406,750.

'The other big figures connected with the Alaska salmon industry in 1901 are : Total market value of pack, $8,667,673, increase of $1,741,306; total tax payable to the government, $105,803.13; number of hands employed, 13,822, of whom 7,567 are whites, 5,376 Chinese, and 2,675 natives; total wages paid, $4,060,630; whole number of salmon taken, 36,265,056; total number of vessels employed, 193, of which 125 are steamers and 68 sailing vessels.'

The $22,000 contract, mentioned in my last year's report, for the clearing of ground at Haines Mission for the purpose of erecting a U.S. barracks, has been finished, and the barracks are now well on their way to completion. All the outside work will have been done by the time winter sets in. They consist of five officers' quarters and two blocks capable of quartering 500 men. All the stone for the foundation was taken from the beach. They have a good wharf, with a steamer plying between points along the coast. The work is under the supervision of Capt. Richardson. They have also a fine spring with a capacity of supplying 30,000 gallons of water daily. Altogether, it is an ideal spot for a barracks, having command of both Pyramid Harbour and Lynn Canal.

There has been no trouble this year with the Kluchwan Indians. On September 28, Koskoshani, one of the chiefs, gave a 'potlach,' which took the nature of a dinner after the manner of white men, two hundred people sitting down. The Salvation Army seems to have a great fascination for these Indians.

Messrs. Ehret and Laird, two prospectors on Canyon creek, report a recent strike in the Kluahne Lake district, but I have heard nothing definite yet with regard to the same.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONELL, *Inspector,*
Commanding Dalton Trail Sub-district.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON L. A. PARE, WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, November 30, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
'H' Division, N.W.M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual medical report of this division for the year ending November 30, 1903.

It is again my painful duty this year to record another death by accidental drowning, viz., that of Reg. No. 3503, Constable White, T. W., which occurred on the Yukon river at Tantalus, on June 28 last. But again and for the fifth year we have to congratulate ourselves on having no deaths to report from disease or accident of any other nature.

The health of the division during the year has been good. There has been the usual quota of minor ailments and accidents as detailed in the appended list of diseases. Among these the cases worthy of special notice are :—

That of Reg. No. 3874, Constable Mullin, who was brought in from Caribou suffering from typhoid fever. His temperature, though ranging over 104 for several days, and reaching at times 104·8, readily subsided under the 'Brand Cold Water Treatment,' there were no complications and the patient made a good and comparatively prompt recovery. The case having originated when the patient was stationed at Caribou, I made a visit of inspection to that place, but could discover no cause.

On March 7, during the weekly inspection, Reg. No. 1148, Sergeant-Major Pennefather had the misfortune of being kicked by one of the horses and sustained a fracture of the thigh. He made a good recovery.

Reg. No. 3625, Constable Eisenhauer met with a gunshot accident on the 7th, he having accidentally received the discharge of a shotgun in the calf. He is still under treatment and is making a good recovery.

I found it necessary to recommend the following two discharges during the year:—

Reg. No. 3952, Constable Galway was discharged as mentally unfit. He was admitted to the hospital on May 5, and was discharged from the hospital and from the Force on the 20th of the same month. He had been invalided from the British Navy for some similar cause.

Reg. No. 3874, Constable McFarlane, was discharged on March 31 as physically unfit.

I have examined ten men during the year for re-engagement.

There have been numerous cases of scarlet fever in the town of White Horse during the year. One case broke out in barracks, but proper precautions were taken and there was no spread of the disease. The quarters were thoroughly disinfected with 'formalin.'

A considerable number of Indians have been treated from our Police hospital supplies and a large quantity of drugs dispensed to them, accounts for same have been rendered to the Indian Department from July 1, 1902. These accounts are now sent in quarterly.

Two Indians were admitted to the Police hospital, one a case of fracture, and one Indian boy for the removal of a vascular tumour. This last case was thirty-five days in hospital. Both made good recoveries.

The usual weekly sanitary inspection is made every Saturday. There is a liberal use of disinfectants wherever they are deemed necessary.

Though our water supply is good, all drinking water, after the appearance of the case of typhoid fever, is boiled as a precautionary measure.

Our supply of drugs is a good and ample.

The hospital is being repainted, which will greatly add to its cheerfulness and general appearance. As it is, it has so far answered all requirements, but the present construction is not quite adapted for the purpose. It does not allow of the proper bed distribution with regard to light, space, &c., and it is far from embodying the principles laid down for a hospital. It was put up at a time and season when it was almost impossible to do better, both from want of time and material, and during my absence on special duty. The only thing I had to say was as to the manner of partitioning it. The floors are not what they ought to be, the means of ventilation are defective, as is also the window space and distribution, but as I remarked, it has so far answered all purposes. I hope some other use may be found for the building and another hospital erected on the data I have already furnished for the construction of such buildings, to which I would like to be given an opportunity of adding a few more suggestions.

Several lunatics, at different times, on their way from Dawson to New Westminster, were detained here some days and treated.

Two men of this district were confined in the Post under observation for some time and finally pronounced insane, and sent to the asylum in New Westminster. One, H. Price was treated in hospital for some weeks.

Reg. No. 2299, Sergeant Bates, is now taking much interest in his work, and well deserves, by his scrupulous attention to carry out instructions, and by his intelligent and effectual initiative when left to his own resources, the promotion he has recently received.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARE,

Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'H' Division for the year ending November 30, 1903.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess	4	2		Recovered.
Aphonia	1	20		"
Boils	5	4		"
Colic	4	3		"
Conjunctivitis	2	3½		"
Constipation	10	1		"
Contusions	3	3		"
Coughs and colds	43	2		"
Dislocation	1	19		"
Dyspepsia, chronic	1			Discharged.
Eczema	4	3½		Recovered.
Fracture of femur	1	149		"
Functional disturbance	21	1½		"
Gonorrhœa	3	9		"
Headache	6	2		"
Hemorrhoids	4	3		"
Injury to feet	1	7		Of old origin, still under treatment.
Lumbago	4	3		Recovered.
Mental debility	1	16		Discharged.
Neuralgia	6	4		Recovered.
Orchitis	1	25		"
Pleurodynia	3	7		"
Rheumatism, musc	14	4½		"
Sciatica	1	10		"
Sore lips	2	4		"
Sprains and strains	25	3		"
Synovitis	1	10		"
Teeth extracted	6			"
Tonsilitis	6	8		"
Typhoid fever	1	36		"
Whitlow	1	8		"
Wound, gunshot	1	24		Still under treatment.
Wounds, minor	15	3½		Recovered.

L. A. PARE,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. FRASER, DALTON TRAIL.

PLEASANT CAMP, B.C., October 9, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
'H' Division, N.W.M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of the Dalton Trail detachments, which shows the general health of the members to have been good.

The most serious illness was that of Special Constable Stick Sam, who suffered from pleuro-pneumonia; but, contrary to the rule in this disease among Indians, he made an excellent recovery. I regret the necessity of reporting his death by drowning while on special patrol. Fortunately, this is the first serious accident happening since the Police established on this trail.

Mr. Smith, clerk to the Mining Recorder at Wells, while removing his shotgun from a canoe, exploded a shell; his hand being over the muzzle, portions of the hand and forearm were torn away, necessitating amputation of the arm above the elbow. He is making a good recovery.

The only death on the trail, exclusive of Indians, was from exposure, a man named Price being found frozen between Wells and Porcupine.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER,
Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Dalton Trail Detachments for year ending October 9, 1903.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess, hand	2	24	12	Recovered
Boils	2	5	2½	"
Biliousness	3	4	1⅓	"
Cold, feverish	1	4	4	"
" bronchial	1	5	5	"
Catarrh, nasal	1	1	1	"
Cephalalgia	2	5	2½	"
Corns	1	1	1	"
Chafe feet	1	1	1	"
Contusions, head	1	2	2	"
" leg	1	3	3	"
Conjunctivitis	2	10	5	"
Diarrhœa	2	14	7	"
Eczema	1	1	1	"
Gleet	1	14	14	"
Gonorrhœa	2	14	7	"
Gastric enteric disturbance	1	5	5	"
Hemorrhage, pulmonary	1	7	7	"
Otitis	1	21	21	"
Odontalgia	2	2	1	"
Pleuro pneumonia	1	24	24	"
Relaxed scrotum	1	1	1	"
Rheumatism	2	3	1½	"
Strain, back	2	4	2	"
Wounds, incised	3	5	1⅔	"
Lacerated dog bite	1	1	1	"

S. M. FRASER,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, DAWSON.

Dawson, Y.T., November 30, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual medical report for 'B' Division for the year ending this date.

This has been the first year in the history of this post that we have been free from typhoid fever and pneumonia.

The general health of the division has been very good throughout the year.

In December, 1902, Reg. No. 3659, Constable Dundas, was taken into hospital, suffering from appendicitis, which passed off without operative interference.

During the month of March, we suffered a small epidemic of la grippe, fifteen (15) cases, all making good recovery.

In April, Reg. No. 2372, Constable Kembry, after a winter's illness, was transferred to the North-west Territories.

On May 19, Reg. No. 3118, Constable Graham, G., was injured in a runaway on Hunker creek, having his left shoulder dislocated, and two scalp wounds. He made a quick recovery.

On June 16, Reg. No. 3659, Constable Dundas, sustained a serious injury to the left knee-joint, it being dislocated, and a double fracture, which necessitated prolonged treatment, but I anticipate a permanent recovery, in the near future.

On August 16, Reg. No. 3485, Constable Burns, was admitted to hospital, suffering from a severe fever, which ultimately proved to be pyæmia in an aggravated form, many abscesses having formed in various parts of the body. They had to be operated on several times; but, notwithstanding everything possible being done for him, I regret to say he succumbed to the disease, September 3.

Inspector Jarvis and Reg. No. 2858, Constable Browning, who had suffered for some time from rheumatism, were transferred to the North-west Territories on my recommendation.

On October 5, Inspector Taylor suffered from congestion of the lungs, and was returned to duty on November 7, fully recovered.

The daily sick report from the penitentiary and jail has contained fewer cases than former years, owing possibly to the small number of cases under confinement. There was no serious illness in this department. There were 31 lunatics, male and female, confined in the asylum during the year; of these, 16 were discharged as cured, 12 sent to New Westminster, 2 taken charge of by relatives, and 1 died (G. S. Baker), December 16, 1902, of acute mania.

Our stock of drugs and hospital appliances are very good. The addition of the storm windows has much improved the comfort of the building, and the new shelving and drawers will greatly add to the convenience of the internal arrangements.

The detachments of the division are supplied with medicines and requisites from time to time.

The sanitation of the barracks is always kept in the very best condition, subject as they are to weekly and monthly sanitary inspections.

A classified list of cases is appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'B' Division, Dawson, Y. T.

Disease.	No.	No. Days.	Average.	Remarks.
Ascites	1	30	30	Discharged, Spl. Cst.
Abscess	1	171	171	Transferred N. W. T.
"	5	7	1	Returned to duty.
Appendicitis	1	30	30	" "
Burn	2	2	1	" "
Biliousness	19	59	3	" "
Boils	2	18	9	" "
Convulsions	1	5	5	Discharged, Spl. Cst.
Chafe	3	6	2	Returned to duty.
Cold, severe	17	86	5	" "
" slight	32	33	1	" "
Colic	4	4	1	" "
Cramps	3	3	1	" "
Constipation	1	1	1	" "
Conjunctivitis	1	14	14	" "
Carious teeth	9	18	2	" "
Dysentery	2	6	3	" "
Diarrhœa	3	3	1	" "
Deafness	1	1	1	" "
Earache	5	5	1	" "
Frost bite	3	15	5	" "
Fracture	1			Still under treatment.
Gonorrhœa	8	66	8	Returned to duty.
Headache	2	2	1	" "
Hernia	1	1	1	Treatment and duty.
Indigestion	2	2	1	Returned to duty.
Lumbago	5	40	8	1 transfer to N. W. T.
La Grippe	15	75	5	Returned to duty.
Laryngitis	1	12	12	" "
Neuralgia	1	1	1	" "
Nephritis	1	1	1	" "
Piles	1	1	1	" "
Pyæmia, acute	1	18	18	Died.
Rheumatism	5	102	22	1 transferred to N. W. T.
Snow blind	1	7	7	Returned to duty.
Sprains	8	24	3	" "
Sore throat	4	8	2	" "
" eyes	2	2	1	" "
" lips	5	30	6	" "
" feet	6	6	1	" "
Toothache	3	3	1	" "
Tonsilitis	2	24	12	" "
Wounds, contused	13	30	2	" "
" incised	1	11	11	" "
" lacerated	1	1	1	" "

Certified correct,

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. MADORE, FORT SELKIRK.

FORT SELKIRK, November 30, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, my annual medical report of this sub-division or Selkirk district, for the year ending this date. Generally speaking, the health of members of the Force in this sub-division has, for the past year, been fairly good. The prevalent cases of diseases amongst the members of the different detachments in Selkirk district were colds, bronchitis, laryngitis, influenza, functional disturbances, &c. But one member of the Force was on the sick list for several weeks, at two different times ; Reg. No. 3854, Constable J. J. McCarvell, then belonging to Half-way detachment.

On January 1, after receiving a despatch requiring my services, I went down the Yukon river as far as Half-way Post, where Constable McCarvell was suffering with a severe type of bilious fever. His temperature was 104 F. I immediately began to give him the usual treatment for such cases, but his temperature remained the same for two days longer. However, from then on McCarvell's temperature went down rapidly, and a few days later, it was normal. His convalence was regular and he soon recovered completely from that disease; unfortunately some time later, he got cold, which gradually developed into a tedious case of nephritis, so, not feeling well, McCavell came up to Selkirk, in order to get medical attendance for some pains in his back, as he said. After a careful examination, I found out that he was suffering with subacute nephritis. He had to keep on the sick list at Selkirk till he had fully recovered.

On April 8, while Reg. No. 3945, Staff-Sergeant Acres, G. H., was driving from White Horse to Dawson, he dislocated his left shoulder, on account of his sled being upset, and he being violently thrown to the frozen ground. Sergeant Acres being then but a short distance from Selkirk, he immediately made for my quarters. So, a short time after the accident, and with the help of anaesthesia, his dislocation was readily reduced. A few days later he was perfectly well and fit to proceed again towards Dawson.

I am very happy to state that no death occurred amongst the members of the Force in Selkirk district during the year ending to-day. Last summer, while visiting the different detachments of this sub-division, I noticed that the buildings of the N. W. M. Police were in a fair sanitary condition. At Minto the old post has been abandoned and new buildings were put up on the right limit of Yukon river, about two miles below the old detachment, on a high and beautiful spot of ground, surrounded with pine and spruce trees.

During the year, I examined one staff-sergeant and one constable for re-engagement, as also an ex-member of the British army, who was just joining the N.W.M. Police.

Many Indians have been on the sick list : the most common cases being colds, bronchitis, bronco-pneumonia, tuberculosis, influenza, &c. During the year, two men and one squaw died from lung troubles. Only one papoose died, from infantile debility.

There being no hospital accommodation at Selkirk, I would, this year, as I did last, recommend that one of the federal buildings in this town, which were formerly oc-

cupied by the Yukon Field Force, be converted into a hospital for sick Indians, and one part could be used by the members of the N.W.M. Police, in case of severe illness with them. And it could also be used for civilians who require medical treatment and who have no place where to stop. If such steps were taken, we would naturally require the services of a good nurse, or a hospital steward.

The stock of medicines is pretty large. Since March, 1902, I have been using the government medicines, not only for the members of the Force, but also for medical attendance on the Indians of Selkirk and vicinity. The instruments and appliances on hand are in good condition.

Following is an appendix of the annual sick report of cases treated during the year ending November 30, 1903.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. MADORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

Synopsis of Annual Sick Report of Assistant Surgeon G. Madore, Fort Selkirk, Y.T., Nov. 30, 1903.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess (thumb)	1	4	4	Recovered.
" alveolar	1	2	2	"
Anorexia	1	3	3	"
Bilious fever	1	16	16	"
Blistered feet	2	4	2	"
Boil	1	3	3	"
Bronchitis	3	15	5	"
Bruised knee	1	4	4	"
Cardiac irregularity	1	15	15	"
Cephalalgia	3	6	2	"
Cerumen, impacted	2	2	1	"
Cold	6	18	3	"
Conjunctivitis	2	6	3	"
Constipation	3	3	1	"
" chronic	1	24	24	"
Dislocation of shoulder	1	5	5	"
Dyspepsia	2	10	5	"
Frost-bites	3	21	21	"
Gastrodynia	1	2	2	"
Influenza	4	16	4	"
Laryngitis	2	6	3	"
Lumbago	1	3	3	"
Micturition trouble	1	2	2	"
Myalgia	1	3	3	"
Nephritis, sub-acute	1	21	21	"
Nervousness	2	4	2	"
Neuralgia	1	2	2	"
Orchitis, sub-acute	1	8	8	"
Otitis	1	5	5	"
Pharyngitis	2	6	3	"
Rheumatic pains, muscular	1	3	3	"
Sprain	1	5	5	"
Sprained elbow	1	7	7	"
Tonsilitis, (a deck-hand on police boat *Vidette*)	1	4	4	"
Wound, ear, (1 prisoner)	1	...	...	Made one dressing; prisoner was going to Dawson.
Wounds		12	6	Recovered.

G. MADORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT G. H. ACRES, V.S., DAWSON.

Dawson, Y.T., November 30, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following veterinary report, dating from my arrival here on April 18 and ending this date.

The general health of the horses has been very good. Horse Reg. No. 2661 was destroyed, suffering from 'open joint,' and also reacted three times to the mallein test, but no clinical symptoms were shown. No outbreak of disease has occurred in the division.

Three horses were cast and sold, two suffering from 'chronic lamanitis' and one from 'navicular' disease.

Horse Reg. No. 2555 was drowned in the Stewart river by breaking through the ice last April, leaving a muster roll of 14 head.

From May 26 until October 15, twenty-four (24) head were purchased, twenty (20) from the White Pass and Yukon Route, and four (4) from private persons. The class of horses purchased is very good, suitable for saddle and harness purposes, having been well broken to ride and drive. They are doing their work well.

Owing to the large number of horses destroyed for glanders in this district, and also to the fact that our horses are compelled through necessity to be stabled at the various road-houses in the district, it was deemed advisable to submit the horses of the division to the mallein test. With one exception, no reactions were found.

The detachment stables are disinfected regularly, and are in good condition. The new stables at the different detachments are all that could be desired.

The division contains fourteen (14) saddle horses, twelve (12) of which may be driven double or single.

The forage supplied by the contractor is of an excellent quality.

The shoeing for the past year has been very good; great difficulty has been experienced with bruised feet and quartercracks, owing to the roads in the district, but I think great benefit will be derived from the use of rubber pads.

The new stable erected at Dawson last summer is excellent, being both warm and well ventilated.

Horse Reg. No. 87 picked up a rusty nail, which set up septecima, causing a long and serious illness, but he is now working fairly well. Reg. No. 2854 was staked while freighting on a corduroy road, but is at present doing very well.

Attached is a table of cases for the past year, during my sojourn in this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACRES,
Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

TABLE of Cases.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Lame, due to sprain	6	9	Recovered.
Caulked	2	7	"
Tendonitis	2	5	"
Burnt heels	1	2	"
Sore backs	1	5	"
Punctured wounds	2	30	"
Typhoid fever	1	10	"
Bruised feet	7	10	"
Colic	2	1	"
Bruised corns	1	5	"
Chronic lamanitis	2	3	Cast and sold.
Navicular disease	1	5	" "
Open joint	1	15	Destroyed.
Influenza	2	9	Recovered.
Quarter cracks	2	12	"
Staked	1	....	Under treatment.

Certified correct.

G. H. ACRES,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT G. H. ACRES, WHITE HORSE.

DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following annual veterinary report of the 'H' Division horses of White Horse during my visit there dating from March 28, 1903.

The general health of the horses was very good, no outbreak of disease occurring. One horse had a slight attack of typhoid fever, but made a very good recovery. One horse reacted to the mallein test, but showed no clinical symptoms and on the second time of testing showed a very much reduced reaction. Four horses which were unfit for service were disposed of, one drowned. The horses on herd did not do as well as expected owing to the softness of the grass. The horses from the Dalton trail arrived in very good condition. Fifteen remounts were purchased during the summer, fourteen from the White Pass and Yukon Route, at $250 per head, one from a private party at $225. They are a very good class of horses, suitable for the work required.

The division contains four saddle horses, the remainder may be used for either purpose. The hay and oats supplied by the contractor were of good quality. Stable accommodation is very good, but I would recommend that either a plank or block floor be put in in place of the present one as it consists of hewed logs, which have become very uneven and make it impossible for the animal to secure a level footing.

The undermentioned list of cases came under my observation during my visit there.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Remarks.
Sprained shoulder	1	Recovered.
Sore back	5	"
Caulked	1	"
Lacerated wound	1	"
Abscess	1	"
Typhoid fever	1	"
Quarter cracks	2	"
Bog spavin	1	Under treatment.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACRES,
Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.